

occupied Palestinian territory



UNICEF-oPt/2009/EL_Bada

2010

Consolidated Appeal



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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

ACF	GTZ	MEDAIR	Terre des Hommes
ACTED	Handicap International	Mercy Corps	UNAIDS
ADRA	HELP	MERLIN	UNDP
AVSI	HelpAge International	MSF	UNDSS
CARE	Humedica	NPA	UNESCO
CARITAS	IMC	NRC	UNFPA
CONCERN	INTERSOS	OCHA	UN-HABITAT
COOPI	IOM	OHCHR	UNHCR
CRS	IRC	OXFAM	UNICEF
CWS	IRIN	Première Urgence	UNMAS
DRC	Islamic Relief Worldwide	Save the Children	UNRWA
FAO	LWF	Solidarités	WFP
GOAL	Malteser	TEARFUND	WHO
			World Vision International

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
	Table I. Summary of Requirements (grouped by cluster)	3
	Table II. Summary of Requirements (grouped by priority)	3
	Table III. Summary of Requirements (grouped by appealing organization)	4
	Table IV. Summary of Requirements (grouped by location)	6
2.	2009 IN REVIEW	7
2.1	CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT	7
2.2	HUMANITARIAN ACHIEVEMENTS	15
2.2.1	<i>Achievements against 2009 strategic objectives</i>	15
2.2.2	<i>Humanitarian financing</i>	20
3.	NEEDS ANALYSIS	22
4.	THE 2010 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN.....	30
4.1	SCENARIOS.....	30
4.2	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN 2010	31
4.3	STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN	33
4.4	CLUSTER/SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS	34
4.5	CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS	58
4.6	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	60
5.	CONCLUSION	61
ANNEX I.	LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	63
ANNEX II.	TABLE OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS IN THE WEST BANK	73
ANNEX III.	LIST OF PROJECTS.....	74
	Table V. Appeal projects grouped by cluster (with hyperlinks to open full project details)	74
	Table VI. Summary of requirements (grouped by IASC standard sector)	84
ANNEX IV.	DONOR RESPONSE TO 2009 APPEAL	85
ANNEX V.	ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	100

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.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Many Palestinians living under Israeli occupation continue to face a human dignity crisis, characterized by the erosion of livelihoods, the continued denial of basic human rights and forced dependence on international aid. Nearly 40% of the Palestinian population is food-insecure. Most Palestinians cannot exercise their basic human rights to free movement, employment, basic services, and self-determination. Serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, by all parties to the conflict, continue to take place in a disturbing climate of impunity.

In the Gaza Strip in particular, the blockade imposed by Israel in June 2007 continues. Humanitarian needs were worsened by the extensive loss of life and destruction of property and infrastructure during Israel's three-week-long "Cast Lead" military offensive starting in December 2008. The blockade, which includes heavy access restrictions for people and goods, remains the main impediment to a meaningful reconstruction and recovery effort in Gaza. The current operational environment in Gaza hampers the provision of principled and effective humanitarian assistance.

In the West Bank, Palestinian movement between major cities located to the east of the Barrier has improved significantly and the level of casualties has decreased considerably during the past months. However, Palestinian access to land and resources continues to be severely limited by a multi-layered system of restrictions. These include permit requirements, physical obstacles, settlements and settlement outposts, the construction of the Barrier, and the implementation of zoning and planning regulations that deny Palestinians the ability to expand and develop their communities. The situation in East Jerusalem continues to deteriorate: the majority of the Palestinian population of the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) is denied access to the city and the city's Palestinian residents face poor living conditions and an inequitable distribution of the municipality's budgetary resources. Thousands are at risk of eviction, house demolition and / or displacement.

The 2010 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) brought together hundreds of partners from UN agencies, the Palestinian Authority (PA), and national and international NGOs to develop a focused humanitarian response. In 2010, relief agencies will continue their efforts to mitigate the impact of the ongoing crisis, address the needs of the most vulnerable Palestinians and limit further deterioration of the situation. The humanitarian community will strengthen the protective environment for civilians by advocating the respect of Palestinians' fundamental rights, as per international humanitarian and human rights law. Early recovery interventions that focus on addressing and preventing aid dependence and strengthening communities' resilience are also an integral component of this appeal. Early recovery interventions have been selected to ensure consistency across sectors and complementarity with broader recovery and development strategies. This includes those reflected in the Palestinian Reform and Development Plan and the UN Medium-Term Response Plan.

The budget for the 2010 CAP stands at **US\$664,473,688**.¹ The common humanitarian strategy is supported by 236 projects, comprising 147 from the NGO community and 89 from UN agencies. The entire population of the Gaza Strip, residents of East Jerusalem, and Area C of the West Bank – including areas near Israeli settlements and in Barrier-adjacent areas – have been identified as primary target beneficiaries for humanitarian assistance and protection.

Humanitarian assistance, however, will never be sufficient to address the needs of the Palestinian population: there is no substitute for a comprehensive political settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict that would lay the ground for peace, security, stability and prosperity.

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 2010 page.

Basic humanitarian and development facts about oPt

		Most recent data	Previously
Population	oPt	3,767,122	2,895,683
	West Bank	2,350,583	1,873,476
	Gaza	1,416,539 (2007)	1,022,207 (1997)
	Refugee population, oPt	1.6 million (2007) ²	1.16 million (1997)
Economic status	Gross domestic product per capita	\$339 (PCBS National Accounts, second quarter 2009)	\$331 (PCBS National Accounts, second quarter 2008)
	Official consumption-based poverty rate among households oPt	30.3	30.8
	West Bank	19.1	24
	Gaza Strip	51.8 (PCBS, 2007)	50.7 (PCBS, 2006)
Health	Crude death rate per 1000 population oPt	3.9	4.9
	West Bank	4	5.1
	Gaza	3.8 (PCBS, 2006)	4.7 (PCBS, 1997)
	Maternal mortality	-	-
	Under-5 mortality	27 per 1,000 (all of oPt) (2007) (UNICEF)	38 per 1,000 (all of oPt) (1990) (UNICEF)
	Life expectancy	70.2 (male) / 72.9 (female) (MoH, health indicators 2008)	71.8 (m) / 73.3 (f) (MoH, health indicators 2007)
	Number of health workforce (MD+nurse+midwife)	13,624 (MoH human resources, 2008)	13,090 (MoH human resources, 2007)
	Measles vaccination rate (for one-year-old children)	99% (2007) (UNICEF)	-
Food & Nutrition	Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	16% (UNDP HDR, 2009)	-
	Under-five children underweight	5% (1996-2005) (Arab HDR, 2009)	-
	Food insecurity oPt	38.5%	38%
	West Bank	Approx. 25%	Approx. 25%
	Gaza Strip	60.5% (FAO/WFP, 2009)	56% (FAO/WFP, 2008) ³
WASH	Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	-	-
	Average consumption of potable water (litres/person/day)	As of Jan 2008 (April 2008 Humanitarian Monitor-HM)	As of Dec 2007 (April 2008 HM)
	West Bank	62	65
	Gaza Strip	52	66
Other vulnerability indices	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	2/3	2/3
	UNDP Human Development Index score and ranking	0.737; 110 th out of 178 (UNDP HDR, 2009)	0.731; 106 th out of 177 (UNDP, HDR 2007)
	IASC Early Warning - Early Action rating	Red Alert	Red Alert

The categories in the left column are derived from the "Core Human Security Areas" identified by the UN Commission on Human Security. For more on the concept and applications of human security, see [Human Security Now](#).

² Refugee figures provided by UNRWA, based on PCBS data. See UNRWA, "Briefing paper on the 2007 PCBS census", forthcoming.

³ Two different methodologies were used for the Rapid Food Security Assessment of last year and the recent Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey. Using 2008 data with the 2009 methodology, WFP/FAO conclude that 78% of the Gaza population was food-insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity in 2008 and 77% in 2009. In the West Bank, current figures cannot be rigorously compared to previous figures due to methodological differences. However, FAO and WFP estimate that during the past three years, food insecurity in the West Bank has been approximately 25%, with minor fluctuations.

Table I: Summary of requirements (grouped by cluster)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2010
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Cluster	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	45,454,326
CASH FOR WORK AND CASH ASSISTANCE	194,437,846
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	23,486,031
EDUCATION	23,693,700
FOOD SECURITY	248,439,364
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	21,852,355
PROTECTION	53,674,467
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	15,310,261
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	38,125,338
Grand Total	664,473,688

Table II: Summary of requirements (grouped by priority)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2010
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Priority	Original Requirements (US\$)
A - high	635,200,117
B - medium	29,273,571
Grand Total	664,473,688

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Summary of requirements (grouped by appealing organization)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2010

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Page 1 of 2

Appealing Organization	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACF	-
ACF	12,369,700
ACPP	3,278,406
ACTED	1,018,264
ActionAid	1,451,613
AIRD	1,525,000
Almawassi	300,000
ANERA	60,262
ARIJ	2,210,834
ASDPD	145,000
BADIL	400,000
B'Tselem	407,750
CARE International	5,893,230
CHF International	1,657,000
CISP	2,974,500
CMBM	472,407
COOPI	4,025,000
Danchurchaid	1,460,621
EMDH	631,579
ERF (OCHA)	-
FAO	10,621,576
GCMHP	741,173
GVC	3,565,000
HaMoked	584,020
HelpAge International	568,260
HI	771,826
HWE	317,000
ICAHD	200,000
ILO	679,300
IMC UK	993,086
IRD	765,000
IRW	4,366,474
MDM Suisse	290,000
Mercy Corps	1,500,000
MERLIN	545,000
NRC	7,952,012
OCHA	7,028,694

Table III: Summary of requirements (grouped by appealing organization)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2010

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Page 2 of 2

Appealing Organization	Original Requirements (US\$)
OHCHR	553,900
OVERSEAS-Onlus	651,673
OXFAM GB	8,912,622
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	913,055
PCATI	100,000
PCC	186,000
PCHR	277,625
PCOA	801,858
PHG	436,000
PHO	852,732
PMRS	286,000
PU	7,756,087
RCSD	896,270
SC	14,893,057
SCC	1,437,694
SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,713,435
SYF	1,147,200
UAWC	789,400
UCODEP	1,923,903
UNDP	23,385,390
UNESCO	1,096,600
UNFPA	4,636,100
UN-HABITAT	2,375,913
UNICEF	21,781,874
UNIFEM	2,173,219
UNMAS	3,395,038
UNOPS	420,755
UNRWA	323,319,372
WCH	807,500
Welfare Association	1,890,000
WFP	150,047,354
WHO	2,780,475
WSCR	66,000
Grand Total	664,473,688

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Summary of requirements (grouped by location)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2010
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Location	Original Requirements (US\$)
Gaza	389,555,424
oPt	78,327,298
West Bank	196,590,966
Grand Total	664,473,688

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. 2009 IN REVIEW

2.1 Changes in the context

The past year witnessed one of the most violent periods experienced by Palestinian civilians since the beginning of Israel's occupation in 1967. Between 27 December 2008 and 18 January 2009, 1.4 million Palestinian residents of the Gaza Strip endured intensive and continuous bombardment from land, sea and air in the course of Israel's "Cast Lead" military offensive, launched with the stated purpose of preventing indiscriminate rocket fire from Gaza. With Gaza's borders effectively sealed, the population had no safe haven as even emergency shelters run by the United Nations (UN) sustained direct damages. In Gaza, the conflict was marked by high Palestinian civilian casualties and widespread damage to Palestinian property and infrastructure.

The "Cast Lead" military operation significantly worsened conditions brought about as a result of the blockade imposed by Israel in June 2007, following the Hamas takeover. The blockade continues to date, placing heavy restrictions on imports, effectively banning all exports and denying most Gazans their right to exit the Gaza Strip. The already weakened economy of Gaza drastically deteriorated following imposition of the blockade and the private sector has collapsed.⁴ Donor contributions, following the launch of the Gaza Flash Appeal in February 2009, provided vital support to meet some of the needs of the Gazan population. However, due to Israel's continuation of the blockade, including restrictions on the entry of construction materials and the failure to approve a UN proposal to resume projects, the level of need remains high, as does dependency on international aid.

In the West Bank, there were significant improvements in Palestinian movement between major cities following the lifting of some obstacles and easing at several key checkpoints. The level of direct conflict casualties decreased considerably. However, the extensive restrictions on Palestinian access to their land and resources, which have been a prominent feature of Israel's occupation, continued during the year. A study by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the governorate of Bethlehem demonstrated that only 13% of the territory was available for development by the Palestinian population.⁵ Israeli settlements continue to expand contrary to international law,⁶ with a negative impact on the Palestinian population, including a reduction in the areas available for Palestinian use and development, continued access restrictions, and exposure to systematic violence by settlers. The situation in East Jerusalem continues to deteriorate: the majority of the Palestinian population continues to be denied access to the city, while the city's Palestinian residents face poor living conditions and inferior services, due to the inequitable allocation of budgetary resources. An estimated 60,000 Palestinian Jerusalemites risk displacement due to the possible demolition of their homes by the Israeli authorities for lack of building permits or by eviction as a result of Israeli settler activity.⁷

The period following the "Cast Lead" offensive was characterized by a level of cautious optimism for the political process, with re-focused attention on advancing towards a two-State solution after the inconclusive results of the Annapolis process. As of late 2009, this optimism has been tempered, as Israeli-Palestinian negotiations have not resumed, the root causes underlying the conflict remain unresolved, and humanitarian needs remain high. In addition, national reconciliation talks have failed to resolve the internal Palestinian political rift, resulting this year in occasional outbursts of violence, arrests of political opponents, and other efforts from each side to exert control. In the absence of reconciliation, the rift is deepening, contributing to the difficult conditions facing Palestinian civilians.

⁴ According to the Palestine Trade Center (PalTrade), since the imposition of the blockade, an estimated 120,000 private sector jobs have been lost, including jobs in the industrial, commercial, construction, agricultural and service sectors. Palestine Trade Center, *Gaza Strip Two Years through Siege*, Special Report, 7 July 2009.

⁵ See OCHA oPt, *Shrinking Space: Urban Contraction and Rural Fragmentation of Bethlehem Governorate*, May 2009.

⁶ All Israeli settlements established in the West Bank are illegal under international humanitarian law. Article 49, paragraph 6, of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War states that the occupying power "shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."

⁷ See OCHA oPt, *The Planning Crisis in East Jerusalem: Understanding the Phenomenon of "Illegal" Construction*, April 2009, p. 12.

The Palestinian Authority's efforts towards transparent governance and improved security continued during the year with the international community's support. Despite those efforts and recent progress on the macro-economic level, socio-economic conditions on the ground are poor and high dependence on aid continues. The entire population of the Gaza Strip, residents of East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank - including areas in and around Israeli settlements and in Barrier-adjacent areas - continue to constitute the most vulnerable communities in the oPt.

Continued denial of human rights

Palestinians in the oPt continued to face widespread denial of their basic human rights, including the right to life, liberty, freedom of movement, self-determination and access to employment, health and education. The lack of accountability for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law has created a climate of impunity that contributes to further violence.

Ongoing lack of physical protection

In the Gaza Strip, between 27 December 2008 and 31 August 2009, Israeli military activities resulted in the deaths of 1,451 Palestinians,⁸ three times more fatalities than in 2008.⁹ Ninety-six percent of these fatalities occurred in the Gaza Strip during the three-week "Cast Lead" military operation.¹⁰ In addition, over 5,400 Palestinians were injured in "Cast Lead" and afterwards, compared to 2,319 in all of 2008.¹¹ A significant proportion of the Palestinians killed and injured during the offensive were civilians.¹² The reported use by the Israeli military of white phosphorus munitions, heavy artillery, and flechette shells in attacks carried out on densely populated areas increased the number of civilian casualties and the vulnerability of the civilian population. The lives of approximately one million Israelis living within 40 km from the Gaza border have also been disrupted and threatened as a result of the continued firing of rockets and mortars by Palestinian armed groups. According to Magen David Adom and the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there were 13 Israeli fatalities, including three civilians, and 512 persons were injured, including 182 civilians, during the "Cast Lead" operation.

The level of casualties and damage experienced by the civilian population of the Gaza Strip gave rise to serious protection concerns. In April 2009, the UN Board of Inquiry, commissioned by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon, released its report which examined several incidents that took place in the Gaza Strip during Israel's "Cast Lead" offensive in which civilian deaths or injuries occurred at, and/or damage was done to, UN premises. The Board of Inquiry found that the Government of Israel was responsible for the death and injury of civilians in seven out of nine incidents investigated. In addition, the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, dispatched by the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), found evidence of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, including war crimes, and possible crimes against humanity, by Israeli forces. The Mission also reported that Palestinian rocket attacks against Israeli population centres should be investigated as war crimes, and possible crimes against humanity. On 16 October 2009, the HRC adopted a resolution referring the report to the UN General Assembly. On 5 November, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution asking Israel and the Palestinians to undertake "independent, credible investigations" into serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law committed during the conflict in Gaza within three months. The Assembly also requested UN Secretary-General to send the Goldstone Report to the Security Council. It further recommended that the Swiss Government, as depositary of the Geneva Convention relating to the Protection of Civilian Persons in

⁸ Fatalities included 358 children and 209 women.

⁹ 2008 figures include only casualties up to the start of the "Cast Lead" offensive on 27 December 2008. Between 1 January and 26 December 2008, 465, including 83 children and 15 women, were killed in Israeli-Palestinian conflict-related violence.

¹⁰ During "Cast Lead," 1,393 Palestinians were killed, including 347 children and 209 women. This figure is based on OCHA oPt's review of all publicly available fatalities lists; included in the total figure are fatalities that were confirmed by at least two sources.

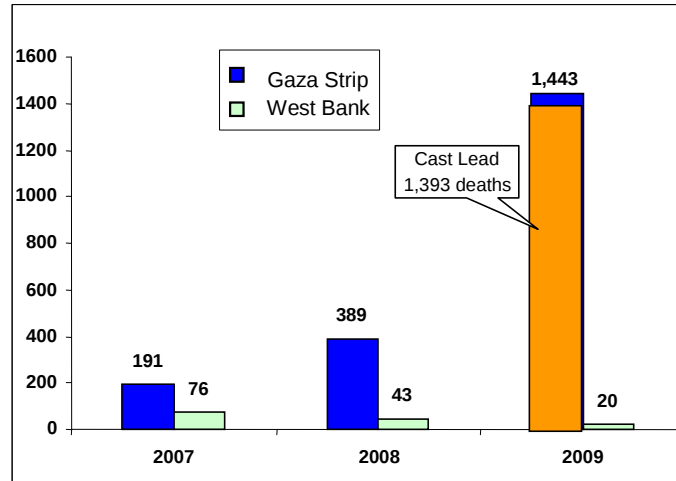
¹¹ Injury figures for 2009 include 5,303 injuries during "Cast Lead", according to the Palestinian Ministry of Health in Gaza. Among the injured in 2008 were 561 children and 79 women.

¹² The precise figure of civilians killed and injured remains disputed. The detailed list of casualties published by the two leading Palestinian human rights organizations in Gaza indicate that civilians constituted between 73 and 83% of all fatalities. While the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) has not released a detailed list of names of those killed, the IDF spokesperson has reported that its information shows that the number of civilians ranged between 25–39% of all Palestinian deaths. See The Palestinian Center for Human Rights, *War Crimes Against Children*, Press Release, 14 May 2009; and Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, *The Attack (Cast Lead) in Numbers*, Press Release, 15 June 2009. IDF Spokesperson, *Majority of Palestinians Killed in Operation Cast Lead: Terror Operatives*, 26 March 2009.

Time of War, take steps to convene “as soon as possible” a Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Fourth Geneva Convention, on measures to enforce that Convention in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem. Finally, the UN General Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report back within three months on the implementation of the resolution, with a view to considering further action by relevant United Nations bodies, including the Security Council. In doing so, the UN General Assembly decided to remain “seized” of the issue.

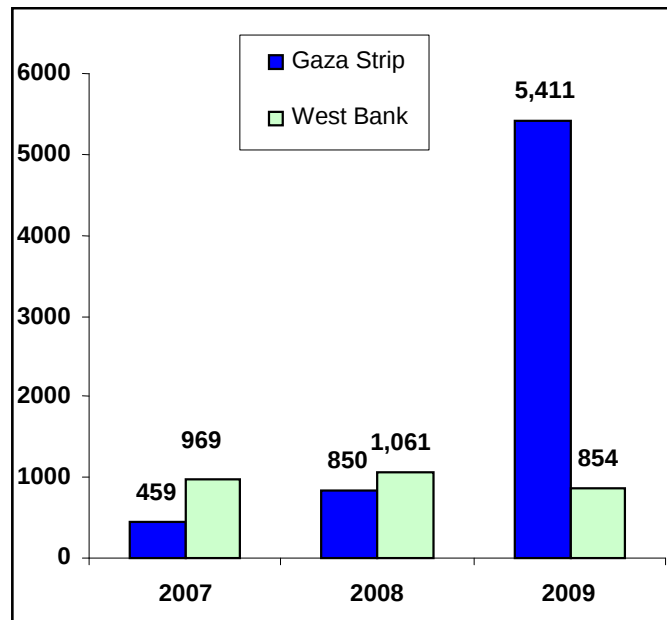
Palestinians Killed in Direct Conflict-Related Incidents

(1 January – 30 September 2007 - 2009)



Palestinians Injured in Direct Conflict-Related Incidents

(1 January – 30 September 2007 - 2009)



In the West Bank, there has been a marked decrease in deaths and injuries, due, in part, to a decrease in injuries sustained during anti-Barrier demonstrations in the West Bank, one of the main causes of West Bank injuries since 2005. This is due primarily to a reduction in the use of lethal force by the Israeli forces. However, settler violence against Palestinians and their property continued.¹³ Many of these attacks were made by groups of settlers against nearby Palestinian communities following limited efforts by Israeli forces to dismantle unauthorized settlement outposts. The Israeli

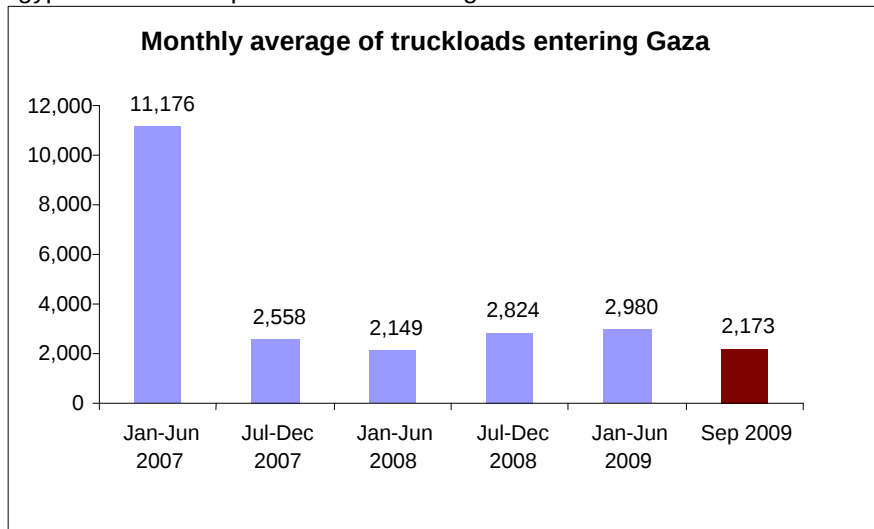
¹³ OCHA recorded 794 settler incidents affecting Palestinians and their property in the first nine months of 2009, resulting in the injury of 109 Palestinians.

authorities' lack of enforcement of the rule of law on Israeli settler action in the West Bank continues to be a key protection concern.

There were fewer incidents of Palestinian inter-factional violence during the year.¹⁴ While the number of fatalities from Palestinian inter-factional violence increased in 2009 compared to 2008, all of the fatalities occurred during two incidents: six were killed in clashes between Palestinian Authority (PA) security forces and armed Hamas members in May 2009 in the West Bank, and the remaining 28 were killed in August 2009 as a result of clashes between Hamas and the "Jund Ansar Allah" armed group in Gaza. These figures, however, exclude those killed during the "Cast Lead" military offensive. Various sources reported that Hamas forces or unidentified gunmen killed or injured numerous Palestinians accused of "collaborating" with Israel during the three weeks of the conflict.¹⁵

Extensive restrictions on movement and access

Gaza Strip: Since the Hamas takeover of the Gaza Strip in June 2007, Israel has imposed an unprecedented blockade on all border crossings, sea and air access, heavily restricting the movement of persons and goods into and out of the Gaza Strip.¹⁶ The blockade has 'locked in' 1.4 million people in what is one of the most densely populated areas, triggering a protracted human dignity crisis. At the heart of the crisis is the degradation in the living conditions of the population, caused by destruction of homes and property, the collapse of the economy, the erosion of urban and rural livelihoods, the gradual decline in the state of infrastructure, and the poor quality of vital services in the areas of health, water and sanitation, and education. The tunnels, situated under the border with Egypt continue to provide access to goods that would otherwise be unavailable, but they do not



constitute a sustainable alternative to the re-opening of the official crossings with Israel. Some of the items that enter through the tunnels are unaffordable to the majority of the population. In addition, the tunnels pose high safety risks for those who work in them.¹⁷

¹⁴ In 2008, 29 Palestinians were killed in inter-factional violence, including two children and one woman. The level of injuries dramatically decreased, from 192 in 2008 (20 children, eight women) to 10 in the first eight months of 2009, including three women.

¹⁵ The Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR) in Gaza, for example, reported that it has documented the execution of 32 Palestinians in these circumstances. In addition, PCHR documented dozens of other cases where suspected collaborators were arbitrarily detained and then severely beaten and tortured. PCHR, Inter-Palestinian Human Rights Violations in the Gaza Strip, 3 February 2009, available at: http://www.pchrgaza.org/files/Reports/English/pdf_spec/increase_rep.pdf. In addition, the undersecretary of PA Ministry of Prisoners Affairs in Ramallah issued a statement mentioning 181 names of people from Gaza targeted by Hamas during the conflict. According to this statement, 11 of these people were executed, 58 were shot in the feet or legs, and 112 had their legs broken. See UN Humanitarian Monitor, January 2009. Available at <http://www.ochaopt.org>

¹⁶ The blockade is made up of a number of measures, including: 1) the closure of Karni crossing, the largest and best equipped commercial crossing, with the exception of a conveyor belt used for the transfer of grains; 2) sweeping restrictions on imports and an almost most complete suspension of all exports;¹⁶ 3) a general ban on the movement of Palestinians through Erez, the only passenger crossing to the West Bank, except for limited numbers of "humanitarian cases," and the closure of the Rafah Crossing, directly controlled by Egypt, except for intermittent openings; 4) restrictions on the transfer of cash to banks in Gaza; and 5) significant reductions in the fishing areas and farming land accessible to Palestinians, the latter through expansion of the "buffer zone" along the Gaza border.

¹⁷ Since June 2007, at least 105 people have died in tunnel accidents, mainly following the collapse of tunnels and electrocution, and another 188 people were injured. OCHA oPt, Protection of Civilians database.

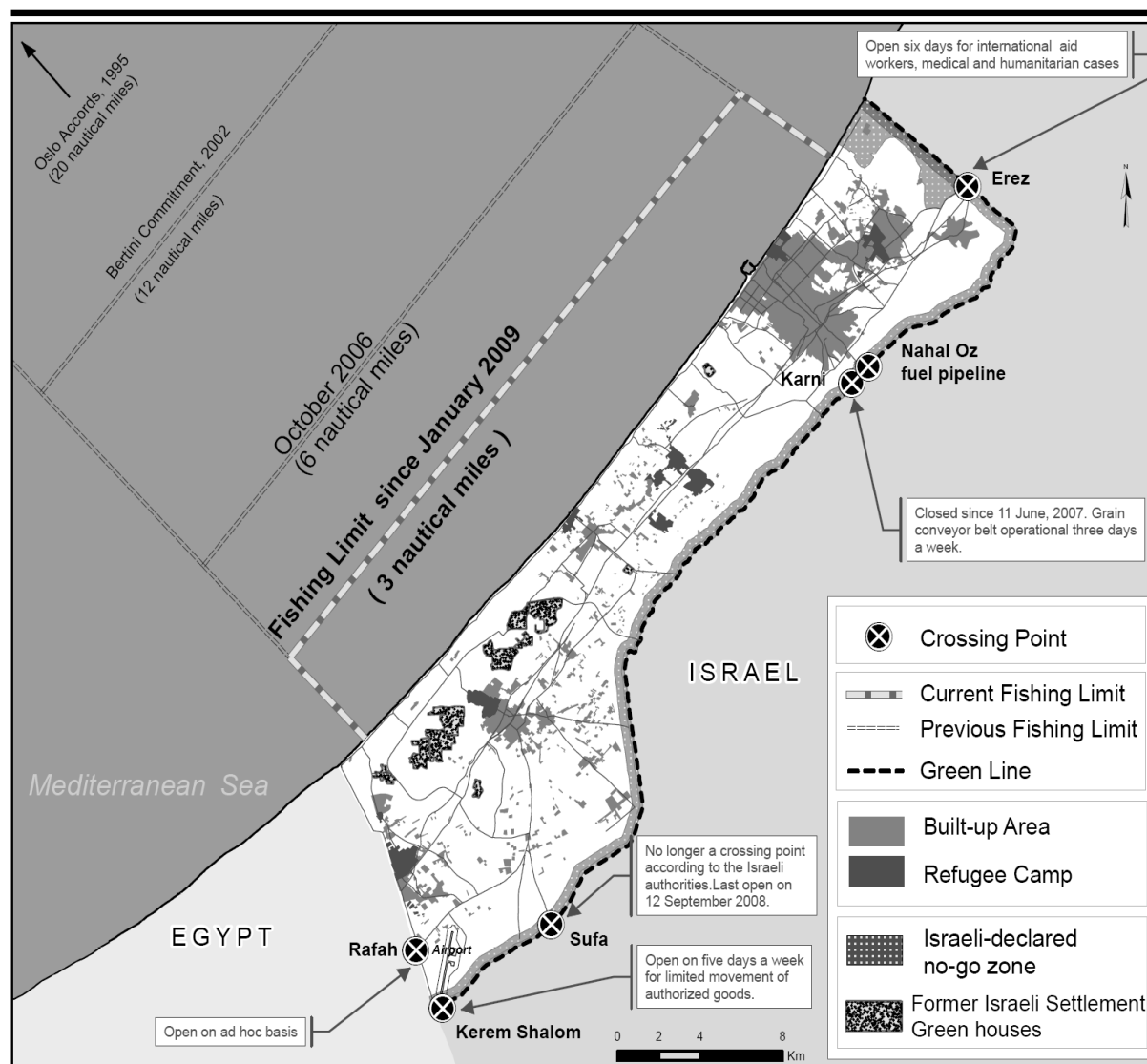


United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Gaza Strip

CAP 2010 - Consolidated Appeal Process

October 2009



West Bank: The Israeli authorities have relaxed a number of measures, including the removal of several staffed checkpoints and other movement obstacles and reduced checking procedures at some of the remaining checkpoints. These measures significantly eased the movement of Palestinians between most urban centres located between the Barrier and the Jordan Valley; however, access to East Jerusalem, the area between the Barrier and the Green Line and the Jordan Valley remains heavily restricted.

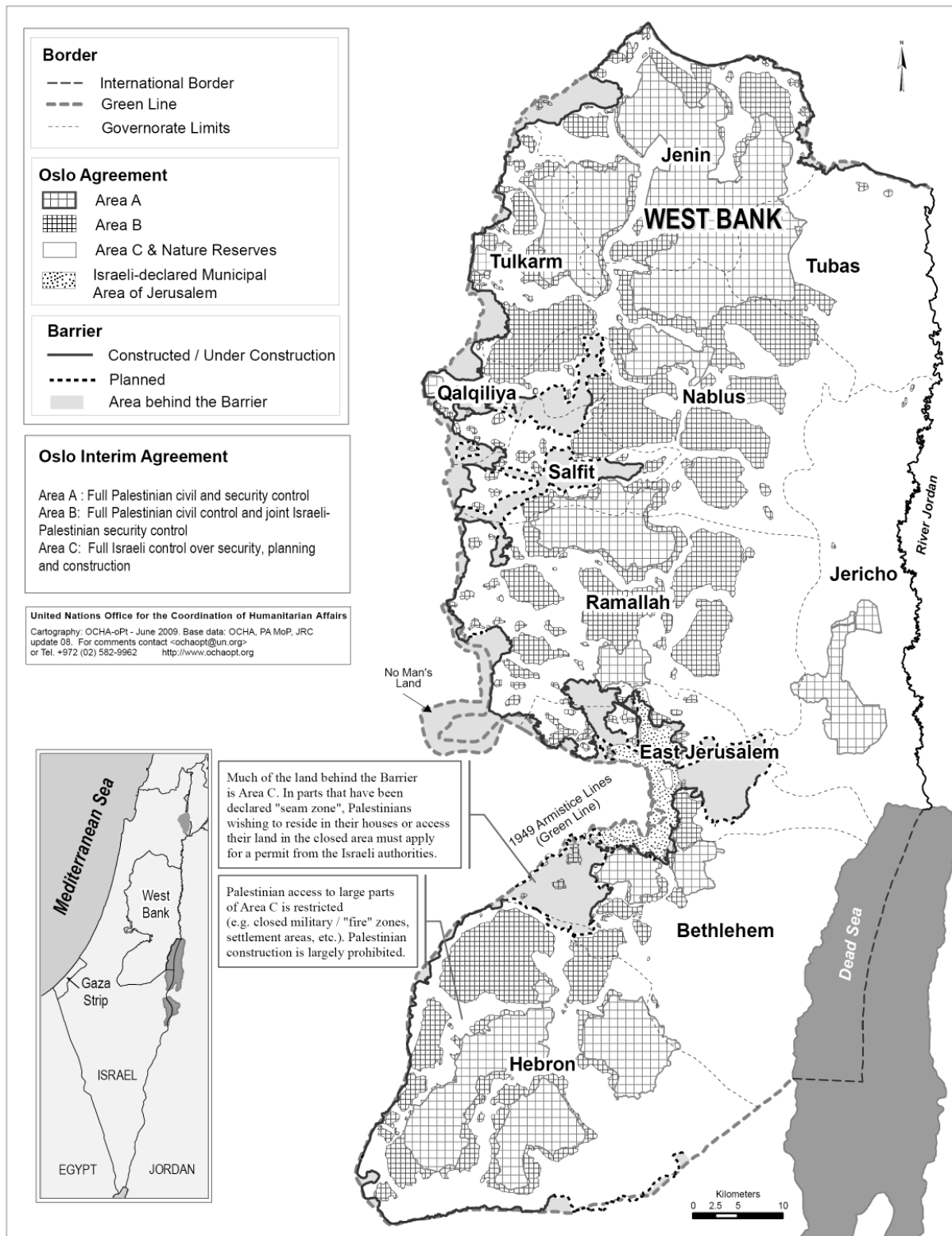


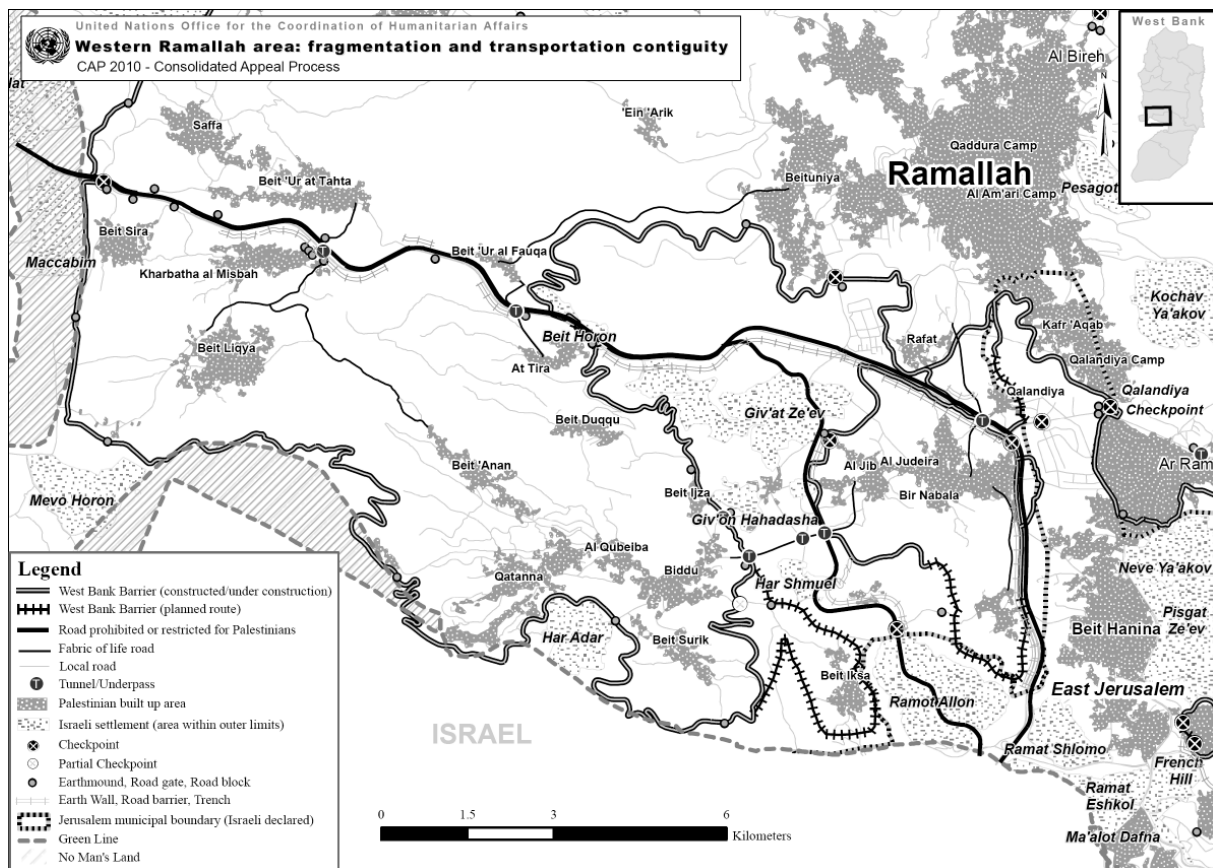
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Restrictions on Palestinian Access in the West Bank

CAP 2010 - Consolidated Appeal Process

October 2009





In addition, while welcome, this easing took place alongside a process of entrenchment of mechanisms controlling Palestinian movement, including the expansion of other checkpoints and the construction of an alternative (“fabric of life”) road network for Palestinians.¹⁸ Though these measures usually contribute to easing movement (e.g. “transportation contiguity”), they also result in additional land requisition, disrupt traditional routes, and deepen fragmentation of West Bank territory. As a result, they contribute to the shrinkage of West Bank land and space available for Palestinian use and development.¹⁹ As of 27 October 2009, there were a total of 580 obstacles within the West Bank (i.e. excluding eight checkpoints located on the Green Line),²⁰ compared to 630 in September 2008. The closure obstacles are augmented by random or “flying” checkpoints, which averaged 70 per week during the first eight months of 2009, compared to 74 in 2008.

Barrier construction continued during the year, albeit at a slower rate than in past years, despite the 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice.²¹ As of July 2009, some 58% of the Barrier’s approved route had been constructed. During the year, new areas between the Barrier and the Green Line in five governorates were declared closed; farmers attempting to access their land in these areas are now required to obtain visitor permits from the Israeli authorities.²² In addition, access of Palestinians to farming and grazing areas in other parts of Area C remains restricted.²³ Palestinians

¹⁸ For example the Israeli authorities recently expanded three key staffed checkpoints and the expansion of two other checkpoints is underway.

¹⁹ For further elaboration on this process and its ramifications see OCHA, *Movement and Access Update*, May 2009, available at: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_movement_and_access_2009_05_25_english.pdf.

²⁰ Current obstacles include 69 permanently staffed checkpoints, 23 “partial checkpoints”, and 488 unstaffed obstacles (roadblocks, earthmounds, earth walls, road barriers, road gates and trenches). Not included in the total figure, but equally important, are 84 obstacles blocking Palestinian access and movement within the Israeli controlled area of Hebron City (H2), and 63 crossing points along the Barrier.

²¹ The International Court of Justice found that those sections of the Barrier running inside the West Bank – some 85% of the Barrier – along with their associated closure regime violated Israel’s obligations under international law. The Court advised that Israel should cease all construction in the West Bank and dismantle existing parts. When completed, approximately 9.5% of West Bank land will be isolated between the Barrier and the Green Line. For more details on the Barrier, see OCHA oPt, *Five Years After the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion: A Summary of the Humanitarian Impact of the Barrier*, August 2009.

²² UN monitoring in the northern West Bank indicates that the restricted allocation of these visitor permits have severely curtailed agricultural production and undermined rural livelihoods in the areas where the permit regime applies.

²³ For example, approximately 28% of the West Bank (all within Area C), mostly in the Jordan Valley and eastern Bethlehem, are still designated by the Israeli authorities as either “fire zones” or “nature reserves”, where Palestinian access is severely restricted, and any use or development by Palestinians is prohibited.

also continue to face severe restrictions on building in East Jerusalem and Area C, forcing many to build “illegally” and risk subsequent demolition and displacement.

A significant part of Israel's movement and access restrictions in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are linked, in one way or another, to the existence of Israeli settlements and their expansion.²⁴ In the Bethlehem area, for example, the majority of the governorate's land is earmarked for use by either Israeli settlements or the Israeli military, while land available for Palestinian development amounts to only 13% of the governorate.²⁵ Similarly, only 13% of East Jerusalem is available for Palestinian construction, while 35% has been confiscated for Israeli settlements. As a result, the livelihoods of some of the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank continue to be impaired.

Impeded humanitarian access

Access for humanitarian agencies remained difficult during the year, particularly in the Gaza Strip in the wake of the “Cast Lead” offensive. Following the end of hostilities in Gaza, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) developed a *Minimum Framework for the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance in Gaza*. Recognizing the challenges presented from an operational perspective, the Framework describes how the basic humanitarian principles must be operationalized to facilitate an adequate and principled humanitarian response. Humanitarian agencies continue to face a number of access restrictions, primarily related to Israel's blockade, including restrictions on the entry of goods and difficulties securing the entry and exit of national staff. In addition, international and national NGOs in Gaza have been subject to uneven, but steady, pressure from the Hamas authorities, including requests to re-register, provide staff lists, and to share confidential financial data and beneficiary lists. In some cases, national NGOs have been forced to close or have come under the direct control of the Hamas authorities. The HCT is monitoring the Framework by reporting on the impediments preventing a principled humanitarian response in Gaza.

In the West Bank, access restrictions continued to affect UN operations, with the overwhelming majority of incidents occurring at checkpoints on the Jerusalem periphery (83%).²⁶ Demands for invasive, internal searches of UN vehicles account for the majority (74%) of reported UN access delays or denials.²⁷

Internal Palestinian political fragmentation

Internal Palestinian political divisions have also contributed to worsening conditions for Palestinian civilians. In March 2009, the Hamas authorities' seizure of the Referrals Abroad Department brought referrals for medical cases requiring treatment outside the Gaza Strip to a halt—this situation lasted until late April 2009, when an agreement was reached between the PA and the Hamas authorities. In addition, the ongoing discord and lack of coordination between the PA and the Hamas authorities has led to delays in the delivery of medicines and medical supplies and prevented patients from leaving Gaza for medical treatment, or delayed their travel, due to the limited number of passports issued by the PA to Gaza residents. The Ministry of Interior in Gaza estimates that there are currently hundreds of patients prevented from travelling due to the lack of a passport.

Climate change / water scarcity

The past year witnessed the third consecutive year of water scarcity, with the shortfall in precipitation compounding the water crisis in the West Bank that is a result of lack of access by Palestinians to water resources, inequitable distribution of water and climate change. The rainfall for the entire West Bank up until the end of April was just 78% of the average annual rainfall.²⁸ The reduced rainfall leads to reduced crop yields and water availability, along with a decrease in natural fodder causing overgrazing. Lack of natural fodder forces reliance on commercial fodder, leading to additional

²⁴ During the first half of 2009, construction began on 666 new housing units in West Bank (excluding East Jerusalem) settlements and was completed on 881 units. While similar information for East Jerusalem settlements is currently unavailable, there is increasing concern over ongoing initiatives to establish new Israeli settlements in the heart of Palestinian neighbourhoods, and to expand existing ones.

²⁵ See OCHA oPt, *Shrinking Space: Urban Contraction and Rural Fragmentation of Bethlehem Governorate*, May 2009.

²⁶ Source: OCHA oPt monitoring.

²⁷ According to the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities (1946), UN property and assets are immune from search and, therefore, staff members are instructed not to allow internal searches. Between January and August 2009, there were 168 access incidents, amounting to 333 lost staff hours, or the equivalent of 44 UN staff days. While previous data is available, differences in methodology and reporting mechanisms make it incomparable.

²⁸ Other areas of the West Bank received considerably less rainfall. For example, as of end of May, the southern West Bank had received just over 60 percent of the annual average rainfall and significant additional rainfall is not expected. The impact of the decreased rainfall is exacerbated and perpetuated due to policies related to Israel's occupation and the intense and costly ramifications of rainfall shortages in 2006 and 2008 on affected communities.

increases in fodder prices which are up 30 – 45% since 2005. As a result, herders are increasingly indebted to water truckers and fodder traders, further weakening already vulnerable herding communities.

2.2 Humanitarian achievements

2.2.1 ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST 2009 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In line with the four strategic objectives of the CAP 2009, and adapting to the changes in context described above, the humanitarian community was able to coordinate a rapid response to the Gaza crisis at the turn of the year. However, the response in Gaza has been hampered by the blockade, and humanitarian actors continue to face problems in implementing projects in Area C of the West Bank because of the restrictive permit regime. The following summarizes what was achieved under the current conditions:

Strategic Objective 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.

Food assistance remained one of the main humanitarian activities in oPt in 2009 – accounting for slightly more than one third of requested funds. Israel's "Cast Lead" military operation greatly increased the needs in Gaza, and the requirements for food aid expanded accordingly. In total 1.3 million people living in the Gaza Strip received food aid, out of which 650,000 were targeted in three rounds. After "Cast Lead", a nutritional component was added and nutrition surveillance was provided through 61 sentinel sites and training on appropriate childcare practices through 100 health care providers in Gaza. The first community-based therapeutic feeding centre for the severely malnourished in oPt was established in Gaza in June 2009, following increased risk of acute malnutrition²⁹ and recorded incidence of severely malnourished cases in Gaza. In the West Bank, 735,000 people received food aid through the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). In the West Bank and Gaza together, over 11,000 metric tons (MTs) of food were produced or milled locally. Over 300,000 pupils were reached by school feeding programmes, providing an additional safety net for vulnerable families. The sector was largely well-funded, allowing agencies to cover the needs identified.

Cash-for-work (CFW) and cash assistance programmes were also able to meet planned targets to temporarily alleviate the effects of high poverty and unemployment amongst vulnerable Palestinian households. Over 80,000 vulnerable households (13% of all Palestinian households) in Gaza and the West Bank benefited from CFW and cash assistance programmes in 2009. Women accounted for around 30% of all job holders. UNRWA provided employment opportunities to 40,000 refugees in Gaza, including 4,000 young graduates. Through \$10 million in cash support, 200,000 refugee students were able to cover school costs in February and September.

Partners in the Shelter and Non-food Items Cluster assisted 59,230 families whose homes were destroyed or damaged during the Israeli military operation in Gaza (3,511 homes were completely destroyed, 2,834 sustained major damage). Partners distributed 300,000 blankets, 2,500 tents, 55,000 mattresses, 30,000 clothing kits and 30,000 kitchen sets. However, since the Government of Israel did not allow reconstruction material into the Gaza Strip, the full repair and reconstruction needs could not be met, leaving 20,000 people displaced, of which approximately 650 people live in tents or pre-fabricated container homes next to their damaged houses, and approximately 260 people live in tent camps. Taking accumulated needs into consideration, a total of 30,000 houses need to be built or re-built, 3,000 need major repair, and a large number of the 53,000 houses that sustained light damage during the military offensive in January still need repair.

²⁹ Effect of the cast lead and blockade coupled with inappropriate child caring practices are some of the factors associated with increased nutritional vulnerability. About 16% of the estimated 900 cases were reached in the first three months of feeding unit operation.



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

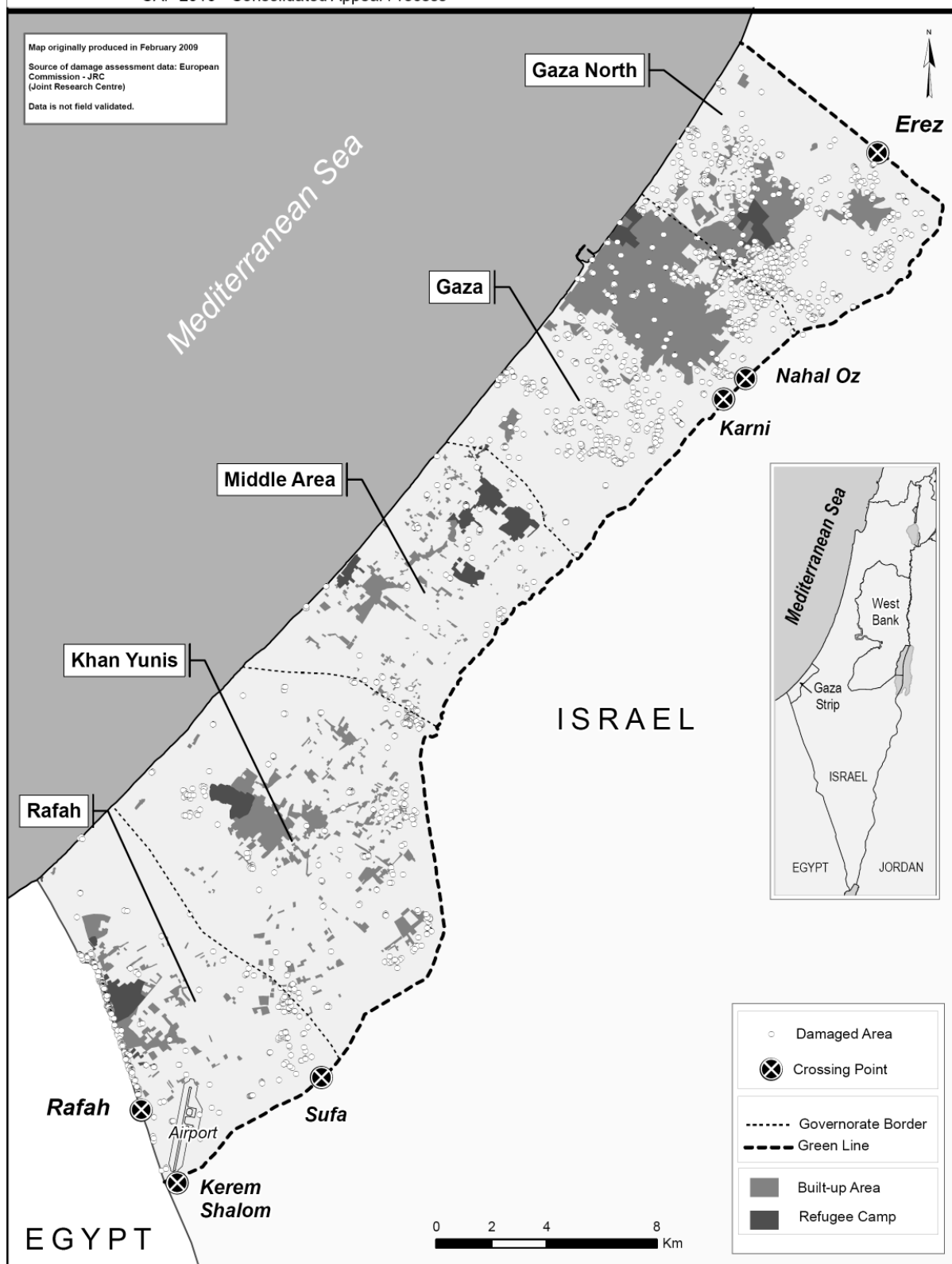
Gaza Strip: "Cast Lead" Damage Assessment

CAP 2010 - Consolidated Appeal Process

Map originally produced in February 2009

Source of damage assessment data: European Commission - JRC (Joint Research Centre)

Data is not field validated.



The Early Recovery Cluster partners, in close cooperation with the UN Mine Action Team, started to clear the 600,000 MTs of rubble that were left in the Gaza Strip after Israeli aerial bombardments and artillery shelling. Removal of rubble is a prerequisite for early recovery and reconstruction. The Mines Advisory Group (MAG) de-mining teams conducted assessments in 537 locations, out of which 177 were classified as having a high potential risk and a further 349 as having a medium potential of containing unexploded ordnance (UXO). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) therefore conducted extensive mine risk education for children, communities, and local and international organizations in Gaza. So far, 83 explosive remnants of war (ERW) and UXO items were discovered under the rubble removed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNRWA, including 18 anti-tank mines and three white phosphorus artillery shells. By October, 185,000 MTs of rubble had been removed and 65,000 MTs crushed to be used in small-scale infrastructure projects, such as road rehabilitation. By the end of December, more than 220,000 MTs will have been removed and around 100,000 MTs crushed. Funding has been secured for the entire operation that will extend until the end of 2010. Rubble removal operations are implemented, when feasible, using labour-intensive techniques to generate employment opportunities for a large number of workers.

Health institutions had to cope with 5,300 injured during the Israeli operation in Gaza at the beginning of the year. To coordinate the response of all partners in the health sector (governmental, UN, international and local NGO) emergency operations rooms were set up in Gaza and Ramallah. Despite the fact that an estimated 4,600 MTs of donated medical supplies and equipment entered into the Gaza Strip during and immediately after the conflict, the donations had only a moderate impact on pre-existing supply shortages, as many donated drugs were close to or past expiry dates, and existing systems did not have the capacity to effectively manage the massive influx of supplies. UNRWA provided logistical support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) to move medical supplies into Gaza and re-supply hospitals managing the emergency caseload. It also worked in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to supply fuel to generators to ensure continued functioning of emergency and life-saving equipment. The World Health Organization (WHO) and Medical Aid for Palestinians-United Kingdom (MAP-UK) supported the Gaza MoH Central Drug Store to strengthen the drug supply management system. The members and observers of the health cluster (UN agencies, international NGOs, ICRC) supported the MoH with medical equipment, drugs and pharmaceuticals, including surgical kits for 100 surgical interventions and new emergency medical kits.

Over the year, access to health care was maintained for 155,000 people in marginalized communities in the Gaza Strip. In addition to providing health clinics with vaccines and other medical supplies, more than 145,000 people living in marginalized areas in the West Bank were reached by mobile clinics, and communities affected by closures received kits for safe delivery of babies. Different kits were distributed in the Gaza Strip for hospitals and primary healthcare centres. UNICEF-supported psycho-social teams reached over 21,000 children and 5,550 caregivers. While health needs could largely be met, access restrictions continued to prevent necessary repair and maintenance of medical equipment in Gaza, as well as access to medical treatment outside of Gaza.

The Agricultural Sector worked to ensure that the most vulnerable farmers, herders, Bedouins, animal breeders and fisher folk had the capacity to reinvest in the next season and maintain their available livelihoods strategy. According to a humanitarian and early recovery rapid assessment by local and international stakeholders in Gaza following "Cast Lead", damages suffered by the agricultural sector amount to \$180 million. Planned interventions for the Gaza Strip's 10,000 small-holder farmers and 3,500 fisher folk were hampered by the difficulties in importing the necessary inputs (seedlings, fertilizer, etc.). In the West Bank, the partners aimed to alleviate hardships by distributing fodder to herding communities most affected by water scarcity and rehabilitating well and irrigation networks for small-scale farmers dependent on irrigation. Agricultural activities in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip suffered due to low funding of agriculture projects (less than 50%), and productivity continued to lag behind potential owing to restrictions on import and export that drive up production costs.

The Education Cluster focused on providing students with catch-up classes for school days lost during the Israeli operation in Gaza: Over 280,000 primary and adolescent students benefited from catch-up courses and psycho-social support. In the West Bank 32,500 students took part in remedial education and psycho-social support programmes. "Cast Lead" also severely impacted educational infrastructure and overcrowding in functioning schools increased substantially, leading to an expansion of the pre-existing practice of double shifts. The Education Cluster was not able to address

the need for more classrooms in Gaza because reconstruction material was not allowed to enter Gaza; and, in the West Bank, because of restrictions on building permits. As a stop-gap measure, 13 preschools received 780 square metres of plastic sheets and 14 tents provided alternative learning spaces. 520 school-in-a-box kits (80 pupils each) and 860 math and science kits (for one school each), and 100,000 notebooks were among the supplies delivered. 106 sets of early childhood education toys were provided to kindergartens (one set for each kindergarten). In the West Bank, 578 schools received educational materials and 100 kindergartens were provided with educational and recreational material. In addition, 1,740 teachers in the West Bank were trained on remedial education programmes. In Gaza 1,417 teachers participated in similar programmes, which also included a psycho-social component.

After the Israeli operation in the Gaza Strip, the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster ensured access to safe water by providing tankered water until April and repairing damaged waste water systems to provide minimum services. 1,380 houses were connected to the sewer network, and fuel was made available for public utility providers to maintain essential basic services. In the whole of the oPt, cluster partners distributed 85,000 cubic meters (m³) of water (vs. 200,000 planned), restored 20 water and wastewater facilities (vs. 50 planned) and improved WASH access for 70,000 students (vs. 110,000 planned). A health and awareness campaign reached 242,000 beneficiaries. WASH cluster activities were severely hampered by Israel's refusal to allow the import of cement, steel, and spare parts into the Gaza Strip, as well as a very restrictive approach towards issuing permits for WASH projects in Area C of the West Bank – in November 2009 about 100 projects were still awaiting clearance.

During "Cast Lead", the HCT requested the activation of the Logistics Cluster to ensure the participation of all key humanitarian partners in the logistics operation. WFP, in close collaboration with UNRWA, took on the cluster lead. Staff deployed to Jerusalem and El Arish (Egypt) from the Global Logistics Cluster Support facilitated cargo movement and transport to Gaza, coordinated between civil and military institutions, managed logistics information, advocated for access for humanitarian relief, and established and ran transit hubs for cargo consolidation and preparation (Ashqelon/Jerusalem/Gaza/El Arish). By October 2009, 8,850 pallets of humanitarian relief goods had been brought into Gaza through the Logistics Cluster.

Strategic Objective 2: Promote and improve the protection of civilians in the oPt, including through increased advocacy for the respect of International Humanitarian Law and the easing of obstacles impeding the free movement of the Palestinian population and goods.

The monitoring and systematic documentation of the protection situation and rights violations in the West Bank and Gaza continued, including by UNRWA Operations Support Officers, UNICEF and OCHA field staff, who collected data, followed up with relevant authorities on protection concerns and sought to mobilize other stakeholders in connection with alleged rights violations and protection concerns. The Protection Cluster started developing a mechanism to improve access to free legal aid and assistance for families threatened by house demolitions and evictions in East Jerusalem and Area C of the West Bank. As part of a collaborative response to displacement, an emergency response mechanism which allows the humanitarian community to provide immediate support for newly displaced was established, particularly addressing the various needs of herder families in rural areas. The protection of women and girls was enhanced through support to women's centres, as well as the establishment of a "safe house" in the West Bank, with plans to establish a second one in Gaza. Protection actors also conducted awareness on gender-based violence (GBV), domestic violence, and reproductive health (RH) for more than 31,500 women and girls in the West Bank. Support to detainees, including women and children detained in Israeli jails, was provided by Defence for Children International (DCI), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In addition, teams of NGO accompaniers³⁰ increased their activities, including the provision of protective presence in the West Bank, supporting Palestinians and Israelis in non-violent actions and carrying out advocacy initiatives.

The capacity of the Protection Cluster was strengthened with the deployment of a ProCap Officer supporting the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in its role as protection

³⁰ Volunteers, often internationals, who accompany Palestinian children to school, or farmers to their fields, providing a disincentive for settler attacks by being an international presence and documenting any violations.

lead. In addition, OCHA deployed staff to help address protection issues in Gaza and Jerusalem. The capacities of the two working groups for displacement and for violations against children in conflict situation (UNSCR 1612) were significantly increased through the designation of an OCHA staff member to chair the Displacement Working Group (DWG) full-time, and the deployment of two senior child protection advisers to UNICEF (ProCap and CANADEM deployments) to lead the working group on grave violations against children. Despite these achievements, displacement of Palestinians due to evictions and demolitions continued. There was no progress regarding accountability for human rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) violations, and a climate of impunity persisted. Despite continued high needs, the level and scope of activities were restricted by low levels of funding: while overall Mental Health and Psycho-social Services (MHPSS) activities were 56% funded in 2009, protection activities other than MHPSS and shelter were only 35% funded, with 30 out of 42 projects receiving no funding at all.³¹ Few resources were reported for Palestinian and Israeli human rights NGOs, or for projects focusing on East Jerusalem and residency rights.

Strategic Objective 3: Enhance the monitoring of and reporting on the humanitarian situation, emphasizing the priorities and gaps, and the impact of the assistance provided.

Humanitarian partners routinely provided inputs for the production of the monthly Humanitarian Monitor updates on the situation in Gaza, and special focus reports on particular issues of concern, such as *The Humanitarian Impact of Two Years of Blockade on the Gaza Strip*, *The Urban Contraction and Rural Fragmentation of Bethlehem Governorate*, and *The Planning Crisis in East Jerusalem*. Some of the key surveys and databases feeding into these reports included:

- The World Health Organization (WHO)/Health Cluster initial health needs assessment in Gaza, which was completed shortly after the end of the Israeli military operation; and a subsequent more in-depth assessment published in July 2009³²; the 'Health Facilities Database', maintained by WHO and the Ministry of Health (MoH), which includes information on the geographical distribution of health facilities, services provided, human resources and specialties, and equipment.
- The Early Recovery Cluster damage and needs assessment following the Gaza crisis. This assessment formed the backbone of the Palestinian National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan³³, which was launched at the Sharm El-Sheikh donor conference on 1 March 2009 and received strong backing and generous commitments from the international community. The Plan will be part of the overall Palestinian Reconstruction and Development Plan (PRDP) for 2010 - 2012 that is currently being finalized. In addition, the Early Recovery Cluster also conducted a mapping of undertaken and planned early recovery interventions in the Gaza Strip to inform the UN and partners' response to the PA Plan.
- The FAO/WFP/Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics Socio-Economic and Food Security (SEFSec) Survey in the Gaza Strip and West Bank³⁴, which was supplemented by a Rapid Emergency Food Security Assessment in the Gaza Strip immediately following the Israeli military operation in January, and followed by an Agriculture Sector Report, "Impact of the Gaza Crisis" which provided a more in-depth analysis of the damage to the agricultural sector and the actions to be taken. In addition to that, an assessment on small ruminant farmers in different areas of the West Bank was carried out, as well as mapping for a project to increase water availability and access in areas vulnerable to drought in the West Bank.
- UNRWA studies on labour force and macro-economic conditions.³⁵
- "Voicing the needs of women and men in Gaza. Beyond the aftermath of the 23-day Israeli military operations".³⁶ This was followed by a UNIFEM guidebook "Towards gender equality in humanitarian response: Addressing the needs of women and men in Gaza". Both publications were based on a consultative process with cluster leads and include concrete recommendations for each sector to improve the humanitarian response through aid programmes focusing on existing gender gaps.

Faced with continued impediments to the principled delivery of humanitarian assistance to Gaza, the HCT also developed, and reported on, a *Minimum Framework for the Provision of Humanitarian*

³¹ In 2009, the protection sector included programs related to psycho-social care and shelter. For 2010, shelter is a separate cluster and MHPSS projects are divided between the Health and Protection Clusters.

³² http://www.ochaopt.org/cluster/admin/output/files/ocha_opt_health_cluster_needs_assesment_2009_07_29_english-20090828-094941.pdf

³³ <http://www.undp.ps/en/focusareas/crisis/paeramar09.pdf>

³⁴ <http://www.apis.ps/documents/SEFSec%20Report%201.pdf>

³⁵ Socio-economic developments in the oPt 2008; The West Bank Labour Market in 2008; The Gaza Strip Labour Market in 2008. To be published on the following link: <http://www.un.org/unrwa/publications/pubs07.html>

³⁶ Conducted by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Gender. http://www.unifem.org/news_events/story_detail.php?StoryID=868.

Assistance in Gaza. The Framework articulates the actions needed by relevant parties to ensure the timely and need-based provision of humanitarian assistance in accordance with humanitarian principles. In addition, OCHA published a number of regular updates and maps on closures and access and movement restrictions, the Barrier, and protection of civilians. Agencies also contributed to the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) briefings to the Security Council on the Protection of Civilians, as well as to the monthly briefings to the Security Council. Monitoring and reporting on child casualties continued under the umbrella of UN Security Council Resolution 1612.

In addition to written reports, the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and HCT members regularly briefed donors and visiting missions on the humanitarian situation in the oPt.

Strategic Objective 4: Strengthen coordination structures within the humanitarian community and with development partners to enhance the provision of and access to humanitarian assistance and services.

Coordination structures continued to be strengthened throughout the year, with the roll-out of the cluster approach and the deployment of designated cluster coordinators by lead agencies. An HCT Advocacy Task Force was established. The Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) continued to respond to emerging needs and urgent funding gaps. In addition, the HCT and the donor community started to co-chair weekly donor meetings to ensure better coordination between donors and humanitarian actors.

Clusters were activated in some key areas of the response during the “Cast Lead” operations. The sectors/clusters of humanitarian response in the oPt include Agriculture (led by FAO); Cash-for-Work / Cash Assistance (UNRWA); Food Security (WFP, FAO); Early Recovery (UNDP), Education (UNICEF/Save the Children [SC]); Health and Nutrition (WHO/UNICEF); Logistics (WFP); Protection (OHCHR); Shelter (UNRWA / Norwegian Refugee Council [NRC]); and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNICEF). Sub-clusters and working groups cover Child Protection, Disability, Displacement, and Mental Health Psycho-Social Support. Most of the clusters/sectors deployed designated staff during the course of the year to lead coordination activities, including information management.

In addition, the HCT improved coordination regarding access of humanitarian staff and goods to those in need. This included the activation of the Logistics Cluster; the establishment of a team of UN staff which, under the guidance of the HC and OCHA, provided assistance to UN and NGO humanitarian agencies as well as diplomatic missions; and the development and reporting on the *Minimum Framework for Provision of Humanitarian Assistance in Gaza*. As a result monitoring and reporting on issues of humanitarian access improved, and organizations and staff facing access difficulties were provided with reliable support.

In 2009, the UN Country Team developed a Medium Term Response Plan (MTRP) outlining how the UN will support the PRDP and the Palestinian National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza (PNERRP). Linkages between the CAP and the MTRP were strengthened. In addition, UNDP helped familiarize humanitarian partners with Early Recovery approaches in order to support the transition between humanitarian relief and development across sectors. The Palestinian Authority, with support from partners, prepared an Early Recovery Plan following the Gaza crisis and presented it at the Sharm El-Sheikh Conference.

2.2.2 HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

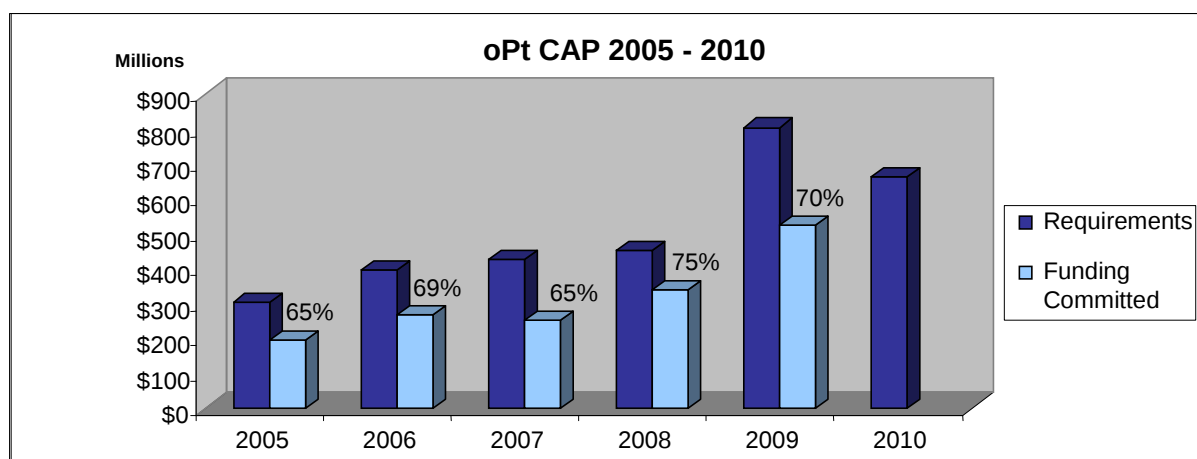
The original requirements of the CAP 2009 – \$462 million – were revised upwards by \$412 million in the aftermath of the Israeli military offensive in the Gaza Strip at the beginning of the year, bringing the total to \$974 million.

As of mid-June, \$412 million (51% coverage) had been reported against appeal requirements. Based on numerous assessments and extensive MYR consultations, requirements decreased for seven clusters/sectors, while requirements increased in four clusters/sectors: Cash-for-Work and Cash Assistance, Coordination and Support Services, Food Security and Nutrition, and Protection. In total, appealing agencies reduced their overall requirements by approximately \$50 million.

By mid-November, \$533.8 million of funding (70% of requirements) had been reported for the 2009 oPt CAP. Although this was 55% more than last year's funding in absolute terms, it was lower as a percentage of overall requirements and the amount of unmet needs (\$240.3 million) was greater.

Although overall funding stood at 70% as of mid-November, there were noticeable gaps among clusters. While Coordination and Support Services and Cash-for-Work and Cash Assistance were funded 118% and 83%, respectively, other key clusters, such as Shelter and NFIs, Agriculture, Early Recovery, and Health had received 50% or less of revised requirements. Still, the disparities among clusters in oPt are much less than in many other humanitarian crises.

Cluster/Sector	Revised Requirements	Funding Committed	Funding Coverage (%)
Coordination and Support Services	\$42,277,754	\$49,759,969	118
Cash-for-Work and Cash Assistance	\$145,342,314	\$120,470,730	83
Food Security and Nutrition	\$269,002,362	\$184,911,973	69
Education	\$34,761,396	\$22,136,140	64
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	\$31,410,785	\$18,089,212	58
Protection	\$52,775,857	\$27,722,182	53
Shelter and NFIs	\$116,576,134	\$58,856,993	50
Agriculture	\$49,115,482	\$24,309,408	49
Early Recovery	\$15,461,837	\$6,936,179	45
Health	\$47,798,084	\$19,899,008	42



In absolute terms, Food Security and Nutrition and Cash-for-Work and Cash Assistance received over \$300 million, representing more than half of all reported funding in oPt. In a positive trend, almost 90% of total funding in oPt has gone to high-priority projects. Despite the growing participation of non-UN partners in appeals, funding for them has not seen a commensurate growth. Non-UN projects represented 14% of total 2009 requirements, yet non-UN funding is only 8% of total.³⁷ Similarly, non-UN funding coverage is only 41% of requirements, while UN coverage is 75%.

More than 100 donor countries and organizations supported the oPt appeal in 2009, many of them immediately following the Gaza Crisis. Several regional donors and organizations were among those contributing to appeal activities, including Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the Islamic Development Bank, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan and others. Many more contributed in-kind and bilateral assistance for Gaza outside the framework of the appeal. Non-appeal funding totalled \$141 million, including \$25 million bilateral assistance and more than \$35 million contributed to elements of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

³⁷ In 2010, 18% of total project requirements are for non-UN organizations, a 4% increase over 2009.

3. NEEDS ANALYSIS

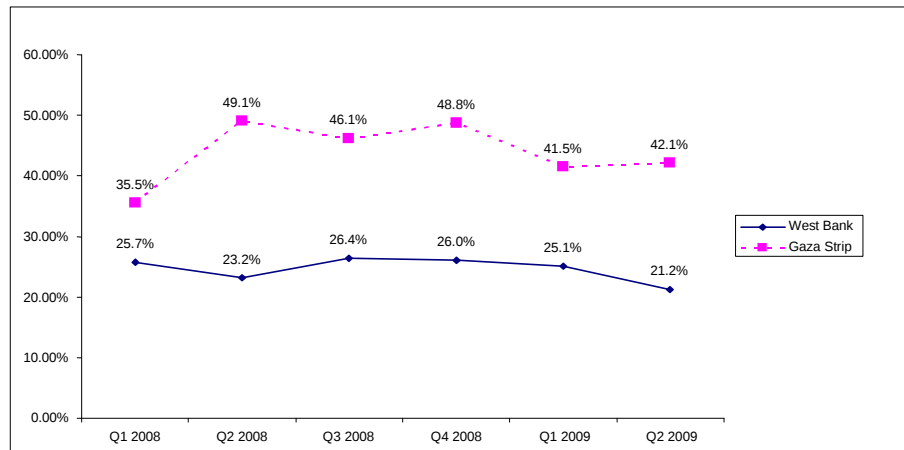
Socio-economic situation remains poor

The overall performance of the Palestinian economy remains poor, due primarily to Israel's blockade on Gaza and persistent obstacles to movement and access in the West Bank. While there has been progress in some West Bank macro-economic indicators, the destruction and devastation caused by the "Cast Lead" military offensive, along with the ongoing blockade, resulted in a further deterioration of the situation in Gaza. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has recently warned that 2009 is shaping up to be an all time low for the performance of the Palestinian economy.³⁸ Substantial improvements in Palestinian access and movement are needed to generate significant economic progress; without this, the oPt will continue to be largely dependent on donor support.³⁹

In 2008, the oPt continued to have the worst-performing economy in the Middle East / North Africa sub-region.⁴⁰ Real Palestinian gross domestic product (GDP) in 2008 – estimated at around \$4.6bn – grew modestly, by only 2.2% from 2007. On a per capita basis, GDP declined by about 0.8 % during 2008 and was around 30% lower relative to 1999. Preliminary PCBS estimates of National Income Accounts data for the first quarter of 2009 indicate some growth.⁴¹ However, the World Bank has recently cautioned that "even if the continued economic stagnation of Gaza is not included in the analysis, it is too early to conclude that the signs of new growth in the West Bank – though they may lead for the first time in years to positive Palestinian per capita GDP growth in 2009 -- represent a trend towards sustainable economic growth."⁴²

Unemployment levels in both Gaza and the West Bank were high in 2008 and remained so during the first half of 2009, according to both narrow and broad definitions.⁴³ In Gaza, unemployment is

Unemployment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip



amongst the highest in the world.⁴⁴ Refugees remained more affected by unemployment than non-refugees, and youth unemployment rates are still the highest of any demographic segment in the oPt, around 50% higher than overall rates. Dependence ratios remain extremely high, at 8.5 in 2008

³⁸ Report on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian People: Developments in the economy of the oPt, August 2009.

³⁹ For additional details, see World Bank: A Palestinian State in Two Years: Institutions for Economic Revival. Economic monitoring report to the AHLC, September 2009.

⁴⁰ Socio-economic conditions in the oPt during 2008, UNRWA forthcoming.

⁴¹ Preliminary PCBS data for 1st quarter 2009 shows an improvement in the performance of the economy in the WB and Gaza by 3.9 %, compared with 4th quarter 2008, and an increase of 5.6% compared with 1st quarter 2008.

⁴² World Bank, Economic monitoring report to the AHLC, September 2009.

⁴³ PCBS Labour Force Q1 and Q2, 2009. The relaxed or broadly defined labour force includes: (i) all employed persons (fully employed, under-employed and temporarily absent from work); (ii) all unemployed persons actively seeking employment; and (iii) all the discouraged unemployed, i.e. those able and willing to work but not seeking employment due to a conviction that none will be found. The first two components are used in the narrow ILO definition of the labour force. Adding the 3rd provides a better picture of unemployment in a situation of protracted crisis.

⁴⁴ Based on the broad definition of unemployment, 29.3% of the oPt labour force was out of work during the first half of this year, with considerably higher rates in Gaza (41.8%) than the West Bank (23.15%). ILO data indicates that only seven countries in the world had unemployment rates above 30% in 2006 and only 10 countries had unemployment rates above 20% (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 16%.

in Gaza and 4.97 in the West Bank. Across the oPt, high population growth rates mean that tens of thousands of new jobs are required each year just to maintain current levels of employment.

Poverty remains an issue of considerable concern. While 2009 figures are not yet available, all indications indicate no major changes in official household poverty levels in the West Bank and further deterioration in Gaza, compared to the 2007 figures of 51.8% in Gaza Strip and 19.1% in West Bank (as per PCBS consumption and expenditure survey data).

Persons with disabilities (PWD) and older persons are particularly vulnerable.⁴⁵ While there is some data on PWDs and older persons, there is no reliable disaggregated data to make reliable assessments and develop projects to support these persons with special needs. Field observations suggest that in many cases, PWDs, older persons and their families do not have the means to purchase basic items, including clothing and required medication and food.⁴⁶

High levels of food insecurity

Deteriorating livelihoods, poverty and the global increase in food and fuel prices contributed to the maintenance of already high levels of food insecurity in the oPt, which reached 38.5% of the Palestinian population (over 1.5 million people) in 2009, compared to 38% in 2008.⁴⁷ Seventy-five (75%) of the food-insecure population are women (36%) and children (39%). Food insecurity is primarily a consequence of food price inflation, poverty, livelihoods' deterioration and erosion of coping mechanisms, leading to increased difficulties of households to afford sufficient quantities of quality food.

Levels of food insecurity remained highest in Gaza, where 60.5% of households are food-insecure, compared to 25% in the West Bank. Food insecurity in Gaza is highest in rural areas (66.7%). In the West Bank, rates are highest in rural areas and refugee camps (both 29%). A further 11% of the population are considered vulnerable to food insecurity in the West Bank and 16.2% in the Gaza Strip.

Shifts in diet are a possible contributing factor behind the high number of overweight children (15.9%) aged 6-16 years old, a phenomenon usually triggered by a poor and unbalanced diet.⁴⁸ Micronutrient deficiencies continue to be the most prominent nutrition problem, with high levels of anaemia among women and children. While anaemia prevalence among pregnant women visiting ante-natal care services has decreased over recent years, it remains high at 29.1%,⁴⁹ compared to 35.8% in 2006;⁵⁰ this despite the implementation of large micronutrient supplementation programmes for children and women. Between 1996 and 2006 the prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) among children under-five rose from 7.2% up to 10.2% and has not changed in 2009.⁵¹ Malnutrition is becoming a growing concern among persons with disability, particularly children with disability.⁵²

⁴⁵ According to general estimates by WHO, between 7-10% of a given population will have some kind of disability. In Gaza, this would mean that between 105,000- 150,000 people have a disability. In the oPt, conflict is a major contributor to the number of PWDs. Estimates of percentages of older persons vary from 2.7% to upwards of 13% depending on source, focus, geographic location, and age.

⁴⁶ See *Report on Older War-Affected Persons in Gaza*, OPT Mission Trip, 14 July – 5 August 2009, Susan Erb.

⁴⁷ PCBS with the support of FAO/WFP, Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey Report (SEFSec) in the WB carried out in Jan/Feb 2009 and the preliminary findings of the SEFSec in Gaza Strip carried out in and in May/June 2009. Data collected reflects how the surveyed populations were impacted during the past 6 months prior to the survey. The food-insecure rate is a 'post-assistance' rate, i.e. after food assistance and relief transfers were taken into consideration.

⁴⁸ Data collected by the PA Ministry of Health between September 2007 and June 2008. Comparative data unavailable, so it is not possible to ascertain if this is an increase since the imposition of the blockade. According to WHO, in depth analysis is needed, "but the lack of physical activity and poor diet are considered to be a possible reason for these findings. See WHO, *Gaza Health Assessment*, July 2009, p.7.

⁴⁹ Nutritional Surveillance System (NSS) report, 2007.

⁵⁰ MoH; *Health Status in Palestine, Annual report 2006*.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² One organization reports that 371 PWDs who receive their services are registered as malnourished. Palestinian Medical Relief Service (PMRS) Gaza. Statistics extracted from database, September 2009.



UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Palestinian Food Insecurity in 2009

CAP 2010 - Consolidated Appeal Process



October 2009

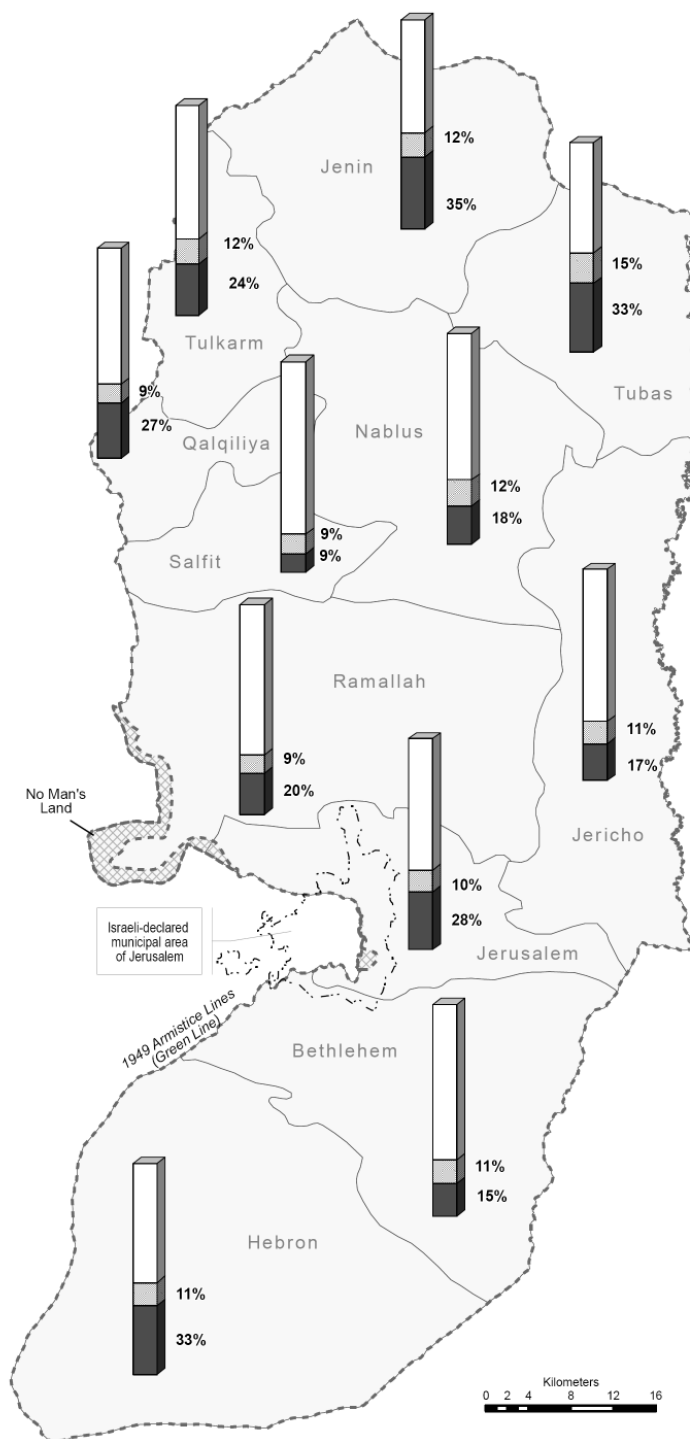
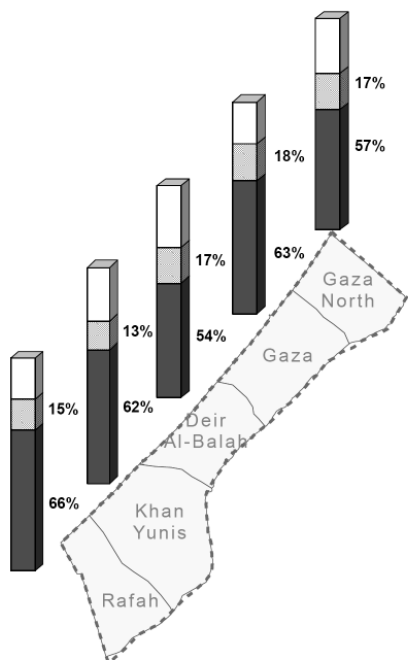
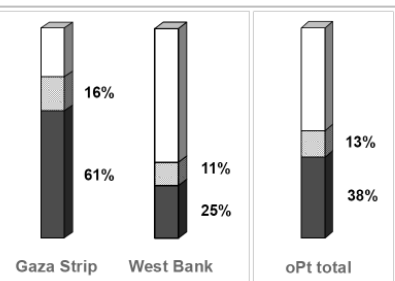
Percentage of Palestinian households food insecure

Percentage of Palestinian households vulnerable to food insecurity

Food insecure: Households with income and consumption below 4.7 USD per adult equivalent 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 5.64 USD per adult equivalent per day, except households showing no decrease in expenditure patterns (categorized as marginally secure).

WFP/FAO, Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, 2009, released in October 09



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

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
Cartography: OCHA-oPt - Oct 2009. Food security calculation made by WFP & FAO jointly.
Basedata: PCBS data (Socio-economic and Food Security Survey- first half of 09, Palestinian Authority Ministry of Planning, July 00 - OCHA update 09
For comments contact <ochaopt@un.org> or Tel. +972 (02) 582-9962
<http://www.ochaopt.org>

Deteriorating agricultural livelihoods

Agricultural livelihoods in the oPt are increasingly threatened. In the Gaza Strip, the Agricultural Sector has been devastated by Israel's blockade and, most recently, damage during the "Cast Lead" offensive, which resulted in an estimated \$180 million in direct damage to agriculture-related infrastructure and the destruction of an estimated 17% of cultivated areas, including orchards and open fields.⁵³ In May 2009, Israel further reduced access to Gaza agricultural land when it expanded the size of its self-declared "buffer zone", from 150 metres to 300 metres within Gaza. In addition, Israel further reduced the Palestinian fishing area, from six to three nautical miles from the shore, undermining the fishing catch which is located in deeper waters. The restriction affects approximately 3,500 households reliant on fishing.⁵⁴ Gaza import and export restrictions have driven up agriculture production costs, reduced productivity and prevented rehabilitation of greenhouses, poultry farms, irrigation and water wells. Combined, these factors prevent the agricultural sector in Gaza from recovering and, ultimately, prevent the most vulnerable farming households from beginning to rise out of poverty. Likewise, they prevent the agricultural sector from mitigating the burden of food insecurity on the local population, which is heavily dependent on food aid.

In the West Bank, farmers face the third year of water scarcity and Palestinian access to large swathes of land remains restricted, in particular in Area C and around Israeli settlements, in closed military / "fire" zones, nature reserves and in the closed area between the Barrier and the Green Line. A joint OCHA/UNRWA survey identified around 5,200 vulnerable herding families residing in these areas, with many other families residing in nearby urban areas also dependant on land there. The lack of rainfall is resulting in decreased yield quantity and quality. The livestock sub-sector is also affected due to poor production of dry and fresh fodders. At present, 36.8% of livestock holders in the West Bank are food-insecure with another 11.4% deemed vulnerable to becoming food-insecure.⁵⁵

Continued displacement

In Gaza, the ban on the import of building materials has prevented the reconstruction of the homes destroyed and severely damaged during the last military offensive.⁵⁶ More than 20,000 people displaced during the "Cast Lead" offensive are forced to continue living in rented apartments, in the houses of relatives and in tents next to their damaged houses. A small number of families continue to live in tented camps. In the West Bank, in 2009, OCHA field teams recorded the Israeli authorities' demolition of a total of 225 Palestinian-owned structures - including 92 homes⁵⁷ - in Area C and East Jerusalem, resulting in the displacement of 515 Palestinians, over half of whom are children (262). Though not displaced, a further 504, including 303 children, were otherwise affected (e.g. source of livelihood destroyed, etc.). Furthermore, an estimated 60,000 Palestinians in Jerusalem alone are at-risk of displacement, due to the possible of demolition of their homes by the Israeli authorities; in Area C, there are over 3,000 outstanding demolition orders that can be executed at any time. In addition, East Jerusalem residents increasingly face the risk of displacement as a result of eviction due to Israeli settler activity.⁵⁸

Declining quality and quantity of water, rising sanitation concerns

Ranging from 50-73 litres per capita per day,⁵⁹ water consumption levels remain well below acceptable international standards for protection of public health of 100-150 litres per capita per

⁵³ United National Environmental Programme, Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip following the escalation of hostilities in December 2008 – January 2009, September 2009.

⁵⁴ According to the Oslo Accords, Palestinians are granted a fish catch area within 20 nautical miles off the Gazan coastline. Under the 2002 Bertini Commitments, Israel agreed to a fishing zone of 12 nautical miles.

⁵⁵ WFP/FAO *Socio-Economic and Food Security Assessment in the West Bank*, August 2009.

⁵⁶ As of October 2009, the reconstruction caseload for Gaza is estimated at 9,435 housing units, including: 3,535 houses demolished during the Cast Lead military operation, 2,900 from pre-Cast Lead destruction by Israeli forces, and 3,000 derelict refugee shelters needing replacement. In addition, there are over 2,880 housing units under construction by UNRWA and UNDP, but frozen since June 2007, and 2,854 houses needing major repair and 53,000 need minor repair after the Cast Lead military offensive.

⁵⁷ This includes basic residential structures, such as tents and tin shelters. Other structures demolished include animal barracks, traditional ovens ('taboun'), etc.

⁵⁸ Israeli forces evicted 53 Palestinian refugees, including 20 children, in the Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood in this context in 2009; OCHA estimates that a further 475 Palestinians are at risk of forced eviction, due to plans for settlement expansion in this area.

⁵⁹ *World Bank Report No. 47657-GZ, West Bank and Gaza: assessment of restrictions on Palestinian water sector development, April 2009, pp. 14-15.*

day.⁶⁰ About 90% of water supplied to Gaza residents is unsafe for drinking according to WHO standards. In Khan Younis, the average nitrate levels in wells in 2008 was 168 mg/l, over three times the WHO guideline of 50mg/l.⁶¹ According to a recent report by the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), pollutions levels are such that infants in the Gaza Strip are at risk from nitrate poisoning and 'blue baby syndrome.' UNRWA reports that among the infectious diseases affecting the refugee population in the Gaza Strip, those that have highest occurrence are those directly related to inadequate supplies of safe water and poor sanitation, including watery diarrhoea, acute bloody diarrhoea and viral hepatitis.⁶² According to UNEP, well over \$1.5 billion may be needed over two decades to restore the Gaza aquifer, following years of over-abstraction and pollution, exacerbated by the recent conflict.⁶³

Some 10,000 people in northern Gaza still have no access to running water due to a lack of materials to maintain and repair networks. Access to water for the rest of the population is limited to 6-8 hours from one to four days a week.⁶⁴ Poor and insufficient wastewater infrastructure is resulting in 80 million litres of raw and partially-treated sewage being discharged daily into the environment. The Gaza Coastal Municipalities Water Utility currently needs more than 1,250 MTs of cement for repair of waste water treatment tanks alone.

In the West Bank, approximately 10% of the population resides in communities that have no water network, forcing already impoverished communities to pay for tankered water up to ten times the average cost of networked water.⁶⁵ In addition, samples indicate that much of their water supply is contaminated.⁶⁶

Reduced access to quality healthcare

The blockade, the internal Palestinian divisions and the "Cast Lead" offensive have undermined the ability of the health system in Gaza to function properly. As a result, while most services are available to the population and there were no outbreaks of communicable diseases, there has been an overall decline in the quality of health services provided to the population.

The ban on the importation of construction materials has prevented the reconstruction and expansion of health facilities. In addition, the operation of medical equipment has been undermined by restrictions on the entry of needed parts and the provision of adequate medical services has also been affected by recurrent shortages of pharmaceuticals and consumables.⁶⁷

The referral of patients out of Gaza for medical treatment has been severely disrupted over the past year: an average of 336 patients exited each month through Erez between July 2008 to July 2009, compared to 542 per month on average between January 2008 and June 2008 (when the system was working more smoothly). A significant percentage of patients referred for treatment abroad each month receive no reply to their request for a permit from the Israeli authorities by the date of planned travel, resulting in the loss of the pre-arranged appointment at the relevant hospital.⁶⁸ Since September 2009, the Israeli authorities have refused to process or reply to interventions by Israeli

⁶⁰ According to the World Bank, the consumption level should "be compared with the World Health Organization (WHO) recommended standard of 100 lpcd for optimal water supply, as well as with the "15 lpcd, 500 meters minimum distance to source" criterion adopted by international humanitarian disaster response agencies." World Bank Report No. 47657-GZ, p.17.

⁶¹ CMWU, Presentation at Khan Younis Workshop (2009). Also see, *United National Environmental Programme, Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip following the escalation of hostilities in December 2008 – January 2009*, September 2009.

⁶² UNRWA, *Epidemiological Bulletin for Gaza Strip*, Volume 1, Issue 11, (August 2009).

⁶³ United National Environmental Programme, *Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip following the escalation of hostilities in December 2008 – January 2009*, September 2009.

⁶⁴ OCHA, *Protection of Civilians*, 19th-25th August 2009.

⁶⁵ The average cost of tanker water ranges from 15 to 40 NIS/cubic metre, while the average cost of water provided by the network is of 4,8 NIS/m³.

⁶⁶ Causes of contamination include unclean cisterns, insecure sources, or contamination during the tankering process.

⁶⁷ These have occurred as a result of poor management and distribution of available supplies, unreliability of estimated needs, inefficiencies in the procurement process, funding shortfalls and delays at crossing points.

⁶⁸ For example, between June and August 2009, approximately 30% of applications were delayed. When this occurs, the patient must seek a new appointment and subsequently submit an entirely new application for another permit, significantly prolonging the waiting period before he/she can receive needed medical treatment.

human rights organizations on behalf of Gazan patients regarding applications for permits to enter Israel for medical care. In addition, the sporadic and unpredictable openings of the Rafah Crossing contribute to the delays and uncertainty patients face in obtaining necessary healthcare abroad; on average the crossing opens only two to three days per month.

Israel's "Cast Lead" military offensive created significant challenges. Follow-up treatment for people suffering from complex injuries and permanent disabilities has created an additional burden for a health system weakened by shortages of facilities and equipment.⁶⁹ According to Handicap International (HI) figures, of the 1,011 persons with injuries registered in the HI database, 11% reported permanent disabilities as a result of the war.⁷⁰ According to UNFPA, pregnant women were particularly affected during the offensive: there was an increase in neonatal death by 50%; and an increase in the number of premature births and obstetric complications.⁷¹

In the West Bank, movement and access obstacles impede the access of patients and medical staff to health facilities, particularly to hospitals in East Jerusalem. Access to healthcare services is especially difficult for people living in remote or closed areas of Area C. Throughout the oPt, persons with disabilities and the elderly face difficulties accessing quality health care and rehabilitation services, including lack of accessible transportation, support funds and specialized services.

Inadequate facilities and declining quality of education

In the Gaza Strip, Israel's blockade has prevented reconstruction of the 18 schools destroyed during the "Cast Lead" operation and repair of at least 280 other schools with severe or minor damage. In East Jerusalem, there is an estimated shortage of 1,000 classrooms in the public school system. As a result, over 5,000 Palestinian school-age children are not registered in any school at all. In Israeli-controlled Area C, restrictions on Palestinian construction have resulted in inadequate and unsafe learning environments for children, as permits for new schools, or the rehabilitation of existing ones, are denied. OCHA has identified in Area C at least nineteen school facilities serving more than 2,300 children that are currently facing problems due to the restrictive planning regime; at least ten of these have been served with Israeli stop work or demolition orders. Teachers in schools in East Jerusalem are frequently refused permits and regularity of school life is therefore discontinued.⁷² Approximately 88% of UNRWA schools in Gaza and six percent in the West Bank continue to operate double shifts to accommodate the number of students.⁷³ Although there are no statistics, UNICEF field reports indicate that some government schools are also working double shifts due to constraints resulting from damaged classrooms. Many children with disabilities in the oPt do not attend school due to inaccessible facilities, lack of accessible transport, and lack of resources and education opportunities for children with special needs.

Exams have shown a decline in overall national standards. The oPt ranked 43 out of the 49 countries who took part in the 2007 'Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study'. Average math scores decreased by 23 points between 2003 and 2007 and science scores decreased by 31 points.⁷⁴

Significant need for psycho-social support

The three week's of Israel's "Cast Lead" military operation took a major psychological toll on the Gazan population. A UNDP survey found that almost two-thirds of the households polled said they needed assistance, identifying emotional and psychological aid as a top priority. According to a household survey carried out in March 2009, approximately 34% of the population reported frequent loss of appetite and difficulties concentrating and 23% of children aged 5-14 had a bed-wetting problem.⁷⁵ WHO has estimated that between 20,000 and 50,000 people will continue to suffer long-

⁶⁹ At least 150 patients whose limbs were amputated as a result of their "Cast Lead" injuries are still waiting for artificial limbs. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health in Gaza, 5,303 people were injured, including over 1,815 children, 785 women and 2,703 men, many sustaining multiple and complex injuries.

⁷⁰ Handicap International 2009. Data gathered from the Handicap International Disability Support Centres.

⁷¹ UNFPA, Gaza Crisis: *Impact on Reproductive Health and Obstetric Care*, 13 February 2009.

⁷² The Palestinian MoEHE has compiled a list of 49 teachers, who are assigned to Jerusalem schools, but who lack permits to enter East Jerusalem.

⁷³ UNRWA / MoEHE 2008.

⁷⁴ Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (2003 and 2007 international testing results).

⁷⁵ Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies and UNFPA, *Life in the Gaza Strip six weeks after the armed conflict 27 Dec 2008 – 17 Jan 2009, Evidence from a household sample survey*, March 2009.

term mental health issues as a result of the “Cast Lead” offensive.⁷⁶ Children with disability are often more distressed and exhibit more psycho-social problems following conflict. Likewise, during a recent research mission, the Policy and Programme Advisor on Aging to the Global Protection Cluster Working Group found that fear, anxiety, depression and poor mental health due to insecurity is the number one concern for older persons.⁷⁷ In the West Bank, Israeli house demolitions, military incursions, night searches, harassment at checkpoints, settler attacks, along with school and community violence compound the distress of children and families, creating a situation which is persistently undermining the resilience and well-being of the population.

Escalated violence against children

Palestinian children live in a context of extraordinary violence, caused by armed conflict and non-conflict-based violence at home and in schools and the wider community. In Gaza, approximately 350 Palestinian children were killed and over 1,800 injured in the course of the “Cast Lead” offensive.⁷⁸ In addition, human rights defenders have raised concerns over the exploitation of child labourers working in tunnels under the Egypt-Rafah border. In the West Bank, children encounter violence from Israeli settlers and Israeli soldiers (in particular, at checkpoints and during anti-Barrier protests) search campaigns and imprisonment. Teachers, medical staff, social workers, and other professionals continue to report increasing numbers of children throughout the oPt who are being subject to violence and abuse in schools and homes. In Gaza, 51% of men, 52% of women and 57% of female-headed households surveyed in March 2009 perceived violence against children to have increased after the “Cast Lead” operation.⁷⁹

Lack of accountability for IHL and IHR violations

As identified by human rights partners for years and re-affirmed recently by the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, the oPt is suffering from a “justice crisis”, characterized by an absence of accountability and pervasive impunity for violations of IHL and international human rights law (IHR).⁸⁰ Palestinians currently face insufficient systems of accountability at the national levels by both Israeli and Palestinian authorities. Human rights defenders report that complaints of abuse filed to the relevant Israeli authorities are met by inadequate investigations⁸¹ and treated as isolated incidents.⁸² Over the years of occupation, few killings and acts of violence against Palestinians, including those perpetrated by Israeli settlers, have been investigated, indicted, and prosecuted by the Israel authorities.⁸³ In the aftermath of the “Cast Lead” offensive, while the Israeli authorities have issued a number of reports focused on the operation,⁸⁴ they have failed to undertake credible investigations into reported IHL and IHR violations.⁸⁵ Likewise, neither Hamas nor the PA is known to have prosecuted any of its forces for alleged violations.⁸⁶ The continued lack of accountability has created a culture of impunity that has resulted in a disregard for international law, further violence and worsened humanitarian conditions. The findings of the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, released in September 2009, represented a significant re-affirmation of the urgent need for accountability in the oPt to support protection of civilians, justice for victims and a durable peace agreement.

⁷⁶ World Health Organization, *Gaza Strip Initial Health Assessment*, 16 February 2009.

⁷⁷ Visit of Advisor Susan Erb to the oPt from 14 July – 5 August 2009.

⁷⁸ Figure for injuries from the Palestinian Ministry of Health in Gaza.

⁷⁹ UNIFEM, *Voicing the Needs of Women and Men in Gaza. Beyond the Aftermath of the 23 day Israeli Military Operations*. 2009.

⁸⁰ In its report, released in September 2009, the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict, noted “the Mission is firmly convinced that justice and respect for the rule of law are the indispensable basis for peace. The prolonged situation of impunity has created a justice crisis in the oPt that warrants action.” Paragraph 1755.

⁸¹ PCATI (with OMCT) *Alternative Report to UN Committee Against Torture and List of Concerns* (2009). Available at <http://www.stoptorture.org.il/en/node/1414>

⁸² PCATI, “No Defense: Soldier Violence against Palestinian Detainees” (June 2008). Available at http://www.stoptorture.org.il/files/No_Defense_Eng.pdf

⁸³ Between September 2000 and November 2004, of the 1600 civilian deaths which occurred, only seventy-four alleged cases of lethal force were investigated and only 16 resulted in an indictment. See further Human Rights Watch, *Promoting Impunity The Israeli Military's Failure to Investigate Wrongdoing*, (June 2005), at 2. Also see, Yesh Din, *Law Enforcement Upon Israeli Civilians in the oPt: Yesh Din Monitoring*, July 2008.

⁸⁴ For example, see *The Operation in Gaza, Factual and Legal Aspect*, 29 July 2009, available on the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs website, <http://www.mfa.gov.il>

⁸⁵ Report of the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict., para. 1756-1758.

⁸⁶ Human Rights Watch Report, *Internal Fight--Palestinian Abuses in Gaza and the West Bank*, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/iop0708/>; UN Gaza Flash Appeal, February 2009; <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2009/04/19/under-cover-war>

III-treatment of detainees by Israeli and Palestinian authorities

Approximately 7,430 Palestinians were being held in detention in Israeli jails at the end of July 2009, including 333 children (of whom 42 are under age 16) and 387 Palestinians held in administrative detention⁸⁷, i.e. without charge or trial. Human rights organizations continue to document the use of torture and other abuse in Israeli prisons, including beating, intimidation, and painful interrogation methods, such as the intentional and abusive use of shackling, both at arrest and during interrogation.⁸⁸ There have been continued reports of ill-treatment and torture by both Palestinian security forces in the West Bank against Hamas supporters, and Hamas security forces against Fatah supporters in Gaza.⁸⁹

Rubble and UXO removal

Israel's "Cast Lead" military offensive resulted in the total destruction of over 3,500 homes and 27 public buildings, generating over 600,000 MTs of rubble (500,000 MTs from private homes, 100,000 MTs from public buildings) that needs to be removed and crushed. Though support has already been received and no further request is made in this appeal, removal of rubble remains a humanitarian imperative and a pre-requisite for any early recovery and reconstruction effort. Removal of rubble contaminated with asbestos in the Rafah area, which poses a health hazard to local population, is an urgent priority. There is a strong potential presence of UXO buried under the rubble, as well as in agricultural land, posing additional safety hazards to the local population. Since the ceasefires on 18 January, 12 Palestinians have been killed, including six children, and 27 injured, including four children, in UXO-related incidents. Assessing the risks of UXO potential presence under the rubble and ensuring safe removal of UXO is critical to protecting the local population, enabling rubble removal and allowing for reconstruction and recovery of livelihoods. Moreover, in the West Bank, along the border with Jordan, a minimum of 15 confirmed minefields, improperly fenced or marked, pose a serious threat to the population, primarily Bedouin communities. A thorough threat and needs assessment must therefore be completed in those areas, in conjunction with the Palestinian National Mine Action Committee, to ascertain the types and duration of interventions (including mine risk education), level of training and resources required."

⁸⁷ Source: B'Tselem. See www.btselem.org

⁸⁸ See Hamoked, *Absolute Prohibition, the Torture and Ill Treatment of Palestinian Detainees* (May 2007). http://hamoked.org.il/items/13100_eng.pdf and The Public Committee Against Torture in Israel (PCATI) *Shackling as a Form of Torture and Abuse* (June 2007). Available at http://www.stoptorture.org.il/files/eng_report.pdf

⁸⁹ Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, reports available at <http://www.pchrgaza.org/>.

4. THE 2010 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

4.1 Scenarios

The UN HCT agreed upon a series of best, worst and most likely scenarios regarding the possible evolution of the crisis in 2010. The most likely scenario has been used for planning purposes by clusters/sectors.⁹⁰

The **best-case scenario** would be characterized by a meaningful resumption of, and significant progress in, Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, and a comprehensive agreement on Palestinian reconciliation, in a context of significant improvement on the ground. This would include a freeze on Israeli settlement activity in the West Bank, further easing of movement and access restrictions, and calm and reconstruction of Gaza. The **worst-case scenario**, used for contingency planning, envisages no resumption of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, the failure of national reconciliation efforts, along with increased Israeli-Palestinian violence, including settler violence, tightening of the blockade of Gaza and a re-tightening of control on the West Bank. The financial and economic situation deteriorates and internal violence escalates.

In the **most likely scenario**, political consultations continue and negotiations eventually resume, but these do not make major progress amid disputes over actions on the ground (including continued settlement activity) and differences on final status issues. There is some improvement in the West Bank economy as the PA state-building agenda attracts strong international support and there are some Israeli measures to further ease West Bank closures. Internal Palestinian talks do not yield agreement on reconciliation and the PA calls elections, but internal disputes prevent them being held. An uneasy calm is maintained between Gaza and Israel, despite incidents, and negotiations continue on a prisoner exchange deal between Israel and Hamas; some initial reconstruction takes place in Gaza under UN auspices, but the blockade continues largely intact.

Humanitarian Implications

Under the most likely scenario, Areas A and B of the West Bank may see improvements, but the benefits of these positive developments would be very limited in East Jerusalem, Area C and Gaza. Tensions arising from expansion of Israeli settlements and settler violence continue, negatively impacting on Palestinian communities. Tensions among Palestinians over the internal split as well as over policies towards Israel would continue. In Gaza, underlying trends involving institutional degradation and radicalization would not be significantly altered. Institutions would continue to come under Hamas control, and this could see additional efforts to affect aid operations in Gaza. Smuggling of goods through tunnels would continue to be significant, though many items would continue to be unaffordable for the majority of the population. No significant improvement occurs in rates of unemployment, poverty, food insecurity, and dependence on aid.

⁹⁰ Please note, these scenarios are used for humanitarian planning by the HCT only and do not correspond to any official view of the United Nations.

4.2 Strategic objectives for humanitarian action in 2010

The Humanitarian Country Team identified the following strategic objectives for the CAP 2010:

1. Provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable, including refugees and the poorest families in the oPt, mainly those residing in Gaza, East Jerusalem and Area C, including areas near Israeli settlements and in Barrier-adjacent areas.
2. Strengthen the protective environment for civilians in the oPt through increased advocacy of the respect of international humanitarian law and human rights law, particularly focusing on freedom of movement and access, and by active protective programming.
3. Enhance the monitoring of and reporting on the humanitarian situation by developing baseline indicators to measure the impact of the assistance provided and by emphasizing gaps and priorities.

Advocacy

The humanitarian community agrees that advocacy is an essential component of the overall humanitarian response. As a result, the HCT established an Advocacy Working Group to ensure that humanitarian partners' messaging and advocacy initiatives are well-coordinated and strategically implemented.

The working group includes the advocacy and public information officers of the organizations represented in the HCT. It meets twice a month, reports to the HCT and interacts with other operational working groups depending on the issue to be advocated. Over the past year, the working group was involved in several activities, including advising on the development of the *Minimum Framework for the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance in Gaza*. It also helped organize three public events on the human dignity crisis in Gaza and coordinated the launch of the Barrier report, titled *Five Years after the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion*.⁹¹

The priority advocacy objectives for the oPt in 2010 are:

- Maintain and increase awareness of the humanitarian impact of the Gaza blockade and of the consequences of a protracted human dignity crisis in a context where the provision of assistance is severely constrained.
- Increase awareness of the humanitarian impact of the fragmentation of the West Bank and the lack of access to land and resources in Area C.
- Focus on eviction and demolition policies in East Jerusalem and the humanitarian impact on the Palestinian population, including displacements.
- Ensure that all advocacy messages address the protection and human dignity elements of the humanitarian situation in the oPt.
- Increase advocacy of respect of international humanitarian and human rights law and promote accountability for violations thereof.

The target audience of these objectives are the key stakeholders who can influence change. They include Israeli and Palestinian officials, policymakers, the media, and the international community, including Member States of the United Nations, the PA, key humanitarian actors and donors. Actions include briefings and meetings with stakeholders, tours of affected areas, media events, and drafting and dissemination of information packages, sheets, and reports.

Early recovery

Early recovery is an integral part of the humanitarian response. As such humanitarian principles and norms apply to early recovery activities. Many Palestinians, mostly Gazans and populations in Area C, are becoming increasingly dependent on humanitarian assistance, with limited potential for relying on their own livelihoods' capital. Greater efforts are required to help transition from humanitarian relief

⁹¹ Available at <http://www.ochaopt.org>

to recovery and development. This is due to the restrictions on movement and access, and the continued lack of political solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and/or to the intra-Palestinian divide. In addition, advocating early recovery is necessary to ensure affected communities' recovery potential is not jeopardized by political considerations and that already weakened communities do not fall into further aid dependence or lose their social cohesion.

To support this transition process and avoid undermining state-building efforts, it is vital to involve national counterparts in defining, planning and implementing humanitarian and early recovery needs and responses. With support from the Early Recovery Cluster, early recovery approaches have been encouraged throughout the respective sector/cluster response plans, and indicators have been set to measure progress. However, early recovery goes beyond what can be covered by the CAP. To ensure strategic focus across the humanitarian strategy and to avoid overlap with the PRDP objectives, criteria have been set for defining and harmonizing the scope and range of early recovery projects included in this Appeal. Therefore, early recovery projects in the CAP 2010 are designed to clearly support humanitarian responses and target only vulnerable groups eligible for humanitarian assistance. Projects are also designed to be achievable during the Appeal's life cycle. They do not include capacity-development interventions related to governance or state building.

Along with other development programmes, other dimensions of early recovery are part of the United Nations Mid-Term Response Plan (MTRP), which was prepared as the United Nations joint response to the PRDP. The Early Recovery Cluster will help to ensure that a close link is maintained between the early recovery interventions included in the CAP, the MTRP and other early recovery partners' interventions. Early recovery efforts of all national and international actors must be brought together to support delivery of the PRDP's objectives and support the oPt on the path to sustainable development, despite the existing humanitarian challenges.

Gender equality programming in the CAP processes

Gender equality as a cross-cutting approach to programming recognizes that the complex humanitarian situation has had different effects on Palestinian women, girls, boys, and men. These populations often have different needs, face different challenges and threats, show different resources and skills, and bring different experiences and solutions to the issues. Ensuring gender mainstreaming in humanitarian programmes and project cycles, with the support of concrete gender indicators, can guarantee a more effective sectoral intervention and improve gender equality in the mid to long run.

The Inter-Agency Gender Task Force has identified some major challenges in mainstreaming gender into complex humanitarian activities. These include lack of availability and integrality of sex- and age-disaggregated data, and lack of verification of data when available. These constraints hinder analysis of the gender realities and have led to an absence of baseline gender information against which progress could be monitored. In addition, the lack of a coordinated monitoring and evaluation system creates challenges when advocating gender equality.

In response, the task force will explore ways to establish a more formal and systematic mechanism to promote gender equality programming within the oPt in 2010. This includes ensuring appropriate follow-up on the recommendations presented in the Gender Task Force Gender Needs Assessment and the UNIFEM guidebook, titled *Towards gender equality in humanitarian response: Addressing the needs of women and men in Gaza*.

4.3 Strategic monitoring plan

4.3.1 Strategic indicators and data collection system

While agencies are responsible for monitoring project implementation through regular reporting mechanisms, the cluster/sector leads are responsible for monitoring evolving needs and corresponding response within their respective areas of expertise. OCHA, under the guidance of the HC and the HCT, undertakes strategic monitoring of the overall humanitarian situation and the implementation of the humanitarian response, including through its chairmanship of the regular inter-cluster meetings. In addition, the United Nations Special Coordinator's Office (UNSCO) monitors political developments and briefs the HCT twice a month on developments which may affect the humanitarian environment. OCHA also monitors the funding of the humanitarian response (for all humanitarian projects, whether they have been included in the CAP or not) through the OCHA's Financial Tracking Service, allowing partners and donors to monitor funding gaps.⁹²

Strategic monitoring is presented to the humanitarian community on a monthly basis through the Humanitarian Monitor, and bi-annually through the Who is doing What Where (3W) database in the West Bank and the Gaza Response Activity Database (GRAD) in the Gaza Strip. This provides an opportunity to revise and refine projects on an ongoing basis, in addition to the more comprehensive review during the annual CAP and Mid-Year Review processes. It also provides the humanitarian community with a basis for reviews and evaluations. An independent desk review of oPt CAPs from 2003 to 2009, finalized in September 2009, recommended to improve indicator development and assessment of impact of CAP interventions. The HCT will, therefore, develop improved monitoring and evaluation procedures for 2010. The CAP Mid-Year Review, bi-annual reviews of Contingency Plans, and the planning workshop for the 2011 CAP will provide opportunities for review of assessments of the context, stock-taking of implementation and coverage of needs, and identification of lessons learned. As the HCT is currently looking at ways to improve its data collection and monitoring mechanisms, the table below may change during the course of the year.

Strategic priority	Indicator of change	Monitoring methodology
Provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable, including refugees and the poorest families in the oPt, mainly those residing in Gaza, East Jerusalem and Area 'C', including areas near Israeli settlements and in Barrier-adjacent areas.	100% of identified beneficiaries either receiving assistance or obtaining access to basic social services.	Cluster/ sector reports, WFP Atlas, PBCS, FAO/WFP/UNRWAWHO/ UNICEF (and others) assessments, HM, WFP Atlas, ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score (VIC). Cluster/Sector meeting minutes
	Incidents of denied or delayed entry of humanitarian staff or goods.	Quarterly Framework monitoring report. Arabic Culture Information Society (ACIS), UNRWA, Aid Exchange and Development (AIDA), Access Coordination Unit
	The HCT responds in a timely manner to shifts, or likely shifts, in the humanitarian situation.	Minutes of HCT meetings, HRF allocations, updates to Contingency Plans
	School enrolment and attendance rates.	Education Management Information System (EMIS)/UNICEF
Strengthen the protective environment for civilians in the oPt through: increased advocacy for the respect of international humanitarian law and human rights law, especially for improving freedom of movement and access; and by active protective programming.	Numbers of protection-related policy shifts/initiatives by the Government of Israel, PA or the Hamas authorities in Gaza.	Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG), Working group on grave violations against children (1612 WG)
	Increase in prosecutions of settler violence and other human rights violations (both by the Government of Israel and the PA).	PCWG
	Increased access to legal aid.	DWG and PCWG
	Number of human rights violations, including settler violence and house demolitions.	Weekly PoC data (OCHA PoC database), PCWG, DWG updates
	Number of protection advocacy events conducted; number of IHL/HR/access dissemination sessions provided to Gol, PA and the Hamas authorities in Gaza.	PCWG, Access Coordination Unit.

⁹² <http://ocha.unog.ch/fts2/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencyDetails&appealID=834>.

Strategic priority	Indicator of change	Monitoring methodology
Enhance the monitoring of and reporting on the humanitarian situation by developing baseline indicators to measure the impact of the assistance provided and by emphasizing gaps and priorities.	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 and other access monitoring systems.	ACIS, OCHA, Framework report.
	Data collection and analysis is harmonized and aligned where possible.	RCO and OCHA reports to the UNCT and HCT
	Improved HCT monitoring mechanism developed, and includes measurement of results of humanitarian assistance.	HCT, OCHA

A logical framework for the Humanitarian Response has been developed to show the relationship between strategic priorities, corresponding response plan objectives and associated projects. Full details can be found in Annex I.

4.4 Cluster/sector response plans

Protection	
Lead Agencies	OHCHR, with OCHA support UNICEF (Child Protection Sub-Cluster) WHO/UNICEF (MHPSS Working Group)
Implementing Agencies	ACF, Al Dameer, BADIL, B'Tselem, Care Int, CISP, Hakomed, Danchurchaid, EMDH, ICAHD, IRW, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, OHCHR, Oxfam GB, Oxfam NOVIB, PCATI, PCC, PCHR, SEAPPI, Save the Children, SYF, UCODEP, UNDP, UNESCO, UN HABITAT, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNMAS, UNRWA, WBCR, War Child Holland (WCH), Welfare Association, WHO
Objectives	Protect civilians in the oPt, including protection of human rights and basic support for women, children and other groups of persons with special needs.
Beneficiaries	All Palestinians in oPt, with focus on identified vulnerable populations
Number of Projects	61
Funds Requested	\$53,674,467
Funds Requested per Priority Level	High \$52,329,361 Medium \$1,345,106
Contact Information	Peter Deck: peterdeck@un.org, Ajith Sunghay: asunghay@ohchr.org, Juliet Dryden: julietdryden@googlemail.com, Chrissie Gale: chgale@unicef.org (Child Protection Sub-Cluster)

Needs analysis

Palestinians in the oPt continue to face widespread violations of their human rights and international humanitarian law violations due to actions by the Government of Israel and Israeli settlers, as well as the PA, Hamas, and other armed groups. There is a near-total impunity and lack of accountability for violations. In addition to the Israeli military offensive in Gaza in January, threats to life, liberty and security are daily occurrences throughout the territory, including conflict-related violence; settler-related violence; and Palestinian intra-factional violence. Such acts affect children as well as adults, and frequently result in death, injury, displacement, disability and/or psychological distress, as well as extensive damage to civilian infrastructure and Palestinian land and property. In addition to Israeli air strikes and incursions, inter-factional fighting, and the ongoing blockade Gazans also remain at risk of injury and death from UXO left behind following the Gaza war.

Arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as torture⁹³ and ill-treatment while in detention, at the hands of both Israeli and Palestinian forces, also remain a serious concern. As of end July 2009, more than 7,430 Palestinians, including 333 children, were held in Israeli prison and detention facilities, at least 387 of these were held without charge or trial. Extensive restrictions on freedom of movement

⁹³ According to the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984), torture is any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person by any government official or agent. This also includes acts of torture inflicted at the request of, or with the consent of, government officials.

continue to impact negatively all aspects of civilian life in both Gaza and the West Bank, undermining economic growth and hindering people's access to education, employment, health care and other services. Such restrictions also have a detrimental impact on family unity and reunification, as well as on the enjoyment of political, religious and cultural rights. In the West Bank, confiscation and closing off of land and natural resources and land acquisition by settlers' groups, as well as increasing intimidation and violence by settlers, compound the restrictions imposed by the closure and permit regime.

High levels of distress for both children and families results in an increase in violence at societal and family levels, depletion of coping mechanisms, and an increase in anxiety and loss of hope in the future. Children, caregivers and older people have, through needs assessment surveys and help lines, requested psycho-social support to cope with the stress and difficulties they face on a daily basis.

Certain vulnerable groups need particular protection support such as Bedouins and others dependent on land and agriculture for their livelihoods, Palestinians living near settlements, in the areas adjacent to the West Bank Barrier or in the Gaza buffer zone, and those under threat of displacement in East Jerusalem and Area C. Within and outside these identified groups, interventions will be designed to meet the specific needs of detainees, female heads of household, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

Objectives

The Protection Cluster aims to create an improved protective environment, with due attention to the particular threats to and rights and needs of children, youth and women, and persons with special needs. To this end, the Protection Cluster will place greater emphasis on advocating against IHL and human rights violations, particularly the lack freedom of movement and confiscation of land and water.

Specific objectives are as follows:

- Advocate for increased accountability of duty bearers under domestic and international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law.
- Create disincentives for land and water confiscation, and promote access to these resources as well as to livelihoods and social services, through increased physical presence, monitoring, research, reporting and advocacy.
- Promote the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of Palestinians, including detainees and prisoners, through monitoring, reporting, physical presence and direct assistance.
- Implement an inter-agency IDP response and advocate against house demolitions and displacement.
- Build the capacity of communities to develop self-protection mechanisms.
- Improve the protection of children, families and older persons by preventing and responding to abuse, violence, neglect and exploitation and supporting their psycho-social well-being.
- Prevent, respond, monitor, and advocate against GBV, abuse, and discrimination.
- In coordination with WHO and the DWG, improve the rights and access to services of persons with special needs.

Response strategy

- 1. Monitoring, research, documenting and disseminating information on human rights and IHL concerns.**
- 2. Raising public awareness of threats to human rights and advocating for the following issues with duty bearers:**
 - Protection of civilians and accountability.
 - The right to freedom of movement.
 - The rights of IDPs and persons whose rights of residency and family unification are challenged.
 - The rights of persons with special needs.
 - Prison conditions inside Israel and the oPt, including respect for prisoners rights.

- Settler expansion and settler violence.
- Confiscation and prevention of access to land and water.
- Access to quality and protective essential services, including psycho-social support, GBV prevention and support, healthcare, education, and access to livelihoods.
- Implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1612 (on children in armed conflict) and 1325 (on women, peace and security) related to women in armed conflict.
- Jordan valley and Gaza mine clearance and increased awareness of UXO.

3. Direct assistance through:

- Accompaniment programmes and a protective presence at checkpoints, seam zone areas, farmers near settlements and for children and residents in the H2 area.
- Provision of emergency shelter, water, and basic services including gender sensitive health care services for displaced persons in coordination with the WASH, Health and Shelter Clusters.
- Legal assistance for prisoners/detainees, persons under threat of displacement as well as victims of house demolitions, settler violence, land confiscation, physical and mental abuse, and incursions by Israeli forces.
- Capacity building for local community organizations on legal awareness, advocacy, networking, and direct support for them to provide services to local communities, including legal assistance;
- Support basic needs for male/female prisoners/detainees.
- Psycho-social support, rehabilitation and reintegration services for children including injured, disabled, detained and orphaned children through recreational activities, safe play and socialization opportunities.
- 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.
- Develop and implement protection mechanisms to decrease the violent behaviour witnessed in schools.
- Working within the framework of Security Council Resolution 1325, support women and girls in the identified vulnerable areas with the special concerns identified related to armed conflict.
- Development of referral systems through which individuals or communities may seek family and child support.

The cross-cutting nature of protection issues and identification of vulnerable groups is coordinated with other clusters/sectors and protection components will be included within their respective response plans.

Needs/Aims	Organizations	Locations
Accountability for violations of international law by all duty bearers, including the Government of Israel, the PA and the Hamas authority in the Gaza Strip.	Badil, B'Tselem, Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI), Hamoked, ICAHD, Oxfam Novib, OHCHR, PCATI, PCHR, SC, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNRWA, Welfare Association, UNICEF	All Palestinians in the oPt.
Protection of civilians in the oPt; physical presence, focusing on the most vulnerable populations, increasing freedom of movement of people and goods, advocacy for access to basic services and appropriate conditions to maintain their dignity as human beings.	EAPPI, Hamoked, ICLA –NRC, OHCHR, Oxfam GB, UNDP, UNRWA, UNICEF	• 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. • East Jerusalem: communities affected by the Barrier, settlements movement obstacles and restrictions and closed military areas; urban areas with vulnerable populations.

Needs/Aims	Organizations	Locations
Confiscation of resources (land/water) /Access (settler violence).	EAPPI, ICLA – NRC, OHCHR, UNRWA	West Bank and East Jerusalem.
Right to life/liberty, including assistance to prisoners/detainees.	EAPPI, Hamoked, PCATI, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNMAS	All Palestinians in the oPt.
Prevention of displacements and emergency response to house demolitions.	ACTED, ACF, BADIL, CARE Int, CISP, Danchurch Aid, ICLA – NRC, Hamoked, ICAHD, EAPPI, OXFAM Novib, Save the Children, UCODEP, UN- HABITAT, UNRWA, Welfare Association	- 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. - East Jerusalem: communities affected by the Barrier, settlements movement obstacles and restrictions and closed military areas; urban areas with vulnerable populations.
Protection of children. Psycho-social and GBV.	BADIL, EAPPI, Mercy Corps, Save the Children, SYF, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, WCH	All Palestinian children, care providers and teachers, women and adolescent women.
Legal assistance for prisoners/detainees, persons under threat of displacement, victims of house demolitions, settler violence, land confiscation, physical, and mental abuse, and incursions by Government of Israel forces.	EAPPI, Hamoked, NRC, UNDP, UNRWA, Welfare Association	Israeli and Palestinian prisons/detention centres.

Indicators

- Number of investigations advocated for, opened and completed following deaths and injuries from violent attacks.
- Reported cases of potential human rights violations, including arbitrary killings, civilian injuries, and instances of excessive use of force and settler violence. This will include changes in the numbers of killed and injured as reported in the OCHA Protection of Civilians (PoC) database.
- Increased number of legal interventions to address human rights violations.
- Decreased incidents of denied entry and access to basic services for all civilians of oPt.
- Number of girls/boys, female/male youth and women/men, including survivors of GBV, obtaining physical, legal, and emotional support including psycho-social services.
- Percentage of prisoners and victims of human rights or IHL violations, including survivors of GBV, who have been provided support and legal services.
- Number and percentage of communities under threat of displacement that have received legal support as a preventative response and material support for emergency response and reduction in demolitions and displacement.
- Number and percentage of schools with functioning monitoring systems for incidents of violence.
- Improved disaggregated data on persons with special needs and advocacy initiatives completed.
- Number of mine awareness trainings completed and amount of UXO removed.

Monitoring

Monitoring and reporting has been identified as a core protection activity to support all interventions, including advocacy efforts. Individual agencies and organizations will monitor their project specific indicators and make ongoing evaluations and assessments of the project objectives. OHCHR, together with partners in the Protection Cluster, will have the overall responsibility to monitor the indicators, while the OCHA PoC database will be used to monitor trends in human rights violations.

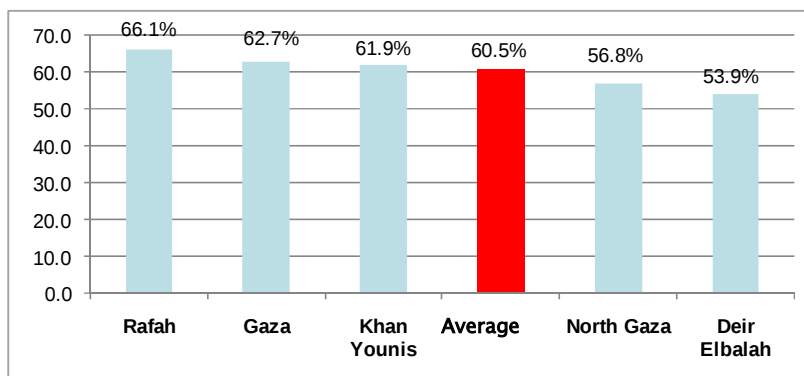
The identified focal points participating in the Protection cluster will assist in gathering and sharing information with the Protection Cluster and reporting on the above protection objectives and activities. Information will be reviewed periodically and as reported in monthly meetings by the Protection cluster and during the 2010 MYR.

FOOD SECURITY	
Lead Agencies	WFP and FAO (co-lead)
Implementing Agencies	IRW, PCAO, UNRWA, WFP, CARE International
Objectives	- Analyse food insecurity trends to ensure that timely, effective and efficient food security assistance is being provided to those most in need; - Meet basic food needs of vulnerable households and enhance household level food security; - Protect and/or restore endangered livelihoods, and promote restoration of the local economy through local purchases.
Beneficiaries	Planned estimates: ⁹⁴ Gaza: 1,267,000 West Bank: 565,000
Number of Projects	10
Funds Requested	\$248,439,364
Funds Requested per Priority Level	High \$248,085,766 Medium \$353,598
Contact Information	Olivia Hantz, Lead: olivia.hantz@wfp.org Erminio Sacco, Deputy Lead: erminio.sacco@fao.org

Overview of priority needs

Deteriorating livelihoods, poverty, and the continued consequences of the 2008 global increase in food and fuel prices contributed to the maintenance of already high levels of food insecurity in the oPt, which reached 38.5% of the Palestinian population (over 1.5 million people) in 2009, compared to 38% in 2008.⁹⁵ Levels of food insecurity remained highest in Gaza, where 60.5% of households are food-insecure, compared to 25% in the West Bank.⁹⁶ In addition to global factors impacting food security, the blockade of Gaza and movement and access obstacles in the West Bank are the main underlying cause of food insecurity as they cause food price inflation, low household incomes, livelihoods deterioration and erosion of coping mechanisms, leading to increased difficulties of households to afford sufficient quantities of quality food.

Food insecurity in Gaza is highest in rural areas (66.7%), compared to an overall average of 60.5%. Rural areas are more affected than urban areas by more than 6%, and camps are more affected than urban areas by 2.3%.⁹⁷ Food insecurity is high among the following vulnerable groups: (i) social hardship cases (destitute families); (ii) school children; (iii)



poor farmers; (iv) fishermen; (v) unemployed; (vi) casual workers; (vii) families who lost their assets or housing during the Israeli military operation in January; (viii) IDPs; and, (ix) female-headed households.

⁹⁴ Some food-insecure are targeted by cash-for-work or cash assistance programmes. The number of beneficiaries in the food security sector is therefore below the total number of food-insecure.

⁹⁵ PCBS with the support of FAO/WFP, Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey Report (SEFSec) in the WB carried out in Jan/Feb 2009 and the preliminary findings of the SEFSec in Gaza Strip carried out in and in May/June 2009. Data collected reflects how the surveyed populations were impacted during the past 6 months prior to the survey. The food-insecure rate is a 'post-assistance' rate, i.e. after food assistance and relief transfers were taken into consideration.

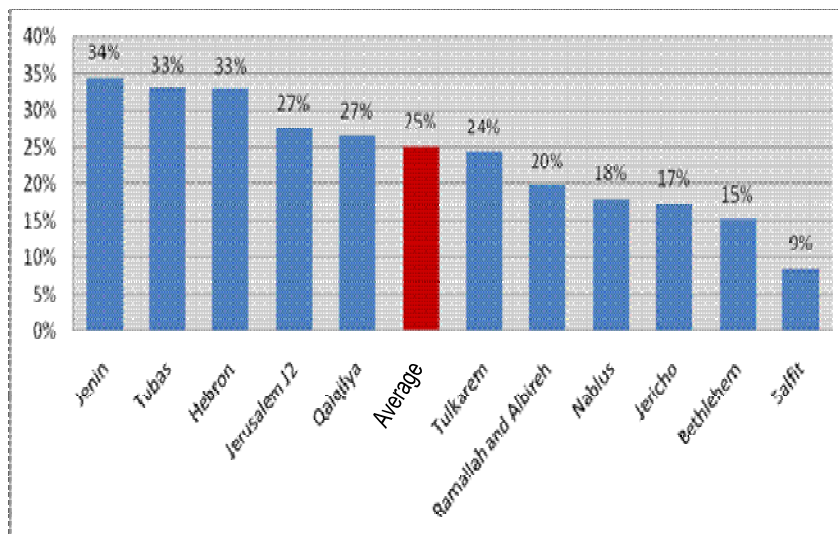
⁹⁶ While current figures cannot be rigorously compared to previous figures, due to methodological differences, FAO and WFP estimate that during the past three years, levels of food insecurity in the West Bank fluctuated at around the same level (i.e. 25 %).

⁹⁷ PCBS Preliminary Data of the coming FAO-WFP Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey Report in Gaza Strip, October 09.

Food insecurity in the West Bank is currently affecting 25% of the population (625,593 people), with an additional 11% vulnerable to food insecurity. Higher food insecurity rates affect refugee camps and rural populations (29%). Food insecurity levels are highest among households living in the Seam Zone (28%). 31% of female-headed households are food-insecure while 24% of male-headed 24% face the same situation.

The population in need of assistance in the West Bank is identified as follows: (i) female-headed households, families with large numbers of children, refugee families inside camps, those in rural areas; (ii) families without breadwinners, including the elderly and disabled; (iv) unemployed; and (v) Barrier-affected populations, as well as those affected by settlements, including

families who have lost access to land, Bedouins, and herding communities affected by increased prices of inputs, climactic factors.



While basic food commodities prices have recently decreased throughout the oPt and are now back to May 2008 levels,⁹⁸ prices are still significantly higher than their long-term averages. In Gaza, basic food commodities represent 70% of imports, with many products still not allowed entry. Most other food commodities in markets reach the Strip through the Rafah tunnels. A growing number of households have no economic means to access goods and are still relying on coping mechanisms (see below).

On average, Gaza households spend 56% of their total expenditure on food; West Bank households spend 49%. Both figures are above the threshold used by PCBS to define the “worst-off” households in the oPt.⁹⁹ Families are purchasing cheaper, less nutritious food, in smaller quantities, as a coping strategy; parents do with less so their children will have more.¹⁰⁰ Almost all surveyed families in Gaza (96%) are reducing the amount spent on food, along with 42% in the West Bank. As in 2008, nearly half of the surveyed population bought food on credit.

While greater efforts must be devoted to protecting livelihoods and creating sustainable employment opportunities in the oPt, there is limited scope for improved food security, employment and livelihood opportunities if Israel maintains the closure in the Gaza Strip as well as systematic restrictions on freedom of movement, access to land and water, and working permits in the West Bank. Access restrictions further aggravate problems such as water scarcity, overgrazing and limited services like education and health.

Objectives

Food security interventions should target both those who are already food-insecure, and those at risk of becoming food-insecure in order to prevent them from falling into the hunger trap. Beyond basic food interventions and distribution, particular emphasis should be devoted to protect and secure Palestinian livelihoods. Thus, the food security sector identified three main objectives:

⁹⁸ WFP/FAO. Update on food security issues in Gaza-September 2009 / Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics Data.

⁹⁹ PCBS defines the worst-off households to be those with food a consumption ratio exceeding 44%

¹⁰⁰ According to WFP/FAO surveys: in the West Bank, more than a third of the population has reduced the quality of food they buy and the quantity purchased. Fourteen percent of households reduced the number of meals eaten, with 22% of food-insecure families employing this strategy. Forty-nine (49%) of the West Bank Palestinians have reduced their consumption of meat, and very few now eat fresh (red) meat. In the Gaza Strip, nearly the entire surveyed population reduced the quality of food (94%) and the quantity of meat consumed (95%). Nearly 60% reduced the quantity of food purchased.

- Meet basic food needs of vulnerable households (as per above identified target groups) and enhance household level food security.
- Protect and/or restore endangered livelihoods, and promote restoration of the local economy through local purchases.
- Analyse food insecurity trends to ensure that timely, effective and efficient food security assistance is being provided to those most in need.

Response strategy

To achieve the planned objectives, the response strategy will be articulated around the following main activities:

- Respond to the immediate food needs of vulnerable households (as per above identified target groups) both in Gaza Strip and in the West Bank through food assistance.
- Assist the newly needy, such as drought- and conflict-affected populations and other marginal rural communities (i.e. Bedouins in area C and people who live in the seam zone), with adequate levels of food assistance and livelihoods recovery activities.
- Conduct agriculture-related interventions for remote rural populations at the household level, taking into account the low coverage of assistance programmes for this group, especially in the West Bank.
- Expand school and pre-school feeding programmes in food-insecure areas as an additional safety net for vulnerable households.
- Provide food voucher to urban poor families as a tool to support livelihoods and local production (e.g. olive oil, dairy products, etc.).
- Promote cash-for-work/food-for-work for long-term unemployed.
- Support food-related small businesses through micro-grant schemes and technical capacity-building to support interventions to promote food production targeting local food markets.
- Inform and support the social safety nets reform initiated by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) to improve harmonization of beneficiary selection criteria and aid modalities/packages.

Needs/Aims	Organizations	Locations
Food assistance for needy families	IRW	Gaza Strip
General food distribution to the destitute	WFP UNRWA	West Bank and Gaza Strip
General food distribution for vulnerable groups	WFP UNRWA	West Bank and Gaza Strip
Distribution of bread and dairy products through a voucher scheme	WFP	Nablus, Qalqiliya, Habla, Hebron, Yatta, Gaza City North Gaza and Khan Younis
Distribution of snacks 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: 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
Support food processing for agricultural women cooperatives	PCOA	Gaza Strip
Purchase fresh foods from affected farmers and distribute them to affected families	PCOA	Gaza Strip
Fresh food assistance from poor farmers to poor households	CARE	Gaza Strip

Indicators

- Number of persons, disaggregated by sex and age, assisted against targeted caseload (excluding school meals/snacks).
- Number of school children receiving snacks, disaggregated by sex and age.
- Number of backyard production units in place, and number of families provided with inputs for income-generating activities.
- Value of local economic production supported through local procurement.
- Percentage of household expenditure devoted to food (and measuring other consumption / expenditure patterns through regular socio-economic and food security surveys (SEFSec).
- Number of monitoring of socio-economic and food security surveys (Target: twice a year).

Monitoring

WFP and FAO have promoted over the years reliable data collection with the SEFSec. The latest SEFSec in West Bank and Gaza Strip (August/October 09) provides an update on key indicators and fills the information gap with data unavailable from other national surveys (Labour Force, PECS). Another SEFSec is foreseen in November/December 09. The SEFSec should in the medium term be embedded within the PA budget. A market study for both the West Bank and Gaza Strip is soon to be finalized. It is necessary to ensure systematic and rigorous monitoring of socio-economic indicators and food security. As such, the Food Security Cluster's monitoring tools should continue to integrate results of other existing assessments such as changes in the agricultural seasonality and productivity and rainfall patterns.

Cash-for-Work and Cash Assistance	
Lead Agency	UNRWA
Implementing Agencies	AAH, <i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i> , Islamic Relief, Worldwide, Oxfam, <i>Première Urgence</i> , Save the Children, UNFPA, UNDP
Objectives	• Relieve economic hardship for families without a breadwinner through temporary work opportunities, including targeted opportunities for specific vulnerable groups (including impoverished women and youth), and through the execution of small-scale infrastructure projects. • Provide cash grants to families facing severe hardship or in acute crisis.
Beneficiaries	103,000 direct beneficiaries of cash-for-work initiatives (~30% females); 1,400 direct beneficiaries of food vouchers, business/agricultural toolkits (~ 626,400 indirect beneficiaries) 69,400 families (~ 416,400 persons)
Number of Projects	18
Funds Requested	\$194,437,846
Funds Requested per Priority Level	High \$188,766,846 Medium \$5,671,000
Contact Information	Sam Rose: s.rose@unrwa.org

Needs analysis

The blockade on Gaza and persistent obstacles to movement in the West Bank continue to weigh heavily on the oPt economy. Recent relative improvements in the West Bank are inherently fragile and impediments to economic recovery and sustainable growth remain. The Israeli military offensive in Gaza in December-January 2009 has significantly broadened and deepened the socio-economic crisis facing Gaza; the blockade has caused the formal private sector to collapse, and prospects for its recovery hinge on the easing of these restrictions to allow normal economic activity to resume. Across the oPt, historically high levels of joblessness continue to hold wage levels in check, making it more difficult to escape from poverty even for those who succeed in finding employment.

Over the last 12 months, the oPt has remained the epicentre of unemployment in the Middle East North Africa region, with amongst the highest rates of unemployment in the world. During the first half of 2009, 29.3% of the oPt labour force was out of work,¹⁰¹ with far higher rates in Gaza (41.8%) than in

¹⁰¹ PCBS labour force surveys, according to the broad definition of unemployment, which includes the 'discouraged' unemployed, i.e. i.e. those able and willing to work but not seeking work out of a conviction that none will be found. In a context of protracted unemployment, this definition yields a truer picture of the number of people able and willing to work than the narrower ILO definition. See *Prolonged Crisis*

West Bank (23.1%). Whilst rates of unemployment were slightly lower than during the parallel period in 2008, largely due to seasonal considerations and post-conflict clean-up operations in Gaza, the absolute number of unemployed persons in both regions rose due to high population growth rates. According to the PCBS, 157,300 persons were unemployed in West Bank and 140,200 in Gaza during the first half of 2009.¹⁰² The social impact of this was felt by almost 800,000 persons in the West Bank and around 1,000,000 in Gaza.¹⁰³

Gazans, refugees, and youth continued to bear the brunt of the employment crisis. In both Gaza and the West Bank, youth unemployment rates remained the highest of any age group.¹⁰⁴ Women were still marginalized from the job market and for many the quality of work was poor. The five governorates with the highest rates of unemployment were in Gaza, continuing trends seen over the past five years. In the West Bank, the most affected governorates were Hebron, Qalqilya, Tulkarem and Jenin, with significant pockets of unemployment in other areas, particularly for communities living in Area C, including farmers and herders, and those affected by closures and the Barrier. Recent analysis indicates that communities in these areas are more likely to suffer from food insecurity than those in other areas of the West Bank.¹⁰⁵

Objectives

CFW and cash assistance activities are designed to mitigate the effects of high unemployment and poverty, to protect the livelihoods of the most vulnerable Palestinian households in Gaza and the West Bank and to prevent further depletion of livelihoods. These interventions complement other safety net and livelihoods activities in the sectors/clusters of food security and nutrition and agriculture and help ensure that families are able to meet basic needs. CFW activities integrate early recovery opportunities to the extent possible, including through training and skills development for the most marginalized and through the selection of small-scale infrastructure projects requiring specific skills. Where appropriate, CFW modalities will be adapted to supporting the employability capacity of target beneficiaries, through providing work experience and developing human capital through on-the-job training, to make it easier for jobless workers to find full-time employment when economic conditions improve. Specific objectives are as follows:

- To relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of temporary employment and cash-for-work opportunities.
- To provide targeted CFW and training positions to identified vulnerable groups (including impoverished youth, women, and the chronic poor) with a view to increasing their employability prospects and counteracting social and economic marginalization.
- To generate short-term work through the execution of small-scale infrastructure projects, thus contributing to improvement of community resources and living conditions.
- To provide emergency cash assistance to families facing severe hardship or unexpected shocks, with a view to protecting livelihoods and enhancing resilience to shocks.

There is broad consistency between active organizations regarding eligibility criteria, wage levels, and contract duration and scope of work and systematic coordination to ensure appropriate geographical coverage and to minimize duplication. Opportunities for unskilled workers constitute the bulk of the response; a smaller number of specially targeted interventions assist other needy constituencies, including recent out-of-work graduates. Beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of socio-economic assessments conducted by implementing agencies. In proceeding with the selection, agencies will

in the oPt, Socio-economic Developments in 2008, UNRWA, forthcoming. Unless indicated, all rates and numbers of unemployed presented in this plan are based on the broad definition.

¹⁰² Figures for Gaza do not include those absent from work and not receiving their salaries, who numbered around 13,000 during 2008. See: *The Gaza Labour Market in 2008*, UNRWA forthcoming.

¹⁰³ UNRWA estimates, based on economic dependency ratios (i.e. total population divided by the total number of employed persons), which in 2008 stood at 8.5 and 5 in Gaza and West Bank respectively. See: UNRWA reports on Gaza and West Bank Labour Markets in 2008, forthcoming.

¹⁰⁴ Refugee unemployment rates remained around 6% higher than for non-refugees, largely due to the weight of Gaza unemployment. Rates of joblessness amongst youth were around 50% higher than for the labour force as a whole.

¹⁰⁵ See: WFP/FAO Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey Report, West Bank August 2009.

consider household income levels, availability of alternative sources of assistance, family size, and gender. For skilled and professional positions, qualifications are also taken into account.

Needs/Aims	Organizations	Locations
Provision of temporary work to families without a breadwinner	ACF	Gaza – south and middle areas West Bank – southern and eastern Hebron, two village clusters in Nablus
	COOPI	Gaza – Rafah, Khan Younis, Deir El Balah, Gaza City, various villages West Bank – Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarem, Salfit, Qalqilya, Tubas
	Islamic Relief Worldwide	Gaza – all areas
	OXFAM	Gaza – all areas
	<i>Première Urgence</i>	Gaza – Khan Younis and Rafah West Bank – Qalqilya, Salfit and North Ramallah
	Save the Children	West Bank – Hebron and Bethlehem Gaza – Beit Lahia, Jabalia, Gaza City
	UNFPA	West Bank – Jenin, Tulkarem Gaza – all areas
	UNRWA	WB – all areas Gaza – all areas
Provide targeted opportunities to specific vulnerable groups	All organizations	WB – all areas Gaza – all areas
To generate short-term work through the execution of small-scale infrastructure projects	ACF, COOPI, OXFAM, PU, Save the Children, UNFPA, UNRWA	WB – all areas Gaza – all areas
Distribution of cash grants	UNRWA, UNDP	West Bank – all areas Gaza – all areas
	UNFPA	Jenin, Tulkarem, Gaza

Indicators

- Number of persons (disaggregated by sex/youth/adults) and households receiving temporary work opportunities.
- Number of work days created.
- Value of wages / cash transfers provided.
- Number and value of small-scale infrastructure projects implemented.
- Beneficiary perceptions, as monitored through individual and inter-agency efforts (e.g. SEFSec survey).

Monitoring

Organizations active in this sector will continue to track national socio-economic indicators (primarily PCBS Quarterly Labour Force and Annual Expenditure and Consumption Surveys), and support monitoring initiatives led by other sectors (e.g. semi-annual WFP/FAO SEFSec) to ensure systematic monitoring of Palestinian living conditions and optimize linkages between cash-for-work/cash assistance activities and poverty mitigation strategies, as well as humanitarian projects that are included under the Food Security Cluster response plan. Agencies will also continue to monitor indicators within the framework of OCHA monthly Humanitarian Monitor. UNRWA plans to produce further semi-annual reports on the impact of the protracted crisis on socio-economic conditions, with a particular focus on refugees, using special data sets prepared by PCBS.

Agriculture	
Lead Agency	FAO
Implementing Agencies	ACF, ACTED, ActionAid (AA), AIRD, ARIJ, ASDPD, ACP, Almajassi (MAW), ANERA, CISP, DCA, FAO, Oxfam Novib (OxN), Overseas-Online (OO), NRC, PCOA, PU, SCC, UAWC, UCODEP, UNDP, Welfare Association (WA)
Objectives	• Deliver quick relief to enable the most vulnerable to restart jeopardized agricultural cycles for one year. • Alleviate food insecurity and poverty in poor rural and urban households in order to reduce dependence on direct food aid. • Mitigate the effects of water scarcity and agricultural drought and political/military measures on agricultural livelihoods.
Beneficiaries	222,934 persons
Number of Projects	44
Funds Requested	\$45,454,326
Funds Requested per Priority Level	High \$37,599,927 Medium \$7,854,399
Contact Information	Dr. Azzam Saleh, Lead: azzam.saleh@fao.org Sarah Leppert: sarah.leppert@fao.org

Needs analysis

Approximately 11% of arable land in the West Bank and 29% in the Gaza Strip is inaccessible to farmers and herders owing to security zones, seam zones, Area C, and areas near the West Bank barrier.¹⁰⁶ Fisher folk are limited to three nautical miles off the shore of Gaza, and the number of registered fishers has decreased from around 10,000 to 3,400 since 2000.¹⁰⁷ Regaining access to vital agricultural and fishing areas, including water resources, is critical for the protection of livelihoods and alleviation of hardships for Palestinians dependent on agriculture.

Water scarcity over the last three years continues to affect the most vulnerable groups, particularly in the West Bank. Restrictions on import and export hinder agricultural profitability and ultimately prevent the most vulnerable farming households from climbing out of poverty. Inputs and spare parts for production *and* rehabilitation are necessary for land rehabilitation. Small ruminant breeders are struggling with acute poverty and debt owing to escalating costs of fodder and water, and are forced to sell their productive animals to pay for household foodstuffs.

Limited availability of and access to key agricultural services hinders knowledge sharing of cost-effective and sustainable methods of agricultural production. These combined constraints place additional hardships on impoverished families who traditionally rely on subsistence farming, herding, and fishing. As a consequence, food-insecure households are on the rise with 61% prevalence in the Gaza Strip and 25% in the West Bank (WFP/FAO). During times of crises, families turn to agriculture as a traditional shock-absorber, including through CFW programmes.

Objectives

With the overall aim to protect and revitalize livelihoods of vulnerable and conflict-affected farmers, herders, Bedouins, animal breeders, fisher folk, vulnerable agriculture workers and their families, and to sustain agriculture as a critical sector for economic stabilization and a traditional way-of-life for Palestinians, the following objectives have been identified:

- **Deliver quick relief to vulnerable farmers, herders, animal breeders and fisher folk** (including those affected by the January military operation in the Gaza Strip) to enable them to restart agricultural cycles for one year, through the following:
 - ⇒ Rehabilitating damaged or destroyed agricultural assets to restore their agriculture productivity potential, including (but not limited to) 10,000 dunums of open fields, 5,000 greenhouses, 30 nurseries, 50 km of agricultural roads, 100 wells, 1,000 cisterns, five fishing harbour stations, 3,000 animal shelters, and 50 poultry farms.
 - ⇒ Rehabilitating irrigation networks for 10,000 dunums.

¹⁰⁶ Source: ARIJ.

¹⁰⁷ *Palestinian Economic Prospects: Gaza Recovery and West Bank Revival*, World Bank, June 2009.

- ⇒ Inputs and technical support to fisher folk including supply of 150 boats, spare parts, 10 cold storage facilities and maintenance.
 - ⇒ Provision of production inputs to enable around 15,000 vulnerable farming families, 3,000 animal herders, and 3,500 fisher folk to restore/sustain their production activities for alleviating the high cost of production, targeting 10,000 dunums of open fields, 5,000 greenhouses, and 30 nurseries.
 - ⇒ Providing inputs to small-scale animal breeders, including 25,000 MTs of fodder and 5,000 veterinary kits.
 - ⇒ Diversifying and improving the quality of agricultural production in order to help vulnerable farmers and herders fill gaps in food availability and diet quality, taking the demand of local market into consideration.
 - ⇒ Monitoring restrictions placed on agriculture inputs and spare parts to create official data for raising awareness and advocating for an ease on restricted access to inputs.
 - ⇒ Protecting farmers, herders, animal breeders and fisher folk living and/or working in the security zones, 'seam' zones, and Area C through advocacy and legal support.
 - ⇒ Executing one major needs assessment of damaged infrastructure and assets in Gaza Strip, primarily targeting the security zones along the border.
 - ⇒ Conducting one in-depth participatory assessment to investigate alternatives for the high cost of production that perpetuates the cycle of need for humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable agricultural workers.
- **Alleviate food insecurity and poverty in poor rural and urban households** in order to reduce dependence on direct food aid, through the following:
 - ⇒ Establishing 5,000 home gardens, small-scale cottage industry and backyard production units (i.e. distribution of poultry, rabbits, bees, pigeons, sheep/goats, etc.) that target female-headed households (urban and rural communities). Youth will also be targeted based on assessed needs.
 - ⇒ Employing 50,000 vulnerable agricultural workers through close coordination with job creation and CFW programmes to prevent families from using negative coping mechanisms while protecting livelihoods prior to the coming growing season (in coordination with CFW sector).
 - ⇒ Constructing and providing inputs and technical support for 500 small-scale aquaculture ponds.
 - **Mitigate the effects of and vulnerability to adverse climatic events**, namely water scarcity and agricultural drought, and political/military measures on agricultural livelihoods, through the following:
 - ⇒ Ensuring that 5,000 vulnerable herding households receive tanker water for animal use (in coordination with the WASH Cluster).
 - ⇒ Constructing or rehabilitating 1,000 cisterns for small-scale animal breeders or Bedouins (in coordination with the WASH Cluster).
 - ⇒ Planting 10,000 dunums with feed crops through provision of seeds and other inputs;
 - ⇒ Establishing 1,000 water harvesting and storage units for agricultural irrigation purposes (in coordination with the WASH Cluster).
 - ⇒ Planting 5,000 dunums using local drought tolerant varieties of grazing plants and shrubs.
 - ⇒ Supporting sector coordination mechanisms and capacities for strengthening partnerships among international, local, and national partners in their creation of a sector strategy and strengthening sector response, including the establishment of an early warning system for drought and natural calamities.
 - ⇒ Providing improved extension and technical support services, along with training/coaching days to beneficiaries that strengthen early recovery interventions.

Needs/Aims	Areas	Organizations
Rehabilitating destroyed and neglected agricultural infrastructure	Gaza Strip: Deir Al Balah, Khan Younis, Rafah, Beit Lahiya, Al Atatrah, El Syeafa, Az Zeitoun, Al Sheik Ejleen, Abssan Alkabeera, Beit Hanoun West Bank: Hebron (Bani Na'im, Al Masafer)	ASDPD, ACPP, DCA, PCOA, SCC, UAWC, UNDP, WA, OO
Improving the efficiency and quality of agriculture water use	Gaza Strip: Rafah, Bani Suheila, Khuza'a, Al Mawasi West Bank: Hebron (Bani Na'im, Al Masafer), Bethlehem (eastern slopes), Nablus, Jenin, Tubas, Jericho, eastern slopes of Jordan Valley, Bedouins in southern districts, Jerusalem (north and west), Jenin, Salfit, Tulkarm, areas next to the Barrier and Settlements, Bedouin communities	MAW, DCA, FAO, UAWC, SCC, AIRD, WA, ANERA
Mitigating household food insecurity through backyard production and small scale post-production management	West Bank: Qalqilya, Salfit, Ramallah, Hebron, Hebron, Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus, villages of Burin, Asira el Qibliya, Madama, Azmout, Salem, Yanoun, Qusra, Jalud, Yatma, Bizzaria, Burka, At Tuwani, Susiya, Ramadeen Gaza Strip: Az Zeitoun, Al Tufah, Beit Lahia, Alshoukah, Security zone areas, El Shijha'ia, eastern Khan Younis, Bani Suheila, Khuza'a, Al Mawasi	ACF, ACTED, AA, AIRD, FAO, OxN, NRC, PCOA, SCC, UNDP, WA
Protecting livelihoods of small ruminant herders and promote better herd management	Gaza Strip: Gaza, and Central and Southern (along security zones) West Bank: Southern Hebron (Ar-Ramadin, Ar-Rashaydeh, Massafer Yatta and Yatta Bedouin area), Eastern Jerusalem, Eastern Bethlehem, Area C (eastern slopes, displaced Bedouins Jerusalem, Jericho, Ramallah), Tubas (east), Nablus (east), Jenin, Salfit, Tulkarm	ACF, ACTED, CISP, FAO, UNDP, UCODEP, AIRD
Protecting fisher folks' livelihoods	Gaza Strip: Beit Lahiya, Gaza, Deir Al Balah, Khan Younis, Rafah	ACTED, FAO, PU
Easing the impact of access restrictions, including denied access to lands and sea, local and international markets, and agriculture inputs	Gaza Strip: Al Fukhari, Az Zeitoun, Rafah, Khan Younis, Gaza, Khusa'a, Beit Lahiya, Al Atatrah, El Syeafa West Bank: Hebron (Al Thaherya, Masafer Yatta, Sa'er, West Dora), Bethlehem (Za'tara, Swawreh, Tuqu'), Tulkarm (Deir al Ghusun, 'Attil, Zeita), Qalqilya (Falameya, Jayyus, Qalqilya, Habla, Azzun 'Atma), Jordan Valley (Al Jiftlik, Az Zubeidat, Marg Na'jeh, Marg El-Ghazal, Furush Beit Dajan)	AIRD, ARIJ, ACPP, PU, UNDP, UAWC
Contributing to the empowerment of women in agriculture	Gaza Strip: Deir Al Balah, Khan Younis, Rafah, Beit Layiya, Al Atatrah, El Syeafa, Beit Hanoun, Az Zeitoun, Al Sheik Ejleen, Khuza'a, Abssan Alkabeera, Al Tufah West Bank: Hebron (Bani Na'im, Al Masafer), villages of At Tuwani, Susiya, Ramadeen, Area C (eastern slopes), villages of Burin, Asira el Qibliya, Madama, Azmout, Salem, Yanoun, Qusra, Jalud, Yatma, Bizzaria, Burka	ACF, AA, AIRD, ASDPD, ACPP, FAO, OxN, PCOA, SCC, UAWC, UNDP, WA
Enhancing sector support	Gaza Strip (Beit Lahiya, Gaza, Deir Al Balah, Khan Younis, Rafah) West Bank (North, Central, South)	FAO

Indicators

- 5% increase in production per unit (per dunum of open fields and greenhouses, and herd size).
- 2% decrease in household food insecurity prevalence in rural and urban areas (sex and age data disaggregated).
- 1,000 cisterns or water harvesting and storage units established/rehabilitated for livestock or irrigation use.
- 5,000 home gardens established.
- 3,000 female-led initiatives in backyard production.
- Number of farmers, herders, animal breeders and fisher folk who resume agricultural activities.
- 5,000 dunums of greenhouses and 10,000 dunums of open fields rehabilitated.
- 5,000 dunums of land planted with fodder crops and drought tolerant plants.

Monitoring

The following tools will be used in monitoring agricultural projects and related issues: i) Agriculture Projects Information System (APIS); ii) OCHA Humanitarian Monitor; iii) Socio-economic and Food Security Survey Reports; iv) FTS; v) Palestinian Assistance Monitoring System (PAMS); vi) Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem (ARIJ) GIS and RS Department, vii) Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) of the PA Rainfall Reports; and, viii) other data collection and information gathering systems with trend data.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	
Lead Agency	UNICEF
Implementing Agencies	ACF, ACPP, ARIJ, CARE, CISP, COOPI, HWE, IRD, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, PHG, PHO, PU, RCSD, Save the Children, UNDP, UNRWA & UNICEF
Objectives	Minimizing health impact on communities due to water-related health issues in West Bank and Gaza by improving access to safe, reliable, affordable and adequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services to most vulnerable groups
Beneficiaries	1,750,921
Number of Projects	43
Funds Requested	\$38,125,338
Funds Requested per Priority Level	High \$27,608,068 (32 projects) Medium \$10,517,270 (11 projects)
Contact Information	Prasad Sevekari: psevekari@unicef.org

Needs analysis

In the context of the protracted, complex emergency in the oPt, the basic water and sanitation services suffer from the lack of maintenance and development, leaving more than 200,000 unserved by water and/or wastewater infrastructure. Water is a basic human right and a basic life support resource, but for the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank, water has become a costly commodity (\$14 /m³). In Gaza, 90-95% of the aquifer contains water unfit for drinking and 50 to 80 million litres of partially or non-treated waste water is discharged in the Mediterranean sea daily, with a severe environmental impact on the surrounding region. A UNEP report considers that the sewage pollution of coastal aquifers underlying Gaza, Egypt and Israel requires an urgent solution.¹⁰⁸ With about 36% families in Gaza yet unconnected to the sewerage network, there is a risk of further elevation in the levels of nitrates in the water. The level of nitrates in the Gaza water are already far above recommended thresholds, leading to high risk of 'blue baby syndrome', and possible risk of anaemia.¹⁰⁹ The UNEP 2009 report recommends that all children under one year of age be provided with adequate, clean, safe water in order to prevent 'blue baby syndrome'.

Inadequate quantity and inappropriate quality of water and sanitation facilities and services, including those in schools, is leading to improper personal and community hygiene practices and is placing the population under severe risk of communicable diseases. Below-average rainfall for the fifth consecutive year has aggravated water scarcity in the region.

Priority needs

- Provide adequate safe water supply
- Repair and rehabilitation of existing water sources
- Disinfection and treatment of water supplies
- Repair of poor, damaged, and old sewerage systems
- Treatment of wastewater
- Hygiene awareness and supplies
- Water and sanitation facilities for schools
- Desalination plants (in Gaza)

Objectives

The aim is to minimise health impact on communities due to water-related health issues in the West Bank and Gaza by providing access to safe, reliable, affordable, and adequate water sources, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services to most vulnerable groups; the specific objectives are:

- Improve access to safe, reliable and affordable water supply.
- Control contamination of aquifers by improving, repairing, and rehabilitating sewage treatment, sewage networks and solid waste management systems.
- Ensure hygienic environment in schools through provision of adequate and appropriate water and sanitation facilities for students.

¹⁰⁸ UNEP Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip, September 2009.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

- Reduce risks from possible future disasters through disaster preparedness planning and mitigation activities particularly for vulnerable groups facing the risk of displacement.
- Coordinate WASH activities to ensure a coherent, comprehensive and predictable response during emergencies.

Response strategy

The response strategy aims to cover the needs of more than 1.7 million people in Gaza and the West Bank. Out of the 43 projects submitted 32 have been categorized as humanitarian (indicated by an "H" in the project title), while 11 include an early recovery component (indicated by the initials 'ER'). Needs requiring large-scale infrastructure will be addressed outside the scope of the CAP.

Timely access of material to Gaza and timely processing of permit requests in area C will be required in order to implement projects. Advocacy by the cluster as well as donors will therefore be critical to support the actions outlined below:

- Increase safe water coverage through repair and rehabilitation of existing water sources and networks, installation of new filling points, provision of water storage tanks, controlling losses in networks, etc.
- Eliminate sewage infiltration to minimize risk of contamination through repair and rehabilitation of existing sewage/sewerage networks and establishing solid waste management systems.
- Provide emergency water supply through tankering.
- Provide WASH facilities and hygiene awareness in schools.
- Pre-position resources including mapping the private water suppliers for assessing their water sourcing, treatment, and supply capacities.

Locations	Needs				Monitoring & Surveillance	Cluster Coordination
	Adequate and Safe Water Supply	Improved Sanitation	School WASH			
West Bank					UNDP	UNICEF
Refugee camps	UNRWA, PHO	UNRWA, PHO				
North West Bank (Qualqilya Rural areas around Nablus, Tubas, Salfeet, & Jenin)	PU, ACPP, HWE, ACPP, CARE		UNICEF			
Eastern Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Jerricho, Ramallah	ARIJ, CISP, ACPP	CISP	UNICEF			
South West Bank (Dahriye, Hebron - South & East, Massafer Yatta, Road 317	UNICEF, ACF, UAWC, GVC	ACF	UNICEF, RCSD, ACF			
Gaza						
El Sika, Jorat Aloat, ElSater, ElAmal, Khan Younis	Save the Children	PHO, UNICEF, ACF, Save the Chidren	UNICEF, IRW			
Gaza City	Oxfam	COOPI	UNICEF, IRW			
Al Salam, Al Zarga, johr Al Deik		OXFAM, COOPI	UNICEF, IRW			
Beit Lahia, South Gaza	HWE, Save the Chidren	ACF, Save the Chidren	UNICEF, IRW			
Gaza Strip (entire)	IRD, PU, HWE, PHG, UNDP, UNICEF	PU, OXFAM	IRW, UNICEF			

Indicators

- Reduction in water, vector-borne & excreta-related communicable disease cases.
- Increase in water availability beyond 60lpcd (up to 100lpcd).
- Reduction in water costs below 20 NIS / cum.
- Adequate WASH facilities in school (as per the oPt MoE & HE standards/indicators).
- Number of people trained and equipped for (maintaining) emergency WASH facilities.
- Pre-positioning of resources for responding to emergencies, adequate for the most vulnerable (at least 10% of the targeted).

Monitoring

The indicators will be objectively verified through concerted intra- and inter-cluster monitoring and surveillance initiatives, in coordination with the relevant government departments, including: a) APIS, managed by the Agriculture Cluster and MoH; b) Disease Surveillance and Water Quality Monitoring managed by the Health Cluster and the MoH; c) School WASH standards, managed by the Education Cluster and MoE; d) the WASH MP & Household Water Availability Survey managed by PHG; e) the WASH Needs Assessment Update managed by the PWA; and f) the Vulnerabilities Assessment managed by GVC.

The WASH Cluster Information Manager will periodically collate the relevant information from these different initiatives in order to validate the inferences and indicators outlined in the projects. Integration with response tracking initiatives by OCHA (such as the Who is doing What Where database, GRAD, etc.) and contextualization of relevant humanitarian indicators from SPHERE, INEE¹¹⁰ Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies etc. to the oPt situation will be carried out to ensure uniformity, quality and accountability.

Health and Nutrition	
Lead Agencies	WHO WHO/UNICEF: MHPSS working group co-chairs UNICEF: Nutrition sub-cluster
Implementing Agencies	PA Ministry of Health, WHO, UNRWA, CARE, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, ANERA, HI, NECC, PMRS, Al Islah Society, Dan Church Aid, UHWC, UHCC, Ard el Ensan, Ard el Atfal, ALPC, HelpAge Int, NAFC, Al Amal Society, PPTA, SPHP, Islamic Relief, PRCS, The Culture and Free Thought Association (CFTA), Red Crescent Society (RCS), Center for Mind Body Medicine (CMBM), MDM-Swiss, Palestine Family Planning and Protection Association (PFPPA), GCMHP, IMC-UK, PCBS, PA Ministry of Education, local NGOs.
Objectives	See below
Beneficiaries	2.9 million people
Number of Projects	29
Funds Requested	\$21,852,355
Funds Requested per Priority Level	High: \$20,451,948 Medium \$1,400,407
Contact Information	Dr. Jorge Martinez: jma@who-health.org

Needs analysis

Health cluster needs and challenges have increased, mainly in Gaza. The shortages of functional medical equipment and supplies, lack of training and limited professional exposure to international standards are some of the factors causing the standards of care in Gaza to be relatively low. During the Israeli military operation at the turn of the year, the quality of health care was further affected by structural damage to health facilities, disruption of public health services and exhaustion of the health staff. The military operation also highlighted the need to promote respect for the protected status of health care providers; 16 health personnel were killed and 25 injured in the line of duty during the war, and 15 hospitals and 43 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) were damaged or destroyed. Three of the hospitals and four of the PHC clinics were directly hit.

The blockade of Gaza is restricting timely access to adequate care for patients needing treatment outside of the Gaza strip, while growing access restrictions to Jerusalem hospitals are affecting health

¹¹⁰ Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies. http://www.ineesite.org/index.php/post/inee_minimum_standards_update/.

staff and patients from the West Bank. The continued movement and access restrictions within the West Bank are an additional obstacle to accessing health care, especially for herding communities living in remote areas.

The neonatal mortality rate in Gaza is still relatively high compared to regional standards and to the West Bank and represents two-thirds of all infant deaths in the oPt. The most common infectious diseases affecting the Gaza refugee population are related to lack of safe water (watery diarrhoea, acute bloody diarrhoea, and viral hepatitis). As regards overall mortality, around 50% of deaths in the West Bank and Gaza can be attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease, and ensuring access to the necessary care for the affected patients will remain a priority.

Micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent in oPt, much of which is associated with inappropriate child care practices including low exclusive breastfeeding and poor dietary habits. Stunting rates are still low though trends show they are increasing. A significant proportion of infants are given breast milk substitutes by their mothers at the expense of the recommended nutritious breast milk. In addition to the inappropriate infant and child feeding practices, about 22% of children aged 6-36 months have vitamin A deficiency while about 47% have anaemia, both considered critical levels of micronutrient deficiency. The vulnerable populations in Gaza and the West Bank districts of Hebron and Nablus are likely to experience increasing micronutrient deficiencies. Regular quality nutrition data is not readily available and the surveillance system needs strengthening. This will facilitate planning with more updated baseline data.

Nutrition interventions focusing on appropriate infant and young child feeding, exclusive breastfeeding promotion in the first six months, appropriate complementary feeding promotion and expansion of childcare counselling service will be undertaken. Micronutrient supplementation coverage will be improved, as will the quality and coverage of the ongoing nutrition surveillance.

Following the Israeli military offensive in Gaza at the turn of the year, the Health and Nutrition Cluster identified a need to heighten emergency preparedness to respond to similar emergencies in the future.

Objectives

- Ensure accessibility and availability to quality health care goods and services, equitable to vulnerable groups with special attention to their psycho-social needs.
- Advocate for patients' right to health and the safety and security of health care providers on duty.
- Ensure a coordinated emergency response plan to meet emerging health and nutrition needs (natural or man-made), ensuring commodity security.
- Improve the nutrition surveillance system for regular nutrition situation updates and response monitoring.
- Improve the nutrition well-being of the nutritionally vulnerable children and women of child-bearing age, as well as prevent nutrition-related deaths, micronutrient deficiencies and acute malnutrition.

Response plan

1. Access to quality health and nutrition services

Mobile health clinics in areas where local authorities do not have access to provide services are providing a crucial service and need to be maintained. In addition, there is a need to increase the capacity of the health sector to deal with any new emergency. With the strengthening of the nutrition surveillance, regular update on the population at risk will be monitored and access to the respective nutritional interventions will be improved.

The targeted groups targeted include: Refugees as well as IDPs, Bedouins, farmers and herders, pregnant women, newborns, children under-five and adolescents, malnourished children (both acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies), patients with chronic illnesses (especially elderly men) and disabled people. Although the whole Gaza Strip is considered vulnerable, attention will be given to the eight refugee camps and the "Buffer zone" villages located in the East and North of Gaza:

Shouka, Abassan, Khuza'a, Wadi Al Salga, Joher Al Deek, Moghraqa, AC Salam, Al Atatra, Beit Hanoun and Jabalia. Please see the table of areas and vulnerable populations identified per West Bank district in Annex II.

The Health and Nutrition Cluster partners will aim to ensure that the identified vulnerable groups and communities will have access to quality health and nutrition services. The nutrition programmes will target the following beneficiaries as detailed in the summary below:¹¹¹

Programme areas	West Bank		Gaza
	Refugees	Non-refugees	Refugees and non-refugees
Infant and young child feeding programmes	59,500	66,400	171,400
Vitamin A and iron supplementation	28,000	66,400	171,400
Acute malnutrition management	140	100	900

2. The right to health

Advocacy for health as a basic human right remains of the utmost importance. The right to health refers to a set of norms and standards that lay out the obligations States and third parties hold towards citizens in generating the conditions in which everyone can be as healthy as possible. Priority will be given to collecting better information on access restrictions, increasing awareness on the right to health, and on the most flagrant violations of this right so as to stimulate action and change. Attention will be focused on the communities and groups identified as the most vulnerable. Activities will vary on the basis of the specific objective, from media campaigns, to workshops with the MoH, and dialogue with the Israeli authorities.

3. Emergency preparedness and joint coordinated response

In a situation of protracted and complex emergency, and building on lessons learned from the Gaza crisis at the beginning of the year, the following activities need to be implemented: institutionalization of emergency preparedness and risk reduction programmes in both Gaza and the West Bank; advocacy for respect for the protected status of health facilities and health care workers; and better capacity for joint rapid needs assessment and initial response to crises.

Pre-positioning of appropriate and adequate emergency supplies, capacity strengthening of the national and international NGOs and the Nutrition Department in the MoH, and revamping the nutrition surveillance are some of the priority undertakings identified for 2010. Integrated response in areas of nutrition concern will be enhanced.

Needs/Aims	Locations	Organizations
Access to quality and specialized health care services	West Bank and Gaza; South Gaza, Tulkarem, West Ramallah district, Qalqilya, NW Jerusalem	WHO, UNRWA, CARE Int., UNFPA, PMRS, IRW
Availability of health care services	West Bank and Gaza, South Gaza, Tulkarem, West Ramallah district, Qalqilya, NW Jerusalem	UNRWA, CARE Int., UNFPA, PMRS, WHO, IRW
Advocacy for the protected status of patients and health care providers	West Bank and Gaza	WHO
Emergency health preparedness and coordinated response during crises ensuring commodity security	West Bank and Gaza, oPt	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, Handicap Int
Accurate data collection	West Bank and Gaza, oPt	WHO, UNICEF, HI
Environmental health with attention to vector control	West Bank and Gaza, oPt	WHO
Children' Nutritional status	Ashjaieh, Draj and Rafah areas in Gaza, West Bank	WHO, UNICEF, DCA
People with disabilities	Gaza Strip	HI, HelpAge Int.
Community empowerment	West Bank and Gaza: Gaza North and East villages	CARE, HelpAge, MERLIN, UNRWA
Psycho-social needs with attention to adolescents	South Gaza, Rafah, Gaza City, West Bank Hebron	WHO, UNICEF, GCMHP, MDM Swiss, IMC UK, CMBM

¹¹¹ These figures reflect the current caseload and may change during 2010 based on new assessments.

Indicators

- (Increase in) services provided in target areas and to vulnerable groups identified in the CAP (measured by staff reporting to work, additional staff, additional clinics, etc.).
- Number of essential drugs that are out of stock at central and district level.
- Proportion of women in targeted areas who receive comprehensive ante and post-natal care.
- Decrease in number and proportion of patients from Gaza who are denied exit permits to receive specialized care (by gender and age).
- Proportion of patients denied/delayed access to the different health services per vulnerable population/area (by gender and age).
- Number of nutrition sentinel sites surveillance sites regularly reporting.
- Number of children rehabilitated from acute malnutrition in Gaza and overall emergency nutrition programme's performance against the SPHERE Standards.
- Number of children and mothers receiving preventative and curative dosages of micronutrients (iron, Vitamin A and D).

Monitoring

The MoH Public Health Information Centre as well as the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics continues to routinely provide information with the support of WHO and the health cluster partners. In addition to the cluster and sub-cluster meetings, epidemiological bulletins and reports of the disability and nutrition working groups are produced, also taking into consideration surveys produced by other sectors such as WFP/FAO SEFSec survey. The Nutrition Working Group will continue to facilitate technical discussions and review the identified priority needs against programme implementation to identify any response gaps. The nutrition surveillance database, recently established in the Nutrition Department, will continue to be strengthened to provide nutrition situation updates on a quarterly basis.

Shelter	
Lead Agencies	UNRWA (Lead) and NRC (Co-lead)
Implementing Agencies	UNRWA, NRC, ACF, GVC, CHF, UN-HABITAT, ILO, RCSD
Cluster/sector Objectives	Transitional shelter, shelter repair and rehabilitation activities to ensure safe, dignified and adequate standards of temporary housing, and support the return of refugees to their homes as soon as possible. NFI support will help meet the needs of the displaced during emergency situations.
Beneficiaries	Total individuals: 63,754 Women: 10,981 Children: 40,942 Other groups: 11,831 (Above figures are approximate)
Number of Projects	10
Funds Requested	\$15,310,261
Funds Requested per Priority Level	High \$14,718,261 Medium \$592,000
Contact Information	Sebastien Trives, Lead: s.trives@unrwa.org Neil Jebb, Co-lead: shelterpm@opt.nrc.no

Needs analysis

Between 2002 and January 2009, thousands of families were displaced from their homes as a result of damage resulting from Israeli military operations or natural disasters. This already dire situation was compounded by the Israeli military operation in January 2009 during which the shelters of an estimated 325,000 Gazans were directly affected, with more than 3,500 homes demolished, nearly 3,000 homes suffering from major damages and an estimated 53,000 shelters suffering minor damages. Taking into account damages inflicted during previous Israeli military operations and existing needs to replace derelict shelters, an estimated 9,435 homes in Gaza require rebuilding and 2,854 require major repair, at a time when stringent access restrictions prevent the importation of building materials, forcing thousands of displaced families to live in precarious conditions and rely on humanitarian assistance to meet their minimum shelter needs. In addition, work on over 2,880 housing units under construction by UNRWA and UNDP has been at a standstill since June 2007. Approximately 20,000 housing units are needed to absorb the normal population growth occurring

since June 2007, placing the total number of homes that need to be built or rebuilt in Gaza at over 30,000. To meet these needs, the Government of Israel needs to allow import of construction material.

The standard of dwellings in Gaza awaiting appropriate materials and those belonging to impoverished families in West Bank Area C is inadequate to provide protection from the weather especially extreme cold. With the provision of cash assistance for living expenses and rental assistance, the majority of those displaced during the Gaza crisis have been able to rent or find alternative housing by now. The rental market has grown tighter as a result of this increased demand that has not been matched by any new construction, resulting in an increase in rental costs in most areas, particularly in Rafah. As a result, many are unable to rent and are living with relatives, forcing many families to share their already cramped space. Some families have elected to erect a tent in makeshift camps or on the site of their demolished homes, while others have chosen to live in those parts of the house that are still standing. Forty families are staying in the six tent camps that have been erected in the north and Gaza which are managed by the government or government-affiliated charities. This number has dropped from 138 families in June after many families received containers from the local government (donated through a Turkish NGO). It is estimated that up to 100 families are still living in tents inside their demolished homes.

In the West Bank, Palestinian families in a number of communities lack adequate and safe shelter, including protection from the elements. These include Bedouin and herd-dependent communities, refugees living in camps and families in East Jerusalem who are prevented from rehabilitating and making improvements to their shelters due to a combination of factors, such as a lack of financial resources and Israeli permit restrictions.

Objectives

Transitional shelter, shelter repair and rehabilitation activities are required to ensure safe, dignified and adequate standards of temporary housing for families whose homes have been damaged or destroyed during the protracted crisis and to support return to their homes as soon as possible. NFI support will help meet the needs of the displaced during emergency situations.

- Provide safe habitable living space to meet the immediate needs of the affected population until reconstruction or repair can take place through emergency and / or transitional shelter solutions.
- Improve housing condition and facilitate return through the repair and rehabilitation of shelters and the weather-proofing of shelters in oPt, especially to provide protection against cold.
- Meet emergency needs of affected populations through the provision of essential NFIs and emergency shelter solutions during crises.

Needs/Aims	Organizations	Locations
Repair or rehabilitation of shelters	UNRWA, ACF, GVC, CHF, UN-HABITAT, ILO	West Bank (including camps & Bedouin families), East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip (all areas)
Provision of transitional shelter solutions	UNRWA, CHF, UN-HABITAT, ILO	West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip (all areas)
Essential NFIs and emergency shelter support during crisis	CHF, RCSD	West Bank and Gaza Strip (all areas)
Cluster Lead and Co-lead coordination	UNRWA, NRC	Gaza strip (all areas)

Indicators

- Number of families whose shelters have been repaired
- Number of families being provided with transitional shelter solutions
- Number of families being provided with essential NFI and emergency shelter support during crises

Monitoring

The cluster will continue to carry out surveys of camps and to provide monthly updates. Organizations active in the sector will continue to coordinate their work within the Cluster and the Technical Working Group, and develop guidelines and standards such as the "Reconstruction Guidelines for War

Affected Individual Housing in the Gaza Strip” that will help inform the collaborative response of all actors and facilitate monitoring and benchmarking. Efforts to meet objective three of the response plan (emergency response during crisis) will be benchmarked against the cluster’s emergency contingency plan.

Education	
Lead Agencies	UNICEF and SC
Implementing Agencies	Save the Children, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, SYF, NRC, UNRWA
Objectives	Improve access schools for underserved children in the most vulnerable areas of oPt by 50% by December 2010.
Beneficiaries	Children and youth (385,000); Principals, teachers, school administrators, youth facilitators (2,400); Parents (24,000); 50% female, 50% male
Number of Projects	14
Funds Requested	\$23,693,700
Funds Requested per Priority Level	High \$22,153,909 Medium: \$1,539,791
Contact Information	Laetitia Lemaistre: llemaistre@unicef.org, Maryan Koehler: maryan.koehler@gmail.com

Needs analysis

The Education Cluster faces a myriad of challenges throughout the West Bank and Gaza. Schools are over-crowded while educational facilities and the infrastructure that support them are in dire need of repair. In Gaza, a three-year blockade and the Israeli military operation in January 2009 has worsened an already deteriorating situation, resulting in a serious lack of educational supplies and materials. Additionally, national exams, a critical indicator of the quality of education, have shown a decline in overall national standards. In the first semester of the academic year 2007-2008, only 20% of 16,000 sixth graders in Gaza passed standardized exams in Math, Science, English, and Arabic.¹¹² The student dropout rate in certain vulnerable areas throughout oPt is high¹¹³, particularly among female students. Furthermore, many students and teachers are in need of psycho-social support as a result of the incursion in Gaza and the continuing violence in the West Bank. Children not only witness violence but are targets themselves. This affects their sense of well-being and may affect school achievement levels as well. A UNICEF study reported that from 2006 until 2008, 500 children aged 12-17 in 13 of 15 districts in the oPt identified increased violence at home and at school as a priority problem.¹¹⁴

Response strategy

The Education Cluster strategy adopts a multi-faceted approach that aims to improve the learning environment in priority areas, primarily, but not limited to, the Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, and Area C. Firstly, the strategy addresses the shortage of classrooms through school rehabilitation projects; school sanitation projects improving hygiene and access to clean water; projects providing educational materials; and the provision of alternative learning spaces or safe areas.

Secondly, the strategy focuses on improving student achievement and decreasing dropout rates. Such projects include teacher training in innovative pedagogy, including diagnostic remedial methods and provision of remedial, early childhood, special needs, and life skills education. Remedial education and alternative learning centres, such as homework centres for example, are needed to support students at risk of permanently dropping out of school.

Thirdly, the strategy focuses on the need for psycho-social support for students, teachers and educational staff and the training of school counsellors.

¹¹² MoEHE, paragraph taken from Gaza blockade, Final Facts and Figures (2009).

¹¹³ UNICEF field monitoring reports.

¹¹⁴ UNICEF oPt. Child Protection section (2006-2008).

Objectives

To demonstrate an increase of 50% in improved access to schools for under-served children in the most vulnerable areas of oPt and provide humanitarian assistance to improve:

- Learning environments through physical rehabilitation of schools and educational facilities in addition to the provision of educational supplies.
- Quality of education by strengthening the capacity of teachers through the teaching of innovative pedagogical methods and providing remedial activities to address low learning achievement and increasing dropout rates.
- Psycho-social care for students and teachers in distress.

Needs/ Aims	Locations	Organizations
Rehabilitation of damaged schools; provision of learning teaching materials; alternative learning spaces and safe areas for children and adolescents; school sanitation unit; access to clean water and hygiene.	Throughout Gaza with focus on North Gaza (Um Nasser); East Gaza (Shajayieh and Zaitown) South Gaza (Khan Younis, eastern villages and Rafa, Swedish Village) Area C, seam zone, communities near settlements, East Jerusalem	NRC, UNESCO, Save the Children, UNDP, UNICEF
Improvement of quality of education; remedial education through school catch up classes, and training teachers on diagnostic remedial education; innovative pedagogy; life skills; early childhood development programmes.	Throughout Gaza; Area C, seam zone, communities near settlements, communities adjacent to Barrier, enclaves, East Jerusalem; Communities in the Jordan Valley and Southern West Bank	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNRWA, UNDP, Save the Children, SYF
Psycho-social care, counselling, training for school administrators, teachers.	All of Gaza Strip; Communities throughout Area C, seam zone, communities near settlements especially southern West Bank, East Jerusalem, southern Nablus	Save the Children, SYF, UNICEF, UNESCO

Indicators

- Number and percentage of schools renovated/reconstructed in marginalized/ vulnerable areas
- Number and percentage of drop-outs attending remedial courses (sex/ grade)
- Number and percentage of schools with increased and relevant learning/teaching materials
- Number and percentage of students successfully completing a grade level (sex/ grade)
- Number and percentage of screened disabled students enrolled in classes (sex/ grade)
- Number and percentage of teachers trained in CFS, special needs, and emergency education
- Number and percentage of students and teachers receiving psycho-social care
- Number and percentage of teachers/education administrators receiving in-service training

Monitoring

The cluster shall establish basic indicators at the beginning of the programme and jointly design a plan for monitoring and evaluation. This will include appealing to the relevant organizations to collect data at various intervals (daily, weekly, and monthly), and specifying when data will be analysed (monthly, per-semester, end of school year). Data will be analysed in conjunction with the Ministry of Education on enrolment, drop-outs, numbers of disabled students enrolled, school reconstruction, and teachers trained. Data will also include students' mastery of taught knowledge and skills, student employment, teacher use of new techniques, and initiatives inaugurated by the community.

Coordination and Support Services	
Lead Agency	OCHA
Implementing Agencies	FAO, OCHA, UNOPS, UNRWA
Objectives	Maintain and strengthen coordination, especially between humanitarian mechanisms and National partners, in relation to multi-sectoral themes such as responses to drought and frost, food security monitoring and ensure integration of cross-cutting issues.
Beneficiaries	Humanitarian actors and, indirectly, beneficiaries of humanitarian aid
Number of Projects	7
Funds Requested	\$23,153,909
Funds Requested per Priority Level	High \$23,153,909
Contact Information	Rosemary Willey-Al'Sanah: willey-alsanah@un.org

Needs analysis

Humanitarian coordination structures in the oPt have been significantly strengthened during the past year, with the roll-out of the cluster approach and deployment of designated cluster coordinators by lead agencies. The displacement working group has been enhanced, dedicated capacities have been deployed to address access problems, an advocacy working group has been established and become fully operational during the course of the year; and the HRF continued to respond to emerging needs and urgent funding gaps. The HCT has also developed a *Minimum Framework for the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance in Gaza*, spelling out concrete actions required by all parties to ensure a principled and timely humanitarian response. The HCT has identified a need to solidify these achievements and expand them to include greater coordination with national partners to ensure complementarities with other planning mechanisms; improve mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in all sectors of response, and to strengthen holistic multi-sector responses. Ongoing efforts to ensure linkages between humanitarian and recovery/development activities also need to be maintained in the coming year.

Through a recent meta-survey of surveys, OCHA identified a need for further alignment of different monitoring, analysis and reporting.¹¹⁵ This finding has been re-confirmed in an independent desk review of the oPt Consolidated Appeals between 2003 and 2009.¹¹⁶ Efforts are therefore underway to further structure and harmonize data analysis and monitoring in 2010.

Humanitarian agencies continue to face severe access restrictions, both in Gaza and in the West Bank, and dedicated staff is required to coordinate and carry out continued monitoring, reporting and interventions to address these challenges. In Gaza, unpredictable and costly import procedures have prevented or delayed implementation of crucial water and sanitation, education, reconstruction and agriculture projects, and have so far added at least \$4.5 million to UN operation costs.¹¹⁷ In addition, humanitarian staff face severe access restrictions, almost completely preventing Palestinian staff from travelling into and out of the Gaza Strip. From July 2008 until June 2009, the humanitarian community has reported 1,065 incidents where their access to or within the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has been delayed or denied, causing the loss of a total of 2,255 working days.¹¹⁸

Given that no easing of access restrictions is foreseen for 2010 and the situation remains fluid, the Logistics Cluster will continue to act as a coordination and information-sharing mechanism in 2010, providing service of last resort should the need arise. However, no specific project sheet for the Logistics Cluster has been included in the CAP for 2010; the cost of the service has been reflected in WFP's projects included in the CAP under other projects.

Objectives

Under the leadership of the HC and the HCT, coordination activities aim at improving the operational environment for a principled and more efficient humanitarian response, through:

- Maintain and build upon improvements in coordination initiated in 2009 during the roll out of the cluster approach and expansion of the HRF.
- Increase participation of, and information-sharing with, the PA, and national institutions to ensure full coverage of needs, and facilitate transition where appropriate.
- Strengthen coordination on multi-sector themes such as population displacement and effects of climate change.
- Improve needs analysis to ensure that programmes are designed to equitably meet the specific needs of all groups of beneficiaries (by sex, age, rural, urban, special needs, etc.).

¹¹⁵ http://www.ochaopt.org/gazacrisis/infopool/gaza_survey_of_surveys_20090327.xls.

¹¹⁶ Kaye, Josie Lianna: "The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) in the Occupied Palestinian Territory 2003-2009; an Assessment." OCHA, 2009.

¹¹⁷ "Access for the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to Gaza: An Overview of Obstacles to Delivering Principled Humanitarian Assistance", Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator, September 2009.

¹¹⁸ "The Challenge of Humanitarian Access", OCHA Presentation to the national CAP workshop, 9 September 2009.

- Increase alignment of, and information-sharing between, existing data collection and analysis mechanisms to create common baselines to inform programming, and agreed upon indicators for measuring results.
- Ensure full-time dedicated capacity to routinely monitor, report on, advocate for, and facilitate humanitarian access, and promote respect for the *Minimum Framework for the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance in Gaza*.

Needs/Aims	Organizations
Maintain and build upon improvements in coordination (cluster approach HRF)	OCHA and cluster/sector leads
Increase coordination with national partners	Cluster/sector leads with relevant line ministries and national institutions; OCHA with the MoPAD and other relevant institutions for overall issues, FAO with PCBS and Ministry of Agriculture
Strengthen coordination on multi-sector themes	OCHA leading, sectors/clusters pro-actively engaging with each other to ensure linkages
Improve needs analysis through collection and use of disaggregated data to inform programming	Cluster/sector leads will be the overall responsible for IM in their sectors; all implementing agencies are responsible for using the data collected to inform the design of their programmes
Align databases, develop joint needs analysis and baselines	OCHA, RCO, FAO, working with relevant agencies and the PCBS
Full-time capacity for access interventions and monitoring	OCHA with UNOPS, and UNRWA

Indicators

- PA representatives participate in cluster coordination throughout the year, including in the development of CAP district level workshops, the development of sector response plans, and project vetting.¹¹⁹
- Multi-sector themes such as water scarcity and displacement are clearly reflected in the CAP 2010 Mid-Year Review and in all relevant sector response plans of the CAP 2011.¹²⁰
- All CAP 2011 sector response plans include a nuanced analysis of the needs of different social and economic groups; and sector objectives reflect the different needs of those groups.¹²¹
- Alignment of databases completed, informing a joint needs analysis for the 2011 CAP.
- The proportion of actors using the access facilitation service increases from 29 to 52%¹²²; and the proportion of agencies contributing to the monthly monitoring of issues related to humanitarian access increase from 34.5 to 69%.¹²³
- Quarterly status reports on the implementation of the actions outlined in the *Minimum Framework for the Provision of Humanitarian Assistance in Gaza* continue to be shared with the relevant authorities.

Monitoring

OCHA will monitor indicators 1-4 during the CAP Mid-Year Review and during the development of the next CAP as the custodian of the Consolidated Appeal Process. Monitoring of progress towards indicator 4 will be a continuous process throughout the year (RCO and OCHA). OCHA will also, as the lead of an inter-agency access project, monitor indicator five for all non-UNRWA agencies while UNRWA will monitor use of its internal access facilitation service.

¹¹⁹ Currently the Ministry of Planning and Development are consulted throughout the process; and line ministries are represented on all vetting panels but have not participated in the development of sector response plans.

¹²⁰ Currently, these themes are addressed in the CHAP and individual response plans and project sheets, but are not addressed in a concerted manner across sectors.

¹²¹ Currently five of nine response plans explicitly include some level of gender, special needs, or vulnerability analyses.

¹²² Up from 92% of UN agencies, 31% of INGOs and 3% of diplomatic missions; to 100% of UN agencies, 40% of INGOs and 14% of diplomatic missions.

¹²³ Up from 50% of UN agencies and 31% of INGOs to 100% of UN agencies and 40% of INGOs.

4.5 Criteria for selection and prioritization of projects

The planning process for the 2010 oPt CAP was designed to ensure more focused and strategic planning for humanitarian response. A series of district level workshops were held across the West Bank and in Gaza during August to ensure that local expertise was used to identify needs and priorities. These results were then incorporated into a two-day national Needs Assessment Framework (NAF) and Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) workshop in Ramallah in early September. Attending the workshop were 176 participants, with representatives of 34 international NGOs and 22 local NGOs, 15 UN agencies, 11 local and central authorities, and ten donor countries. Strategic priorities were agreed, and the scope of the CAP defined in terms of geographical location, vulnerable groups, and delineation between humanitarian and recovery activities. Cluster/sector leads then initiated a series of consultations to develop response plans to meet the needs of the identified vulnerable groups according to specific cluster/sector needs assessments.

Project proposals were submitted to each cluster/sector in early October, and were screened, vetted and prioritized in relation to compliance with the cluster/sector response plan, according to a two-tiered system of prioritization. The rationale for peer review and prioritization was discussed at the cluster/sectoral level and specific prioritization questions agreed. Each cluster/sector, with the exception of Coordination and Support Services constituted a 'vetting panel' composed of the lead agency(ies), one UN agency, and international and national NGOs. PA line ministry representatives attended the project panel vetting and prioritization meeting in an advisory capacity to ensure complementarity of CAP projects and the PRDP. Early Recovery (ER) technical advisors also attended all but two vetting panels to assist in defining ER activities suitable for the CAP and those which would be better placed within other oPt planning and strategic mechanisms, including the UN Medium-Term Response Plan (MTRP).

The stages in the vetting, prioritization and categorization 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 CAP sector response plan objectives, 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, confirm appropriate levels of coordination with other sector partners and within the community. Projects were also examined to ensure gender sensitivity. Clear justification was given to agencies which had project proposals refused and an appeal process, with a final consultation with the HC if necessary, was put in place. 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 295 projects that were originally submitted to the 2010 CAP, 236 were eventually accepted.¹²⁴

B. Prioritization

The prioritization process consisted of four general questions designed to guarantee that priority was given to projects addressing the most pressing needs, while the use of cluster/sector-specific questions ensured the inclusion of projects targeting vulnerable groups most adversely affected by gaps in the given area e.g. in the WASH Cluster, the highest priority was given to communities affected by water scarcity and who lack connection to the water network.

This process resulted in projects being marked prioritization A - High or B - Medium, with the highest priority afforded to those most urgently in need of funding. Out of a total of 236 projects accepted, 199 were marked High and 37 were marked Medium.

¹²⁴ The HCT has through the vetting process guaranteed that all projects are in line with the strategic objectives and cluster/sector response plans. The wording and presentation of individual project documents remain the exclusive responsibility of the submitting agency.

C. Categorization of proposals as Humanitarian or Early Recovery

An Early Recovery dimension was introduced in the CAP 2009. It was further clearly refined during the 2010 CAP process (see section 4.2 for more details), with a view to ensuring a more strategic outlook to humanitarian assistance. Vetting panels, with technical support from UNDP early recovery specialists, distinguished between the two project types by analyzing which projects focused solely on life-saving work and which ones included activities related to building or rehabilitating infrastructure, or that offered some kind of institutional or individual capacity-building (i.e. training-related projects). The distinction is indicated in the title of each project sheet ("H" or "ER"). Of the 236 projects, 102 include ER activities. These projects represent approximately 20% (\$139 million) of project requirements.

4.6 Roles and responsibilities

The HCT is chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator; OCHA functions as its secretariat. It is a forum where partners of the humanitarian community come together to discuss their understanding of the humanitarian situation and define common strategies and response plans to address it. The HCT discusses policy issues regarding protection, assistance and access, and guidance to cluster/sector leads. The HCT meets at least once a month; or more if required, as it has been the case since the Gaza crisis at the beginning of the year.

The members of the HCT are composed of UN humanitarian agencies, designated international NGOs, the Association of International Aid Agencies (AIDA), the Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO) and the Palestinian NGO Development Centre (NDC). The Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement, represented by the ICRC, and Doctors without Borders (MSF) are observers.

Cluster/sector name	Relevant government institution	Cluster/sector lead	Cluster/sector members and other humanitarian stakeholders
Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture, Job Creation Programme – Office of the President	FAO	Arab Centre for Agricultural Development (ACAD), ACF-Spain, ACPP, ACTED, ActionAid, AIRD, Al Mawassi, ANERA, ARIJ, ASDPD, CARE, CISP, Co-operative Beit Hanoun, COOPI, DanChurchAid, El Tawfeq, ESDC, GVC, HWE, ICRC (as observer), Islamic Relief, KAPCA, MA'AN, NPA, NRC, Overseas-Onlus, Oxfam GB, Oxfam Novib, Palestine Tomorrow, PARC, PCOA, PEF, PFU, PHG, <i>Première Urgence</i> , Relief International, Safe Agriculture Producers Society, SC, SCC, UAWC, UCODEP, Welfare Association, World Vision
Cash-for-work	Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs	UNRWA	AAH, COOPI, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Oxfam, <i>Première Urgence</i> , Save the Children, UNFPA
Coordination Support Services	Ministry of Planning	OCHA	FAO, OCHA, UNOPS, UNRWA
Education	Ministry of Education	UNICEF and Save the Children	Save the Children, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNDP, SYF, NRC, UNRWA
Food Security	Ministry of Social Affairs	WFP and FAO	IRW, PCAO, UNRWA, WFP, CARE International, ACH, ACPP, ACTED, ARIJ, CISP, COOPI, GVC, IR, MAAN, OGB, PARC, PCOA, PHG, <i>Première Urgence</i> , RAFEED, SCC, UAWC, UNRWA, WA, WV
Health and Nutrition	Ministry of Health	WHO UNICEF (nutrition sub-cluster) HI (disabilities working group)	WHO, UNRWA, CARE, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, ANERA, HI, NECC, PMRS, Al Islah Society, DCA, UHWC, UHCC, Ard el Ensan, Ard el Aftal, ALPC, HelpAge Int, NAFC, Al Amal Society, PPTA, SPHP, Islamic Relief, PRCS, CFTA, RCS, CMBM, MDM-Swiss, PFPPA, GCMHP, IMC-UK, PCBS, PA Ministry of Education and other local NGOs
Protection	Ministry of Planning; Social Planning Department	OHCHR, with OCHA support UNICEF Child Protection Sub-Cluster	ACF, Al Dameer, BADIL, B'Tselem, Care Int, CISP, Hakomed, Danchurchaid, EMDH, ICAHD, IRW, Mercy Corps, NRC, OCHA, OHCHR, Oxfam GB, Oxfam NOVIB, PCATI, PCC, PCHR, SEAPPI, Save the Children, SYF, UCODEP, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNMAS, UNRWA, WBCR, WCH, Welfare Association, WHO
Shelter and NFIs		UNRWA (Lead) NRC (Co-Lead)	UNRWA, NRC, ACF, GVC, CHF, UN-HABITAT, ILO, RCSD
WASH	Palestinian Water Authority	UNICEF	ACF, ACPP, ARIJ, CARE, CISP, COOPI, HWE, IRD, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, PHG, PHO, PU, RCSD, Save the Children, UNDP, UNRWA & UNICEF

5. CONCLUSION

By implementing the strategic response plan included in this CAP, the humanitarian agencies in the oPt will aim to mitigate the worst impact of the ongoing crisis on the most vulnerable population and stem a further deterioration in their living conditions. The projects included in this Appeal will also support Palestinian self-reliance through early recovery interventions. It will also strengthen the protective environment for civilians through advocating the respect of international humanitarian and human rights law.

Identifying current humanitarian needs and defining a common response strategy during the CAP process have been important first steps. However, serious challenges remain. Despite some easing of the blockade, there has been no sustained improvement in the quantity and range of goods that Israel has allowed to enter Gaza. The lack of construction materials and the shortages of equipment and material necessary for maintaining and repairing public infrastructure have prevented basic recovery after Israel's "Cast Lead" offensive. This has contributed to the process of "de-development" in the Gaza Strip. This could lead to the complete breakdown of public infrastructure and a further deterioration of the economy and civil society. To implement the projects included in this Appeal, timely access of material to Gaza is a necessary condition. The full compliance of all parties with the *Minimum Framework for the Provision of Assistance in Gaza* is essential for the effective and efficient implementation of the required humanitarian response.

In the West Bank, Palestinian movement between urban centres east of the Barrier improved significantly following the easing/lifting of some checkpoints. However, this has not been enough to improve Palestinians' access to farming and grazing areas and/or to water resources located in Area C. It has also not been enough to improve Palestinian access to areas between the Barrier and the Green Line, the Jordan Valley or East Jerusalem. The lifting of additional movement restrictions and improved access to West Bank areas, along with the prompt approval of permit applications for Area C projects, will be critical for successfully implementing the projects included in this Appeal and improving Palestinians' living conditions. Access for humanitarian staff at Israeli checkpoints along the Jerusalem periphery must also improve to allow relief operations to run smoothly.

Continued Israeli-Palestinian and inter-Palestinian conflicts have led to the current level of humanitarian needs in the oPt and the levels of food aid and cash assistance required. In particular, Israeli occupation policies continue to severely impact the population's humanitarian conditions. There is a relatively high level of education among the Palestinian population, a skilled labour force and great potential for economic growth. However, policies implemented by the Israeli Government, particularly since September 2000, continue to deny Palestinians their basic human rights; devastate the Palestinian economy; reduce job opportunities to a minimum; and erode other sources of livelihood, including agriculture, herding and fishing. These policies have resulted in disturbing humanitarian trends, including growing protection concerns and the Palestinian population's increasing dependence on humanitarian aid. Israel, as the occupying power, has the primary responsibility for addressing the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian population and for providing civilians in the oPt with adequate protection. Neither has happened so far.

Palestinian reconciliation is vital to create an environment conducive to an adequate humanitarian response. In the West Bank and Gaza, all Palestinian factions should ensure that internal Palestinian political divides do not obstruct efforts to meet the population's humanitarian needs.

According to the most likely scenario in this Appeal, no significant improvement in the humanitarian situation should be expected any time soon. Insufficient funding of the projects included in this Appeal would likely result in further weakening of the protective environment and additional deterioration in livelihoods, including increased poverty, unemployment and food insecurity levels. Supporting early recovery interventions included in this Appeal, as well as in other frameworks (such as the MTRP), is critical to assist the population beyond the most urgent needs, help recovery efforts, support the reinforcement of communities' resilience and reduce the need for aid.

Furthermore, improvements in Palestinian access and freedom of movement are needed to generate significant economic progress. The HCT has repeatedly called on Israel to lift the blockade on the Gaza Strip and to remove internal movement obstacles and access restrictions in the West Bank. Opening up areas in the Gaza Strip to Palestinian development would constitute important steps towards improving Palestinian livelihoods. These areas include the so-called Buffer Zone, fishing areas and in Area C of the West Bank, including closed military areas and nature reserves. Lifting access restrictions to Palestinian grazing areas, agricultural land and water resources would also help improve Palestinian livelihoods. As long as this does not happen, the population in the oPt will most likely continue to depend on extensive donor support.

It is also vital that Israel freezes all demolition and eviction orders, and ensures that planning and zoning regimes meet Palestinian needs. In line with the 2004 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, Israel should stop the construction of the Barrier inside the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and dismantle or re-route to the Green Line those sections already constructed on occupied territory.

In addition, given the illegality of settlements under international humanitarian law, Israel should cease transferring its civilian population into settlements in the oPt and fulfil its commitments to freeze all settlement activity and dismantle settlement outposts. It should end impunity for Israeli settlers' attacks on Palestinians and their property through enforcing the rule of law on Israelis residing in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Finally, all relevant Israeli and Palestinian authorities should establish credible mechanisms to ensure accountability for violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, and end the pervasive and disturbing climate of impunity in the oPt.

The humanitarian community remains fully committed to bringing the required assistance to those in need in the oPt. However, emergency assistance alone will never be enough to address all the needs of the Palestinian population who have lived under Israel's military occupation for four decades. Despite relief agencies' enormous efforts, there is no substitute for a comprehensive political settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict that would lay the ground for peace, security, stability and prosperity in the region.

ANNEX I. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE¹²⁵

Strategic Priority (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
Provide humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable people and communities in the oPt.	Food Security	Meet basic food needs of vulnerable households and enhance household level food security.	IRW: Food assistance for needy families in Gaza Strip (H); UNRWA: Refugees emergency livelihood economic support (RELES); Component 2: Food Aid and NFI (H); CARE: Gaza fresh food assistance from poor farmers to poor households – (Fresh food - 4)(ER); Palestinian Centre for Organic Agriculture (PCOA): Support food processing for Agricultural Women's Cooperatives (ER); WFP: Emergency food assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza (EMOP 180170) (H); Emergency Urban Voucher Programme (EMOP 107740) (H); Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) for non-refugee Palestinians in the West Bank (PRRO 10378.1) (H); PRRO for non-refugee Palestinians in the West Bank (PRRO 200037) (H); UNRWA Emergency Food Assistance (H)
		Protect and/or restore endangered livelihoods, and promote restoration of the local economy through local purchases.	PCOA: Purchase fresh foods from affected farmers and distribute them to affected families (H).
	Cash-for-work and Cash Assistance	To relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner.	IRW: Emergency CFW for unemployed workers and graduates in Gaza Strip (H); UNRWA: RELES; Component 1: CFW (CaWP) (H); Emergency job creation: Direct hire (Gaza) (H) Action Contre la Faim (ACF): Emergency CFW for vulnerable households in the West Bank. (ER); CFW for unemployed Palestinian workers in two village clusters in Nabus Governorate particularly affected by land access problems. (ER); Emergency CFW through construction of water harvesting ponds in the Gaza Strip. (ER); UNFPA: Access to productive employment for Youth in the occupied Palestinian territories (ER); SC-US: Livelihood Support to Vulnerable and Poor Households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip through CFW activities (H); Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI): Livelihood enhancement project In the Gaza Strip (ER); Livelihood enhancement projects in West Bank and Gaza Strip –Opt. (ER)
		Provide targeted cash-for-work (CFW) and training positions to identified vulnerable groups (including impoverished youth, women and the chronic poor).	
		Generate short-term work through the execution of small-scale infrastructure projects, thus contributing to improvement of community resources and living conditions.	
		Provide emergency cash assistance to families facing severe hardship or unexpected shocks, with a view to protecting livelihoods and enhancing resilience to shocks.	
			UNRWA: RELES; Component 3: Cash (H); Emergency cash assistance (Gaza) (H) PU: Emergency livelihood recovery in vulnerable communities in the oPt (H); Emergency livelihood recovery for conflict-affected communities in the oPt (ER); OXFAM: Livelihoods support for conflict-affected families in Gaza (H); Increased access to food and income for the most vulnerable in Gaza (H); UNFPA: Cash assistance for women head of households in rural areas affected by barriers and the closure (ER); UNDP: Protecting endangered livelihoods by providing micro grants to micro and small enterprises in Gaza.

¹²⁵ Although no projects are listed next to certain objectives, this does not mean that there are no corresponding projects for these objectives. 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 (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
	Agriculture	Deliver quick relief to vulnerable farmers, herders, animal breeders and fisher folk to enable them to restart agricultural cycles for one year.	Première Urgence (PU): Recovery of agricultural livelihoods for Gaza fishing and farming communities directly affected by the conflict (ER); Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC): Distribution of agricultural inputs to impoverished farmers in the Jordan Valley in the villages of Al Jiftlik, Az Zubeidat, Marg Na'jeh, Marg El-Ghazal, Furush Beit Dajan (ER); Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC): Rehabilitation of small agricultural infrastructure in Gaza (ER); AIRD: Emergency support to vegetable farmers in Gaza Strip to start the next agriculture season (H); OVERSEAS: Reclaim damaged lands and restore damaged agricultural assets, both for the open fields and for the greenhouses and develop integrated farming's techniques in Gaza Strip (ER); Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED): Emergency support of fishers' livelihoods in the Gaza Strip (H); Action Contre la Faim (ACF): Emergency response to protect the livestock production conditions for selected herding communities in eastern Jerusalem, eastern Bethlehem and southern Hebron Governorates (ER); Emergency livelihoods protection for herders in southern Hebron and eastern Bethlehem (ER); PCOA: Repair of destroyed agricultural open field farms and greenhouses in Alshokeh and Khan Younis (ER); UNDP: Recovery support to the sheep and goats sector in the Eastern Slopes region of the West Bank (Area C) (ER); Asamblea de Cooperacion Por la Paz (ACPP): Protecting and restoring agricultural livelihoods in areas affected by Operation Cast Lead, Gaza Strip (ER); Union and Cooperation for the Development of Peoples (UCODEP): Emergency support to the local communities relying on livestock for their subsistence in South-eastern West Bank (ER); Almawassi: Restoring agricultural production in the Almawassi area of the Gaza Strip (ER); FAO: Protection of livelihoods of small ruminant herders to promote better herd management in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER); Reducing vulnerability of farming communities affected by severe water scarcity and drought conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (H)";

Strategic Priority (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)	Associated Projects
	Alleviate food insecurity and poverty in poor rural and urban households in order to reduce dependence on direct food aid.	FAO: Mitigation of household food insecurity through backyard production and women's socio-economic empowerment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER); Emergency support to needy fishermen families in the Gaza Strip to alleviate the impacts of fishing restrictions through aquaculture activities (ER); SCC: Sustainable access to food within female-headed vulnerable households in the seam zone areas of Jerusalem & Ramallah Governorates (ER); AIRD: Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank (ER); ACF: Livelihood support through distribution of small ruminant production units for vulnerable households in the Gaza Strip (ER); Livelihood support through rabbit production units for vulnerable households in the Gaza Strip (ER); Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP): Protecting and improving the livelihood of Bedouin communities at risk of displacement in the C areas of Jerusalem, Jericho, and Ramallah (ER); Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ): Support the affected farmers by the separation wall in the Northwestern parts of the West Bank (ER); PCOA: Improving the nutrition level for poor families by establishing household gardens (ER); NRC: Food security and livelihoods support to assist vulnerable households to develop home gardens and small livestock in Gaza (ER); ACTED: Protecting the livelihoods of small ruminants breeders in the Gaza Strip (ER); Mitigating household food insecurity through home garden and beehive production in Qalqilya, Salfit and Ramallah Governorates (ER); WA: Sustainable food security for households in vulnerable rural areas of WBG through home gardens (ER); UNDP: Deploying innovative agricultural livelihoods opportunities for self-sufficiency and increased food security (ER); ACPP: Emergency livelihoods support to farmers and employment generation in the Gaza Strip (ER); Actionaid: At Tuwani, Susiya and Ramadeen integrated livelihood recovery, water saving and home gardening project (ER); UCODEP: Alleviating the food insecurity and the poverty of the small ruminant breeders living the Central and Southern Gaza Strip (ER); OXFAM (nl): Reducing vulnerability and improving food security through food production in home gardens in the Gaza Strip (ER); Action Sociale pour la Paix et le Développement (ASPD): Support and empowerment of the rural family to contribute of protection and improvement of livelihoods (ER).
	Mitigate the effects of and vulnerability to adverse climatic events and political/military measures on agricultural livelihoods.	FAO: Protecting livelihoods and the production capacity of vulnerable farming families in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in response to water scarcity and soaring prices (ER); UAWC: Reducing vulnerability of farming communities affected by severe water scarcity and drought conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER); Supporting livelihoods in Eastern Villages of the Hebron Governorate (Bani Na'im and Al Masafer) through community-based micro-watershed rehabilitation (ER); ARIJ: Support vulnerable rain fed field crops and fodder farmers to combat drought conditions in the Southern Part of the West Bank (ER); AIRD: Support to farmers in targeted areas of the West Bank to increase water availability for agricultural and livestock use (ER); DanChurchAid (DCA): Rehabilitation of fifty one (51) ancient cistern systems to collect seasonal rainwater in Eastern Bethlehem District (ER); American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA): Upgrading of Composting Unit of Thinnabeh Cooperative (TASC) (ER); Welfare Association (WA): Water for food security in Gaza (ER); ACPP: Improving access to water for agricultural use in the Qalqilya District (ER); Protecting agricultural livelihoods in areas vulnerable to confiscation by securing access to water (ER).

Strategic Priority (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)	Associated Projects
	• Improve access to safe, reliable and affordable water supply.	Polish Humanitarian Organization (PHO): Enhancing water supply for marginalized community in Aida Refugee Camp in the West Bank (H); PU: Emergency water and sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation for conflict-affected communities in the occupied Palestinian territories (ER); UAWC: establishment of water harvesting facilities for Palestinian rural families in Hebron, Qalqiliya, and Tulkarm Districts (ER); International Relief and Development (IRD): Emergency refurbishment and upgrades to targeted water supply system components in the Gaza Strip. (ER); SC-US: Promoting personal and environmental health and hygiene for marginalized communities in Gaza (ER); ACF: Emergency response to improve access to water in communities not connected to a network in southern Hebron Governorate (West Bank) by improving the water networks and filling points (H); Emergency response to improve access to water in rural communities of southern Hebron Governorate, West Bank. (H); CARE: Improving minimum access to safe water for conflict and extreme weather affected communities in the oPt (H); ARIJ: Emergency water supply in the Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates for domestic use (H); CISP: Improving access to safe water and sanitation for acutely vulnerable Bedouin communities in the Jerusalem, Jericho, and Ramallah areas.(H); UNICEF: Emergency water supply and urgent water network repairs in Gaza and the West Bank (H); OXFAM: Public health interventions working with vulnerable communities in the Gaza Strip (H); House of Water and Environment (HWE): Rehabilitation and upgrading of Deir Netham existing water system (H); Construction of main transmission drinking water pipe line for Raba Village in Jineen District (H); SC-US: Emergency intervention to improve the water and sanitation systems in Western Beit Lahia, North Gaza Strip (H); ACPP: Improvement of the accessibility to water for domestic purposes for 400 persons in Ammoryia village, Nablus District, oPt (H); Improvement of the accessibility to water for domestic purposes in Sarta Village, Salfeet District, oPt (H); Emergency action for water access in the Qalqiliya District (H); UNDP: Rehabilitation and construction of municipal water tanks in the Gaza Strip (ER); Gruppo Volontariato Civile (GVC): Improving living conditions in the Hebron Governorate by improving accessibility to safe water (H); Improving access to safe drinking water in the Middle governorate of the Gaza Strip (ER); Palestine Hydrology Group (PHG): Mapping of private sector drinking water vendors in Gaza Strip (H); Safe drinking water storage with solar desalination units (H).
	• Control contamination of aquifers by improving, repairing and rehabilitating sewage treatment, sewage networks and solid waste management systems.	PHO: Emergency waste water infrastructure construction in El Sika, Jorat Aloat and Western Camp areas of Khanyounis City, Gaza Strip (H); Emergency waste water infrastructure construction in El Sater, Khanyounis City, Gaza Strip (H); UNRWA: Emergency environmental health for Palestine refugees in the West Bank (H); Emergency Environmental Health Programme (Gaza) – H; PU: Emergency water and sanitation infrastructure rehabilitation for conflict and separation affected communities in the oPt - West Bank, Gaza Strip.(ER); UNICEF: Rehabilitation of damaged sewerage networks (H); Resources Center for Sustainable Development (RCSD): Sanitation units and cisterns construction for the schools in the southern and northern areas of Hebron governorate (H); ACF: Provide access to appropriate sanitation in Khan Younis Camp (Gaza Strip) (H); Provide access to appropriate sanitation in Beit Lahia area (north of Gaza Strip) (H); COOPI: Emergency rehabilitation of the Al Yarmouk refuse dump in Gaza city (H); Disposal of 30,000 MTs of accumulated solid waste to the main dump site of Johr El-Deik (ER); OXFAM: Improving the public health of populations in Rafah Governorate, Gaza, through improved solid waste disposal (ER); UNDP: Testing heavy metals concentration in Gaza water aquifer (ER).

Strategic Priority (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
		Ensure hygienic environment in schools through provision of adequate and appropriate water and sanitation facilities for students.	Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW): Provision of safe water for children in schools of Gaza Strip (H); ACF: Emergency response to alleviate the lack of access to water and sanitation in the schools of isolated rural areas of the southern Hebron Governorate. (H); UNICEF: Provision of safe drinking water and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in high priority schools in Gaza and the West Bank (H).
		Reduce risks from possible future disasters through disaster preparedness planning and mitigation activities particularly for the vulnerable groups facing the risk of displacement.	OXFAM: Public health intervention to reduce vulnerability and improve emergency response capacity of vulnerable communities in Gaza (H).
		Coordinate the WASH activities for ensuring a coherent, comprehensive and predictable response during emergencies.	UNICEF: WASH Cluster coordination and information management (H).
	Health and Nutrition	Ensure accessibility and availability to quality health care goods and services, equitable to vulnerable groups with special attention to their psycho-social needs.	Gaza Community Mental Health Project (GCMPH): (MHPSS) Mental health and psycho-social intervention with victims of Cast Lead Operation in Gaza [ER]; UNRWA: Mobile health clinic [ER]; (Fixed) Health care to vulnerable Palestine refugees in West Bank [ER]; Access to specialized health services for vulnerable isolated and destitute refugees [ER]; Emergency Health Programme (Gaza Strip); HI: Comprehensive rehabilitation process for people with amputation [H]; CARE: Community-based emergency health and hygiene assistance in Palestine (COHHAP) – Phase 2 [ER]; WHO: Improving the health care for mothers and newborns in the Gaza Strip [ER]; WHO Strengthening environmental health capacity to prevent and control water-borne and vector-borne communicable diseases in the oPt [H]; (MHPSS) Public education campaign for drug abuse among adolescents in Gaza (ER); IRW: Strengthening primary health care (PHC) services within MoH poorly served communities [H]; UNFPA: Ensuring continuous supply of RH commodities [ER]; Ensuring access to emergency obstetric care in South Gaza [H]; Ensuring access to basic RH services in isolated communities of the South of the West Bank [H]; (MHPSS) Support RH, psycho-social and legal services to protect women in Gaza and Hebron from mental health problems and GBV (ER); Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS): Meeting the health needs of vulnerable population in West Ramallah, Tulkarem, Qalqilia and North west Jerusalem Districts [ER]; MERLIN: Strengthening essential public health functions with a special focus on chronic patients and older people; Médecins du Monde (MDM) Suisse: (MHPSS) Children and adolescents prevention, primary and secondary mental health care in Southern Hebron District.(ER); International Medical Corps (IMC) UK: (MHPSS) Addressing the emergency mental health and psycho-social needs of vulnerable children in the West Bank (ER); CMBM: (MHPSS) Healing the wounds of war: An emergency psycho-social programme for Gaza's most traumatized children and their families. (ER); HelpAge Intl: Mitigation of permanent or further disabilities of older people in Rafah, South Gaza oPt (H)

Strategic Priority (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
		Ensure a coordinated emergency response plan to meet emerging health and nutrition needs, ensuring commodity security.	HI: Coordination of disability sub-Cluster and implementation of disability sub-cluster contingency plan. [H]; WHO: Strengthening emergency health cluster coordination at central and districts level in the oPt [H]; Ensure emergency preparedness and response [ER]; UNICEF: Emergency nutrition response coordination in oPt [H];
		Improve the nutrition surveillance system for regular nutrition situation update and response monitoring.	WHO and UNICEF: Emergency nutrition surveillance strengthening in oPt [H]; Emergency child nutrition interventions for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and promotion of appropriate child feeding [ER].
		Improve the nutrition well-being of the nutritionally vulnerable children and women of child-bearing age as well as preventing nutrition related death micronutrient deficiencies and acute malnutrition.	Danchurcaid: Emergency humanitarian nutrition and health response for vulnerable children in the Shejaia, Darraj and Rafah areas of Gaza [ER]; WHO and UNICEF: Emergency child nutrition interventions for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and promotion of appropriate child feeding [ER]; UNICEF: Emergency management of children with severe acute malnutrition [H].
	Shelter and Non-food Items	Provide safe habitable living space to meet the immediate needs of the affected population until reconstruction or repair can take place, through emergency and / or transitional shelter solutions.	UN-HABITAT/CHF/ILO: Shelter accommodation works through skills development and green jobs creation in Gaza (H); UN-HABITAT: Emergency response to meet the urgent shelter needs of the poorest families in East Jerusalem (H); UNRWA: Temporary shelter and shelter repair (H).
		Improve housing condition and facilitate return through; the repair and rehabilitation of shelters; and the weather proofing of shelters in oPt to especially to provide protection against cold.	UNRWA: Shelter rehabilitation for vulnerable refugee households in West Bank camps (H); ACF: Emergency response to improve the housing conditions for Bedouin communities of the eastern slopes of the Jerusalem area (West Bank, oPt). (H); GVC: Improving living conditions and sanitation of herd dependent communities in the southern West Bank by improving dwelling conditions (H); UN-HABITAT: Special neighbourhood technical support centres to support affected families in the Gaza Strip (ER).
		Meet emergency needs of affected populations through the provision of essential NFIs and emergency shelter solutions during crises.	Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF): International NFI stockpiling and disaster preparedness for Gaza (H); NRC: Shelter/NFI Cluster Co-Lead Coordinator (H); Rural Centre for Sustainable Development (CSD): Protection of the most vulnerable from extreme cold (firewood) (H).

Strategic Priority (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
	Education	Improve learning environments through physical rehabilitation of schools and educational facilities, and provision of educational supplies.	SC-Sw: Safe areas for emergency education in the Gaza Strip (SAfEE) (HUM); NRC: Temporary emergency classrooms - Gaza (HUM); UNRWA: Education (ER); UNICEF: Support to adolescents affected by conflict and violence through remedial education (ER); Ensuring access to quality education for all children during emergencies and protracted occupation (HUM); Maintaining education capacities in conflict-affected areas (ER). SC-US: Early childhood development and remedial education programmes in Gaza (ER); SC-Sw: Enhancing early childhood care and education in East Jerusalem KGs (ER), UNESCO: Emergency support to secondary education students in the Jordan Valley and Hebron (ER); Provision of emergency education support and inclusive informal learning opportunities for disabled students (ER); UNDP: Emergency response to meet the priority educational needs in the Gaza Strip (ER); Sharek Youth Forum (SYF): Sharek homework centres – Improve academic and social skills of Palestinian children (ER). SYF: Bridges: Learning through sports (HUM).
		Improve quality of education by strengthening the capacity of teachers through the teaching of innovative pedagogical methods and providing remedial activities to address low learning achievement and increasing dropout rates.	
		Improve psycho-social care for students and teachers in distress.	
	Coordination and Support Services	Strengthen coordination on multi-sector themes such as population displacement and effects of climate change.	OCHA: Humanitarian coordination, information, and advocacy – H; HRF - H; UNRWA: Coordination and capacity development - H; FAO: Promoting cluster coordination approach and technical support for agriculture and food security in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER); Education cluster coordination (HUM).
		Ensure full-time dedicated capacity to routinely monitor, report on, advocate for, and facilitate humanitarian access.	UNRWA: Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank) – H; Operations Support Officer Programme (Gaza) – H; United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS): Access Coordination Unit – H.

Strategic Priority (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
Strengthen the protective environment for civilians in the oPt.	Protection	Increase accountability of duty bearers.	UNIFEM: The observatory against violence against women: Demanding gender justice for women survivors of violence (ER); B'Tselem: Pursuing accountability: Challenging impunity of Israeli duty bearers (H); Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR): Providing access to justice and supporting compensation claims for civilian victims of IDF operations in the Gaza Strip (H).
		Create disincentives for land and water confiscation, and promote access to these resources as well as to livelihoods and social services.	HaMoked: Promoting access: Freedom of movement (H); Danchurchaid: Protecting East Jerusalem's neighbourhoods (ER); UNDP: Deploying self-protection mechanisms for grass-roots organizations in the Jordan Valley and areas adjacent to the Separation Barrier (ER); Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC): Information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA) for increased protection and access to justice for Palestinians (H).
		Promote the protection of the right to life, liberty and security of Palestinians.	UNRWA: Protection of vulnerable West Bank refugees (H); Detainee Rights: Protecting the rights of detained Palestinians and their families (H); UNIFEM: Protection of Palestinian female prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons (H); Swedish Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (SEAPPI)/ Norwegian Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (NEAPPI): Ecumenical accompaniment programme in Palestine and Israel (H); UNICEF: Mine Risk Education in Gaza schools and communities (H); UNFPA: Protection of marginalized Palestinian women, girls and families by advocacy and networking with local NGOs in the Gaza Strip (H); United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Strengthening the media coverage on human rights violations, conflict-sensitive reporting and protection of journalists (ER); WA: Protection of the rights of vulnerable Palestinians in Jerusalem (H); United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS): UXO and ERW clearance and coordination within the oPt (H); OXFAM GB: Ending exploitation of Palestinian workers in Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley, protection and prevention (H)
		Implement an inter-agency IDP response and advocate against house demolitions and displacement.	BADIL: "Putting Rights into Practice" - Promoting effective, rights-based responses to forced displacement of Palestinians (H); SC – UK: Protection from displacement: support for IDPs (H); Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions (ICAHD): Home demolitions and the law - an ICHAD legal advocacy project (H); OXFAM NL: Promoting the rights of Palestinian residents in East Jerusalem to adequate planning (H); NRC: ICLA (H); UN-HABITAT: Planning support facility East – Jerusalem – Area C (H); ACTED/CARE/CISP/SC-UK/UCODEP/ ACF Livelihoods emergency response: An integrated emergency response to households at risk of displacement after livelihoods destruction.(H); OXFAM NL: Improving living conditions and preventing displacement of Palestinian residents in Area C through planning assistance (ER); HaMoked: Family unification and residency rights in East Jerusalem (H); SC–UK: Livelihoods support to communities at risk of displacement (H)

Strategic Priority (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)	Associated Projects
	Improve the protection of children, families and older persons and supporting their psycho-social well-being.	IRW: (MHPSS) Psycho-social support for children of school age near borders area of Gaza Strip (ER); UNRWA: (MHPSS) – Psycho-social community mental health programme (ER); (MHPSS) Community mental health programme (Gaza Strip) (ER); (MHPSS): Emergency support to community-based organizations (ER) SC – Sweden: Providing children affected by armed conflict with immediate access to protection mechanisms through a national Child Protection Helpline (CPH) (H); Protection of children at risk based on the participation of local communities in the Gaza Strip. (H); Protecting the rights of Palestinian children affected by armed conflicts through community-based mechanisms in the Gaza Strip (H); (MHPSS) Post-trauma rehabilitation of the Palestinian ex-detainee children in the West Bank (ER); UNICEF: (MHPSS) Providing sports and recreational opportunities and psycho-social support to adolescents affected by conflict and violence (ER); (MHPSS) Psycho-social and protection support for children affected by conflict across the oPt (ER); Mercy Corps (MHPSS) PHASE 1 – Psycho-social support for Gazan communities (ER); UNIFEM: (MHPSS) Protecting women from marginalized areas in East Jerusalem (ER); SC – UK: Child protection through monitoring, reporting, and empowerment (H); (MHPSS) psycho-social support offered to vulnerable groups of women in the Gaza Strip after the Israeli "Cast Lead" military operation, including IDPs, new widows, returnees affected by the war, and women victims of violence. (ER); WA: (MHPSS) Psycho-social support for children in the Gaza Strip (ER); SC–US: Community-based child protection mechanisms in Gaza (H); MHPSS) Psycho-social support through child friendly spaces in Gaza (ER); (MHPSS) Creating community-based psycho-social support mechanisms for conflict-affected and vulnerable children in the West Bank and Gaza (ER); UNICEF and SC-Sw: (MHPSS) Psycho-social and protection support for children across the oPt (ER); UNFPA: (MHPSS) Psycho-social support to Palestinian women (ER); UNICEF and WHO (MHPSS) Establishment of a technical support unit for MHPSS actors and communities in Gaza (ER); WCH (MHPSS) "We Deal" with violence in schools: West Bank Programme (ER); (MHPSS) Empowering adolescents in Gaza to rebuild their future (ER); SYF: (MHPSS) Emergency support to traumatized university students and teachers who have been mostly affected from the last war on Gaza to support their Psycho-social well-being (ER); Enfants du Monde - Droits de l'Homme (EMDH): (MHPSS) Strengthening community-based psycho-social support to children and caregivers affected by war and years of conflict and violence (ER); Danchurchaid: (MHPSS) Providing psycho-social support for school children in Northern Gaza (ER); PCC: (MHPSS) Provide psycho-social support to Palestinian youth (ER); El Wedad Society for Community Rehabilitation (WSCR): (MHPSS) Enhancing the psycho-social and mental health Intervention services provided for children in Gaza Strip" (ER).

Strategic Priority (abbr.)	Corresponding Response Plan Objectives (abbreviated)		Associated Projects
Enhance the monitoring of and reporting on the humanitarian situation by developing baseline indicators to measure the impact of the assistance, emphasizing gaps and priorities.	Health and Nutrition	Prevent, respond, monitor and advocate against GBV, abuse, and discrimination.	UNIFEM: The half-way house: protecting women from violence (ER); UNFPA: Coping with GBV for young women in crisis (H).
		In coordination with WHO and the DWG, improve the rights and access to services of persons with special needs.	OHCHR: Protection cluster lead support (H); UNICEF: Coordination of the Child Protection Cluster (including MHPSS) (H)
		Advocate for patients' right to health, and for respect for the protected status of health care providers.	
	Food Security	Analyse food insecurity trends.	FAO: Socio-economic and food security assessment West Bank and Gaza Strip - H
	Coordination and Support Services	Improve needs analysis to ensure that programmes are designed to equitably meet the specific needs of all.	No specific CAP project. Will be implemented with core funds/existing staff.
		Increase alignment of, and information-sharing between, existing data collection and analysis mechanisms to create common baselines to inform programming, and agreed upon indicators for measuring results.	

ANNEX II. Table of Vulnerable Populations in the West Bank

Areas	Category	Affected Population
<u>Nablus District:</u> Four refugee camps and the old city of Nablus, Burqa, Qusin, Sarra, Salim, Tell, Beit Dajan, Kafr Qallil, Furush Beit Dajan, Madama, Burin, 'Asira al Qibliya, 'Awarta, Urif, Khirbet Tana, Yanun, , Osarin, Za'tara, Yatma, Qabalan, Qusra, As Sawiya, Majdal Bani Fadil, Lubban ash Sharqiya, Qaryut, Bourin, Madama, Iraq Bureen, Asira Shamalya and in the Jordan Jalud, Duma, Khirbet al Marajim	Refugees	30,833
	Children < 5*	15,105
	Female	55,912
	Male	55,982
	Total	111,894
<u>Jenin District</u> Jenin Camp, Al Jalama, 'Anin, Umm ar Rihan, Khirbet 'Abdallah al Yunis, Dhaher al Malih, Barta'a ash Sharqiya, Al 'Araqa, Tura ash Sharqiya, Nazlat ash Sheikh Zeid, Jalbun, Ya'bad, Imreiha, Al Mutilla and Silat adh Dhahr	Refugees	10,371
	Children < 5	5,467
	Female	19,799
	Male	20,697
	Total	40,495
<u>Salfit district</u> Salfit city, Deir Balout, Al Zawieh, Biddya, Burqin, Dier Istya, Masha, Marda, Rafat, Sarta and Iskaka	Children < 5	4109
	Female	14,960
	Male	15,473
	Total	30,435
<u>Tubas district</u> AlFaraa refugee camp, Bardala, 'Ein el Beida, Kardala, Ibziq, Al 'Aqab, Al Malih, Khirbet 'Atuf, Al Hadidiya	Refugees	5,712
	Children < 5	2,162
	Female	7,767
	Male	8,252
<u>Tulkarem District</u> Two refugee camps	Total	16,019
	Refugees	17,120
	Children < 5	2,311
	Female	8,553
	Male	8,567
<u>Qalqilya district</u> Qalqilya city, Habla, Hija, Azzoun, Azzoun Attmeh, Daba, Imatin and Jayous	Total	17,120
	Children < 5	8,423
	Female	30,506
	Male	31,883
<u>Jericho district</u> Two refugee camps, Jericho city, Hadidiya, Marj Na'ja – Jiftlik, South of Jiftlik – Beginning of 'Auja, Khan Ahmar and E1	Total	62,389
	Refugees	10,336
	Children < 5	5,025
	Female	18,590
	Male	18,641
<u>Bethlehem district</u> Three refugee camps: Azzeh, Dhiesheh and Ayda and the rural areas of; Al Khas, Al Nouman, Rashaydeh, Rawaen, Kissan, Al Obiedieh, Al Walaydeh and Dar Salah. In the South; Al Manshie, Marah Rabah, Mrah Malla and Wadi Rahal. On the Western rural area: Beit Iskaria, Al Jabaa, Nhaleen, Hussan, Wadi Fokeen, Al walajeh	Total	37,231
	Refugees	21,018
	Children < 5	7,365
	Female	26,654
	Male	2,7910
<u>Hebron district</u> Two refugee camps, Old city (H2), Arab Al Ramadeen (Frejat); South of Samou: Simia, Gween, Khirbet Al Kharaba, Masafer Yata: Al Rakiz and Jinba. In Masfer Bani Neim: Wadi al Reem, Beit Omar: Jala and Hita Safa. On Road 60: Zif, Al Bweib, Al deirat Al tawani, Imnizel, al Karmel, Maon Arab Friejat, Karma, Kherbet Besem	Total	54,664
	Refugees	14,485
	Children < 5	11,204
	Female	40,694
	Male	42,305
<u>Jerusalem district</u> (excluding Kafr 'Aqab, Old City) Refugee Camps, Anata, Abu Dies, Beit Hanina Thata, Eizariya, Umm Tuba, Hizma, , As Sawahira ,Kharayb Umm al Lahim, An Nabi Samwil, Beit Iksa	Total	82,999
	Refugees	8,831
	Children < 5	8,765
	Female	31,923
	Male	33,003
<u>Ramallah district</u> Five refugee camps Budrus	Total	64,926
	Refugees	16,251
	Children < 5	2,383
	Female	8,685
	Male	8,965
<u>Grand Total</u>	Total	17,650
		1,278,819

Source: Palestinian National Authority, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics Population, Housing and Establishment Census 2007, Census Final Results in the West Bank. Summary (Population and Housing), August 2008.

* Children under-five were estimated as a 13.5% from the grand total of the vulnerable communities, depending on PCBS findings.

ANNEX III. LIST OF PROJECTS

Table V. Appeal projects grouped by cluster (with hyperlinks to open full project details)

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
(click on code to open full project sheet)				
AGRICULTURE				
OPT-10/A/26438/6027	Recovery of Agricultural Livelihoods for Gaza Fishing and Farming Communities Directly Affected by the Conflict (ER)	PU	490,167	B - medium
OPT-10/A/26511/123	Protecting livelihoods and the production capacity of vulnerable farming families in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in response to water scarcity and soaring prices (ER)	FAO	3,355,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/26536/123	Protection of livelihoods of small ruminant herders to promote better herd management in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER)	FAO	1,500,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/26539/123	Mitigation of household food insecurity through backyard production and women's socio-economic empowerment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER)	FAO	1,200,000	B - medium
OPT-10/A/26546/123	Reducing vulnerability of farming communities affected by severe water scarcity and drought conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER)	FAO	1,969,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/26655/5574	Sustainable Access to Food for Female-headed Vulnerable Households in the Seam Zone Areas of Jerusalem & Ramallah Governorates (ER)	SCC	1,002,032	A - high
OPT-10/A/26680/8699	Distribution of Agricultural Inputs to Impoverished Farmers in the Jordan Valley in the villages of Al Jiftlik, Az Zubeidat, Marg Na'jeh, Marg El-Ghazal, Furush Beit Dajan (ER)	UAWC	226,900	A - high
OPT-10/A/26684/5574	Rehabilitation of small agricultural infrastructure in Gaza (ER)	SCC	435,662	A - high
OPT-10/A/26691/8699	Supporting Livelihoods in Eastern Villages of the Hebron Governorate (Bani Na'im and Al Masafer) through Community-based Micro-watershed Rehabilitation (ER)	UAWC	158,200	B - medium
OPT-10/A/26709/13048	Emergency support to vegetable farmers in the Gaza Strip (H)	AIRD	375,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/26723/13048	Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank (ER)	AIRD	400,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/26740/13048	Support to farmers in targeted areas of the West Bank to increase water availability for agricultural and livestock use (ER)	AIRD	750,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/26809/5590	Livelihood support through distribution of small ruminant production units for vulnerable households in the Gaza Strip (ER)	ACF	1,320,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/26839/5590	Livelihood support through rabbit production units for vulnerable households in the Gaza Strip (ER)	ACF	845,600	A - high
OPT-10/A/26842/123	Emergency support to needy fishermen families in the Gaza Strip to alleviate the impacts of fishing restrictions through aquaculture activities (ER)	FAO	660,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/26891/5328	Rehabilitation of fifty one (51) ancient cistern systems to collect seasonal rainwater in Eastern Bethlehem District (ER)	Danchurchaid	433,230	A - high
OPT-10/A/26892/5590	Emergency livelihoods protection for herders in southern Hebron and eastern Bethlehem (ER)	ACF	872,500	A - high
OPT-10/A/26994/5816	Protecting and improving the livelihoods of Bedouin communities at risk of displacement in the C areas of Jerusalem, Jericho, and Ramallah (ER)	CISP	1,397,500	A - high
OPT-10/A/27001/7601	Support to farmers affected by the Separation Wall in the northwestern areas of the West Bank (ER)	ARIJ	737,284	A - high
OPT-10/A/27010/8359	Improving the nutrition level of poor families by establishing household gardens (ER)	PCOA	148,260	A - high
OPT-10/A/27143/5834	Food Security and livelihoods support to assist vulnerable households to develop home gardens and small livestock in Gaza (ER)	NRC	781,972	A - high
OPT-10/A/27183/7601	Support vulnerable rain-fed field crops and fodder farmers to combat drought conditions in the southern areas of the West Bank (ER)	ARIJ	621,150	A - high

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

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-10/A/27232/12957	Reclaiming damaged lands, restoring damaged agricultural assets, and developing integrated farming techniques in the Gaza Strip (ER)	OVERSEAS-Onlus	651,673	A - high
OPT-10/A/27236/6458	Emergency support of Fishermens' Livelihoods in the Gaza Strip (H)	ACTED	186,569	A - high
OPT-10/A/27252/6458	Protecting the Livelihoods of Small Ruminants Breeders in the Gaza Strip (ER)	ACTED	143,548	A - high
OPT-10/A/27255/5590	Emergency response to protect the livestock production conditions for selected herding communities in eastern Jerusalem, eastern Bethlehem and southern Hebron Governorates (ER)	ACF	995,700	B - medium
OPT-10/A/27313/8359	Repair of destroyed agricultural open field farms and greenhouses in Alshokeh and Khanyoun (ER)	PCOA	300,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/27319/8566	Sustainable food security for households in vulnerable rural areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip through home gardens (ER)	Welfare Association	1,144,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/27336/8566	Water for food security in Gaza (ER)	Welfare Association	308,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/27418/6458	Mitigating Household Food Insecurity through Home Gardens and Beehive Production in Qalqilya, Salfit and Ramallah Governorates (ER)	ACTED	234,397	A - high
OPT-10/A/27424/776	Deploying innovative agricultural livelihoods opportunities for self-sufficiency and increased food security (ER)	UNDP	2,627,920	B - medium
OPT-10/A/27439/6849	Improving access to water for agricultural use in the Qalqilya District (ER)	ACPP	423,268	B - medium
OPT-10/A/27454/776	Recovery support to the sheep and goats Sector in the Eastern Slopes region of the West Bank (Area C) (ER)	UNDP	11,074,500	A - high
OPT-10/A/27469/6849	Protecting and restoring agricultural livelihoods in areas affected by Operation Cast Lead, Gaza Strip (ER)	ACPP	275,801	A - high
OPT-10/A/27500/5511	At Tuwani, Susiya and Ramadeen integrated livelihood recovery, water saving and home gardening project (ER)	ActionAid	1,451,613	A - high
OPT-10/A/27512/8356	Emergency support to the local communities relying on livestock for their subsistence in southeastern West Bank (ER)	UCODEP	1,050,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/27539/6849	Emergency livelihoods support to farmers and employment generation in the Gaza Strip (ER)	ACPP	1,150,033	A - high
OPT-10/A/27554/8356	Alleviating food insecurity and poverty among the small ruminant breeders living central and southern areas of the Gaza Strip (ER)	UCODEP	873,903	A - high
OPT-10/A/27649/5362	Reducing vulnerability and improving food security through food production in home gardens in the Gaza Strip (ER)	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	624,800	A - high
OPT-10/A/27916/8811	Restoring agricultural production in the Almawassi area of the Gaza Strip (ER)	Almawassi	300,000	A - high
OPT-10/A/28003/7534	Upgrading of Composting Unit of Thinnabeh Cooperative (TASC) (ER)	ANERA	60,262	B - medium
OPT-10/A/28260/13081	Support and empower rural families to protect and improve livelihoods (ER)	ASDPD	145,000	B - medium
OPT-10/A/28763/6849	Protecting agricultural livelihoods in areas vulnerable to confiscation by securing access to water (ER)	ACPP	566,506	B - medium
OPT-10/CSS/26571/123	Promoting cluster coordination and technical support for agriculture and food security in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER)	FAO	1,187,376	B - medium
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			45,454,326	
CASH FOR WORK AND CASH ASSISTANCE				
OPT-10/ER/26061/8058	Emergency Cash-for-Work for Unemployed Workers and Graduates in Gaza Strip (H)	IRW	1,041,474	A - high
OPT-10/ER/26128/5593	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES) ; Component 1: Cash-for-Work (CaWP) (H)	UNRWA	48,139,348	A - high
OPT-10/ER/26132/5593	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 3: Cash (H)	UNRWA	3,748,026	A - high
OPT-10/ER/26439/6027	Emergency Livelihoods Recovery in Vulnerable Communities in the occupied Palestinian territory (H)	PU	1,400,095	A - high

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

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-10/ER/26440/6027	Emergency Livelihoods Recovery for Conflict-affected Communities in the occupied Palestinian territory (ER)	PU	2,943,000	A - high
OPT-10/ER/26827/5590	Emergency cash-for-work through construction of water harvesting ponds in the Gaza Strip (ER)	ACF	1,047,900	A - high
OPT-10/ER/26887/5590	Emergency cash-for-work for vulnerable households in the West Bank (ER)	ACF	702,500	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27213/5120	Livelihoods Support for Conflict Affected Families in Gaza (H)	OXFAM GB	1,376,347	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27237/5120	Increased access to food and income for the most vulnerable in Gaza (H)	OXFAM GB	976,501	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27269/5590	Cash-for-work for unemployed Palestinian workers particularly affected by land access problems in two village clusters in Nabus Governorate (ER)	ACF	849,400	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27333/1171	Cash assistance for women heads of households in rural areas affected by barriers and the closure (ER)	UNFPA	398,000	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27353/1171	Access to productive employment for youth in the occupied Palestinian territory (ER)	UNFPA	695,500	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27406/6079	Livelihood Support to Vulnerable and Poor Households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip through Cash for Work Activities (H)	SC	2,756,705	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27501/5167	Livelihood enhancement project in the Gaza Strip (ER)	COOPI	750,000	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27505/5167	Livelihood enhancement projects in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER)	COOPI	3,000,000	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27657/776	Protecting endangered livelihoods by providing micro-grants to micro and small enterprises in Gaza (ER)	UNDP	5,671,000	B - medium
OPT-10/ER/27956/5593	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza) (H)	UNRWA	57,337,050	A - high
OPT-10/ER/27958/5593	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza) (H)	UNRWA	61,605,000	A - high
Sub total for CASH FOR WORK AND CASH ASSISTANCE			194,437,846	
CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED				
OPT-10/SNYS/27711/8487	OPT Humanitarian Response Fund (projected needs \$8-10 million) (H)	ERF (OCHA)	-	A - high
Sub total for CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED			-	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES				
OPT-10/CSS/26184/5593	Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank) (H)	UNRWA	2,014,109	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/27613/123	Socio-economic and food security assessment in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (H)	FAO	750,200	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/27983/5593	Operations Support Officer Programme (Gaza) - H	UNRWA	1,920,633	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/28006/5593	Coordination and Capacity Development (H)	UNRWA	11,351,640	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/28098/119	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in the occupied Palestinian territory (H)	OCHA	7,028,694	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/28122/5767	Access Coordination Unit (H)	UNOPS	420,755	A - high
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			23,486,031	
EDUCATION				
OPT-10/CSS/27743/124	Education cluster coordination (H)	UNICEF	453,391	B - medium
OPT-10/E/26849/124	Support to adolescents affected by conflict and violence through remedial education (ER)	UNICEF	2,213,839	A - high
OPT-10/E/27019/6079	Early Childhood Development and Remedial Education Programs in Gaza (ER)	SC	1,585,999	A - high
OPT-10/E/27076/6079	Safe Areas for Emergency Education in the Gaza Strip (SAfEE) (H)	SC	493,000	A - high
OPT-10/E/27086/6079	Enhancing early childhood care and education in East Jerusalem kindergartens (ER)	SC	490,000	B - medium
OPT-10/E/27139/5834	Temporary Emergency Classrooms in Gaza (H)	NRC	3,000,000	A - high
OPT-10/E/27160/5103	Emergency support to secondary education students in the Jordan Valley and Hebron (ER)	UNESCO	599,200	A - high
OPT-10/E/27502/776	Emergency Response to Meet Priority Educational Needs in the Gaza Strip (ER)	UNDP	1,000,000	A - high
OPT-10/E/27526/8833	Sharek Homework Centers – Improving the academic and social skills of Palestinian children (ER)	SYF	254,000	B - medium

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

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-10/E/27528/5103	Provision of emergency education support and inclusive informal learning opportunities for disabled students (ER)	UNESCO	342,400	B - medium
OPT-10/E/27575/8833	Bridges: Learning Through Sports (H)	SYF	358,200	A - high
OPT-10/E/27787/124	Ensuring access to quality education for all children during emergencies and protracted occupation (H)	UNICEF	1,684,020	A - high
OPT-10/E/27789/124	Maintaining education capacities in conflict-affected areas (ER)	UNICEF	2,914,651	A - high
OPT-10/E/28011/5593	Education (ER)	UNRWA	8,305,000	A - high
Sub total for EDUCATION			23,693,700	
FOOD SECURITY				
OPT-10/F/26065/8058	Food assistance for needy families in the Gaza Strip (H)	IRW	2,000,000	A - high
OPT-10/F/26134/5593	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 2: Food Aid and NFIs (H)	UNRWA	6,265,025	A - high
OPT-10/F/26834/5645	Gaza Fresh Food Assistance from poor Farmers to poor Households – (Fresh Food - 4) (ER)	CARE International	2,915,887	A - high
OPT-10/F/27309/8359	Support food processing for Agricultural Women's Cooperatives (ER)	PCOA	153,598	B - medium
OPT-10/F/27321/8359	Purchase fresh foods from affected farmers and distribute them to affected families (H)	PCOA	200,000	B - medium
OPT-10/F/27558/561	Emergency Food Assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza (EMOP 108170) (H)	WFP	76,760,542	A - high
OPT-10/F/27580/561	Emergency Urban Voucher Programme (EMOP 107740) (H)	WFP	3,222,263	A - high
OPT-10/F/27705/561	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) for Non-Refugee Palestinians in the West Bank (PRRO 10378.1) (H)	WFP	33,421,143	A - high
OPT-10/F/27706/561	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for Non-Refugee Palestinians in the West Bank (PRRO 200037) (H)	WFP	36,643,406	A - high
OPT-10/F/27954/5593	Emergency Food Assistance (H)	UNRWA	86,857,500	A - high
Sub total for FOOD SECURITY			248,439,364	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
OPT-10/CSS/26636/5349	Coordination of disability sub-cluster and implementation of disability sub-cluster contingency plan (H)	HI	368,826	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/27047/122	Strengthening emergency health cluster coordination at central and district levels in the occupied Palestinian territory (H)	WHO	655,700	A - high
OPT-10/H/26058/8817	(MHPSS) Mental health and psycho-social interventions with victims of Cast Lead Operation in Gaza (ER)	GCMHP	741,173	A - high
OPT-10/H/26135/5593	Mobile Health Clinic (ER)	UNRWA	1,259,752	A - high
OPT-10/H/26138/5593	Health Care for Vulnerable Palestinian Refugees in the West Bank (ER)	UNRWA	3,417,089	A - high
OPT-10/H/26139/5593	Access to specialised health services for vulnerable, isolated and destitute refugees (ER)	UNRWA	888,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/26628/5349	Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Amputees (H)	HI	403,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/26840/5645	Community based emergency Health and Hygiene Assistance in Palestine (COHHAP) – Phase 2 [ER]	CARE International	1,519,400	A - high
OPT-10/H/27052/122	Improving health care for mothers and newborns in the Gaza Strip (ER)	WHO	500,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/27067/122	Strengthening environmental health capacity to prevent and control water-borne and vector-borne communicable diseases in the oPt (H)	WHO	282,480	A - high
OPT-10/H/27247/5328	Emergency Humanitarian Nutrition and Health Response for Vulnerable Children in the Shejaia, Darraj and Rafah Areas of Gaza (ER)	Danchurchaid	510,362	A - high
OPT-10/H/27325/8058	Strengthening Primary Health Care Services in Poorly Served Communities (H)	IRW	270,000	B - medium
OPT-10/H/27377/1171	Ensuring continuous supply of reproductive health supplies (ER)	UNFPA	497,500	B - medium
OPT-10/H/27383/1171	Ensuring access to emergency obstetric care in the southern Gaza Strip (H)	UNFPA	1,547,000	A - high

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

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-10/H/27388/1171	Ensuring access to basic reproductive health services in isolated communities in the southern areas of the West Bank (H)	UNFPA	254,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/27542/7533	Meeting the health needs of vulnerable population in West Ramallah, Toulkarem, Qalqilia and northwest Jerusalem Districts (ER)	PMRS	286,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/27556/122	Ensure Emergency Preparedness and Response (ER)	WHO	294,250	A - high
OPT-10/H/27606/5195	Strengthening essential public health functions with a special focus on chronic patients and older people (ER)	MERLIN	545,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/27623/8768	(MHPSS) Prevention and Primary and Secondary Mental Health Care for Children and Adolescents in Southern Hebron District. (ER)	MDM Suisse	290,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/27687/122	Emergency child nutrition interventions for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and promotion of appropriate child feeding (ER)	WHO	258,940	A - high
OPT-10/H/27687/124	Emergency child nutrition interventions for the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and promotion of appropriate child feeding (ER)	UNICEF	531,115	A - high
OPT-10/H/27688/124	Emergency management of children with severe acute malnutrition (H)	UNICEF	550,545	A - high
OPT-10/H/27689/122	Emergency nutrition surveillance strengthening in oPt (H)	WHO	329,560	A - high
OPT-10/H/27689/124	Emergency nutrition surveillance strengthening in oPt (H)	UNICEF	463,910	A - high
OPT-10/H/27976/5593	Emergency Health Programme in the Gaza Strip (H)	UNRWA	2,220,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/28208/124	Emergency nutrition response coordination in oPt (H)	UNICEF	160,500	B - medium
OPT-10/H/28373/1171	(MHPSS) Support reproductive health, psychosocial and legal services to protect women in Gaza and Hebron from mental health problems and gender-based violence (ER)	UNFPA	481,500	A - high
OPT-10/H/28452/13107	(MHPSS) Addressing the emergency mental health and psychosocial needs of vulnerable children in the West Bank (ER)	IMC UK	993,086	A - high
OPT-10/H/28476/122	(MHPSS) Public education campaign for drug abuse among adolescents in Gaza (ER)	WHO	293,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/28637/13121	(MHPSS) Healing the Wounds of War: An Emergency Psycho-social Program for Gaza's Most Traumatized Children and Their Families. (ER)	CMBM	472,407	B - medium
OPT-10/H/29173/5536	Mitigation of permanent or further disabilities of older people in Rafah, South Gaza (H)	HelpAge International	568,260	A - high
Sub total for HEALTH AND NUTRITION			21,852,355	
PROTECTION				
OPT-10/CSS/27128/5025	Protection Cluster Lead Support (H)	OHCHR	553,900	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/27238/124	Coordination of the Child Protection Cluster (including MHPSS) (H)	UNICEF	531,115	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/27368/8566	(MHPSS) Psychosocial Support for Children In the Gaza Strip (ER)	Welfare Association	162,000	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/27734/124	(MHPSS) Psychosocial and Protection Support for Children across the oPt (ER)	UNICEF	1,492,301	A - high
OPT-10/CSS/27734/6079	(MHPSS) Psychosocial and Protection Support for Children across the oPt (ER)	SC	2,466,036	A - high
OPT-10/E/27299/8365	"Putting Rights into Practice" - Promoting Effective, Rights-based Responses to Forced Displacement of Palestinians (H)	BADIL	400,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/26064/8058	(MHPSS) Psycho-social Support for School-Age Children Near Gaza Strip Border Areas (ER)	IRW	455,000	B - medium
OPT-10/H/26133/5593	(MHPSS) Psycho-social Community Mental Health Programme (ER)	UNRWA	1,943,721	A - high
OPT-10/H/26843/124	(MHPSS) Providing sports and recreational opportunities and psycho-social support to adolescents affected by conflict and violence (ER)	UNICEF	1,498,778	A - high
OPT-10/H/26920/5105	(MHPSS) Protecting women from marginalized areas in East Jerusalem (ER)	UNIFEM	773,717	A - high
OPT-10/H/27978/5593	(MHPSS) Community Mental Health Programme in the Gaza Strip (ER)	UNRWA	3,303,360	A - high

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

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-10/H/28120/5593	(MHPSS): Emergency Support to Community Based Organizations (ER)	UNRWA	9,990,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/28337/6079	(MHPSS) Post-trauma Rehabilitation of the Palestinian Ex-detainee Children in the West Bank (ER)	SC	653,889	A - high
OPT-10/H/28368/1171	(MHPSS) Psychosocial Support to Palestinian Women (ER)	UNFPA	513,600	A - high
OPT-10/H/28447/6079	(MHPSS) Psycho-social support through Child Friendly Spaces in Gaza (ER)	SC	415,604	B - medium
OPT-10/H/28455/6079	(MHPSS) Creating community-based psychosocial support mechanisms for conflict-affected and vulnerable children in the West Bank and Gaza (ER)	SC	735,443	A - high
OPT-10/H/28466/122	(MHPSS) Establishment of a technical support unit for MHPSS actors and communities in Gaza (ER)	WHO	166,545	A - high
OPT-10/H/28466/124	(MHPSS) Establishment of a technical support unit for MHPSS actors and communities in Gaza (ER)	UNICEF	183,299	A - high
OPT-10/H/28468/6750	(MHPSS) "We Deal" with Violence in Schools: West Bank Programme (ER)	WCH	585,500	A - high
OPT-10/H/28500/124	(MHPSS) Psychosocial and Protection Support for Children Affected by Conflict across the oPt (ER)	UNICEF	3,582,760	A - high
OPT-10/H/28525/5162	(MHPSS) PHASE 1 - Psychosocial Support for Gazan Communities (ER)	Mercy Corps	1,500,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/28601/6750	(MHPSS) Empowering Adolescents in Gaza to Rebuild their Future (ER)	WCH	222,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/28664/8833	(MHPSS) Emergency support to the most-affected traumatized university students and teachers to support their psycho-social well-being (ER)	SYF	535,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/28809/5105	(MHPSS) Psycho-social support for to vulnerable groups of women in the Gaza Strip after the "Cast Lead" military operation, including IDPs, new widows, returnees affected by the war, and women victims of violence (ER)	UNIFEM	319,502	B - medium
OPT-10/H/28943/8603	(MHPSS) Strengthening community based psycho-social support to children and caregivers affected by war and years of conflict and violence (ER)	EMDH	631,579	A - high
OPT-10/H/29049/5328	(MHPSS) Providing Psycho-social Support for School Children in Northern Gaza (ER)	Danchurchaid	381,369	A - high
OPT-10/H/29134/13119	(MHPSS) Provide psycho-social support to Palestinian Youth (ER)	PCC	186,000	A - high
OPT-10/H/29141/13142	(MHPSS) Enhancing Psycho-social and Mental Health Intervention Services for Children in the Gaza Strip (ER)	WSCR	66,000	A - high
OPT-10/MA/27214/124	Mine Risk Education in Gaza Schools and Communities (H)	UNICEF	513,324	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26176/8814	Promoting Access: Freedom of Movement (H)	HaMoked	283,470	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26183/5593	Protection of vulnerable West Bank refugees (H)	UNRWA	1,371,712	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26244/8814	Family Unification and Residency Rights in East Jerusalem (H)	HaMoked	157,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26304/8814	Detainee Rights: Protecting the rights of detained Palestinians and their families (H)	HaMoked	143,550	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26513/6079	Providing children affected by armed conflict with immediate access to protection mechanisms through a national Child Protection Helpline (CPH) (H)	SC	423,097	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26549/5105	Protection of Palestinian Female Prisoners and Detainees in Israeli Prisons (H)	UNIFEM	250,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26611/6079	Protection of at-risk children based on the participation of local communities in the Gaza Strip (H)	SC	370,800	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26735/5105	The Halfway House: Protecting women from violence (ER)	UNIFEM	350,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26774/8902	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (H)	SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,713,435	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26890/5105	The Observatory Against Violence Against Women: Demanding gender justice for women survivors of violence (ER)	UNIFEM	270,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26913/6079	Livelihoods Support to Communities at Risk of Displacement (H)	SC	691,020	A - high

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

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26927/6079	Protection from Displacement: Support for IDPs (H)	SC	441,162	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/26931/6079	Child Protection through Monitoring, Reporting, and Empowerment (H)	SC	182,893	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27126/8835	Pursuing Accountability: Challenging Impunity of Israeli Duty Bearers (H)	B'Tselem	407,750	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27149/8815	Home Demolitions and the Law, an ICAHD Legal Advocacy Project (H)	ICAHD	200,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27219/5328	Protecting East Jerusalem's neighborhoods (ER)	Danchurchaid	135,660	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27256/8808	Gathering Evidence of Reported Cases of Torture From Palestinian Detainees and Past Detainees (ER)	PCATI	100,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27283/6079	Protecting the rights of Palestinian children affected by armed conflicts through community-based mechanisms in the Gaza Strip (H)	SC	190,105	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27301/1171	Protection of marginalised Palestinian women, girls and families by advocacy and networking with local NGOs in the Gaza Strip (H)	UNFPA	94,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27322/1171	Helping young women in crisis cope with gender-based violence (H)	UNFPA	155,000	B - medium
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27346/5103	Strengthening the media coverage on human rights violations, conflict-sensitive reporting and protection of journalists (ER)	UNESCO	155,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27410/8566	Protection of the Rights of Vulnerable Palestinians in Jerusalem (H)	Welfare Association	276,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27431/5362	Improving living conditions and preventing displacement of Palestinian residents in Area C through planning assistance (ER)	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	119,955	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27514/5186	Livelihoods Emergency Response: An integrated emergency response to households at risk of displacement after livelihoods destruction (H)	ACF	-	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27514/5645	Livelihoods Emergency Response: An integrated emergency response to households at risk of displacement after livelihoods destruction (H)	CARE International	-	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27514/5816	Livelihoods Emergency Response: An integrated emergency response to households at risk of displacement after livelihoods destruction (H)	CISP	-	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27514/6079	Livelihoods Emergency Response: An integrated emergency response to households at risk of displacement after livelihoods destruction (H)	SC	-	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27514/6458	Livelihoods Emergency Response: An integrated emergency response to households at risk of displacement after livelihoods destruction (H)	ACTED	453,750	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27514/8356	Livelihoods Emergency Response: An integrated emergency response to households at risk of displacement after livelihoods destruction (H)	UCODEP	-	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27516/5362	Promoting the rights of Palestinian residents in East Jerusalem to adequate planning (H)	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	168,300	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27563/776	Deploying self-protection mechanisms for grassroots organizations in the Jordan Valley and areas adjacent to the Separation Barrier (ER)	UNDP	1,277,500	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27587/5105	Protection of Palestinian Female Prisoners and Detainees in Palestinian Prisons (ER)	UNIFEM	210,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27632/6079	Community-based Child Protection Mechanisms in Gaza (H)	SC	267,303	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/27942/13084	Providing access to justice and supporting compensation claims for civilian victims of IDF operations in the Gaza Strip (H)	PCHR	277,625	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/28023/5834	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) in the West Bank (H)	NRC	2,950,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/28063/5834	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for increased protection and access to justice for Palestinians in the Gaza Strip (H)	NRC	1,000,000	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/28065/5116	Unexploded Ordnance and Explosive Remnants of War Clearance and Coordination in the occupied Palestinian territory (H)	UNMAS	3,395,038	A - high
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/28491/5120	Ending exploitation of Palestinian workers in Israeli settlements in the Jordan Valley, protection and prevention (H)	OXFAM GB	132,000	A - high

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

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-10/P-HR-RL/28591/7039	Planning Support Facility East – Jerusalem – Area C (H)	UN-HABITAT	300,000	A - high
Sub total for PROTECTION			53,674,467	
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS				
OPT-10/CSS/27419/5834	Shelter/NFI Cluster Co-Lead Coordinator (H)	NRC	220,040	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/26200/5593	Shelter rehabilitation for vulnerable refugee households in West Bank camps (H)	UNRWA	1,310,238	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/26668/8750	NFI Stockpiling and Disaster Preparedness for Gaza (H)	CHF International	710,000	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/26875/5590	Emergency response to improve housing conditions for Bedouin communities of the eastern slopes of the Jerusalem area in the West Bank (H)	ACF	636,400	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/27024/8555	Protecting the most vulnerable from extreme cold by providing firewood (H)	RCSD	251,370	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/27374/5636	Improving living conditions and sanitation of herd dependent communities in the southern West Bank by improving dwelling conditions (H)	GVC	710,000	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/27503/5104	Shelter accommodation works through skills development and green jobs creation in Gaza (H)	ILO	679,300	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/27503/7039	Shelter accommodation works through skills development and green jobs creation in Gaza (H)	UN-HABITAT	488,813	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/27503/8750	Shelter accommodation works through skills development and green jobs creation in Gaza (H)	CHF International	947,000	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/27619/7039	Special neighbourhood technical support centres to support affected families in the Gaza Strip (ER)	UN-HABITAT	592,000	B - medium
OPT-10/S-NF/27864/7039	Emergency response to meet the urgent shelter needs of the poorest families in East Jerusalem (H)	UN-HABITAT	995,100	A - high
OPT-10/S-NF/27974/5593	Temporary Shelter and Shelter Repair (H)	UNRWA	7,770,000	A - high
Sub total for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			15,310,261	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE				
OPT-10/CSS/27008/124	WASH cluster coordination and information management (H)	UNICEF	522,046	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/26062/8058	Provision of Safe Water for Children in Schools in the Gaza Strip (H)	IRW	600,000	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26131/6344	Enhancing water supply for the marginalized community in the West Bank Aida Refugee Camp (H)	PHO	362,002	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/26152/6344	Emergency waste water infrastructure construction in El Sika, Jorat Aloat and Western Camp areas of Khan Yunis City, Gaza Strip (H)	PHO	248,595	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26163/6344	Emergency waste water infrastructure construction in El Sater, Khan Yunis City, Gaza Strip (H)	PHO	242,135	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26180/5593	Emergency Environmental Health for Palestine Refugees in the West Bank (H)	UNRWA	792,569	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26441/6027	Emergency Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Rehabilitation for Conflict- and Separation-affected Communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (ER)	PU	1,374,000	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/26445/6027	Emergency response to improve access to water for Baqab Al Hatab and Hajja communities (Qalqilya District) (ER)	PU	1,548,825	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26690/8699	Establishment of Water Harvesting Facilities for Palestinian Rural Families in Hebron, Qalqilya, and Tulkarm Districts (ER)	UAWC	404,300	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/26715/5861	Emergency refurbishment and upgrades to targeted water supply system components in the Gaza Strip (ER)	IRD	765,000	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26810/6079	Promoting Personal and Environmental Health and Hygiene for Marginalized Communities in Gaza (ER)	SC	2,000,000	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/26820/5590	Emergency response to improve access to water in communities not connected to a network in southern Hebron Governorate (West Bank) by improving the water networks and filling points (H)	ACF	513,500	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26832/5645	Improving minimum access to safe water for communities affected by conflict and extreme weather in the occupied Palestinian territory (H)	CARE International	1,457,943	A - high

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

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-10/WS/26865/5590	Emergency response to alleviate the lack of access to water and sanitation in the schools of isolated rural areas of the southern Hebron Governorate (H)	ACF	689,100	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26883/5590	Emergency response to improve access to water in rural communities of southern Hebron Governorate in the West Bank (H)	ACF	1,090,500	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26975/124	Provision of safe drinking water and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in high priority schools in Gaza and the West Bank (H)	UNICEF	1,750,865	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26995/7601	Emergency water supply for domestic use in the Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates (H)	ARIJ	852,400	A - high
OPT-10/WS/26999/124	Rehabilitation of damaged sewerage networks (H)	UNICEF	401,103	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27002/5816	Improving access to safe water and sanitation for acutely vulnerable Bedouin communities in the Jerusalem, Jericho, and Ramallah areas (H)	CISP	1,577,000	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27023/124	Emergency water supply and urgent water network repairs in Gaza and the West Bank (H)	UNICEF	2,334,312	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27073/8555	Sanitation units and cisterns construction for the schools in the southern and northern areas of Hebron Governorate (H)	RCSD	644,900	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27209/5590	Provide access to appropriate sanitation in Khan Younis Camp in the Gaza Strip (H)	ACF	1,045,900	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27211/5590	Provide access to appropriate sanitation in Beit Lahia area in the northern Gaza Strip (H)	ACF	1,760,700	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27315/5120	Public Health Interventions Working with Vulnerable Communities in the Gaza Strip (H)	OXFAM GB	2,188,649	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27348/12729	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Deir Netham's Existing Water System (H)	HWE	117,000	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27379/12729	Construction of Main Transmission Drinking Water Pipeline for Raba Village in Jineen District (H)	HWE	200,000	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/27392/5167	Emergency rehabilitation of the Al Yarmouk refuse dump in Gaza City (H)	COOPI	200,000	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27395/6079	Emergency Intervention to Improve the Water and Sanitation Systems in Western Beit Lahia, North Gaza Strip (H)	SC	730,001	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27407/5120	Improving the Public Health of Populations in Rafah Governorate, Gaza, through Improved Solid Waste Disposal (ER)	OXFAM GB	995,125	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27428/5120	Public Health Intervention to Address the Immediate Needs of Vulnerable Communities in Gaza (ER)	OXFAM GB	2,125,000	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/27449/5120	Public Health Intervention to Reduce Vulnerability and Improve Emergency Response Capacity of Vulnerable Communities in Gaza (H)	OXFAM GB	1,119,000	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/27456/6849	Improving access to water for domestic purposes Ammoria village, Nablus District (H)	ACPP	131,876	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27475/6849	Improving access to water for domestic purposes in Sarta Village, Salfeet District (H)	ACPP	143,995	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/27515/5167	Disposal of 30,000 tons of accumulated solid waste to the main dump site of Johr El-Deik (ER)	COOPI	75,000	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27568/6849	Emergency action for access to water in Azzun Atmeh in Qalqiliya District (H)	ACPP	372,134	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/27570/776	Rehabilitation and construction of municipal water tanks in the Gaza Strip (ER)	UNDP	1,059,300	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27574/5636	Improving living conditions in the Hebron Governorate by improving accessibility to safe water (H)	GVC	1,175,000	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27579/776	Testing the concentration of heavy metals in the Gaza water aquifer (ER)	UNDP	675,170	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27599/6849	Emergency action for water access in Qualquilya municipality and Kafr Thulth (H)	ACPP	214,793	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/27634/5636	Improving access to safe drinking water in the Middle Governorate of the Gaza Strip (ER)	GVC	1,680,000	B - medium
OPT-10/WS/27661/7536	Mapping of private sector drinking water vendors in Gaza Strip (H)	PHG	202,000	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27663/7536	Safe drinking water storage with solar desalination units (H)	PHG	234,000	A - high
OPT-10/WS/27977/5593	Emergency Environmental Health Programme in the Gaza Strip (H)	UNRWA	1,509,600	A - high

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

Project code	Project title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
Sub total for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			38,125,338	
Grand Total			664,473,688	

Table VI. Summary of requirements (grouped by IASC standard sector)**Table VI: Summary of requirements (grouped by IASC standard sector)**

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2010

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	44,266,950
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	32,098,762
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	194,437,846
EDUCATION	23,640,309
FOOD	248,439,364
HEALTH	49,470,495
MINE ACTION	513,324
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	18,913,125
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	15,090,221
WATER AND SANITATION	37,603,292
Grand Total	664,473,688

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

Table I: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by cluster)

Consolidated Appeal: occupied Palestinian territory 2009
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Cluster	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
Agriculture	25,156,876	49,115,482	24,309,408	49%	24,806,074	-
Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	133,303,318	145,342,314	120,470,730	83%	24,871,584	-
Coordination and Support Services	15,542,129	42,277,754	49,759,969	118%	(7,482,215)	657,837
Early Recovery	-	15,461,837	6,936,179	45%	8,525,658	-
Education	9,378,173	34,761,396	22,136,140	64%	12,625,256	-
Food Security and Nutrition	211,136,174	269,002,362	184,911,973	69%	84,090,389	-
Health	20,191,854	47,798,084	19,899,008	42%	27,899,076	588,652
Protection	29,013,078	52,775,857	27,722,182	53%	25,053,675	-
Sector not yet specified	-	-	31,173,281	0%	(31,173,281)	5,000,000
Shelter and non-food items	2,000,000	116,576,134	58,856,993	50%	57,719,141	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	17,641,953	31,410,785	18,089,212	58%	13,321,573	-
Grand Total	463,363,555	804,522,005	564,265,075	70%	240,256,930	6,246,489

Table II: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by priority)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2009
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Priority	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
A - high	311,632,369	731,047,077	501,360,024	69%	229,687,053	1,246,489
B - medium	28,366,148	72,420,910	32,671,858	45%	39,749,052	-
Not specified	1,054,018	1,054,018	30,233,193	2,868%	-29,179,175	5,000,000
Project withdrawn	122,311,020	-	-	0%	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	463,363,555	804,522,005	564,265,075	70%	240,256,930	6,246,489

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 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by appealing organization)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2009

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Page 1 of 3

Appealing Organization	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AAA	-	-	-	0%	-	-
ACF	-	950,000	-	0%	950,000	-
ACH	7,961,300	5,013,000	5,575,051	100%	(562,051)	-
ACPP	3,104,600	2,787,650	157,175	6%	2,630,475	-
ACRI	154,000	154,000	-	0%	154,000	-
ACS	-	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
ACT	-	-	-	0%	-	-
ACTED	1,112,000	2,792,042	1,952,365	70%	839,677	-
AEDS	-	-	114,660	0%	(114,660)	-
AIRD	-	375,000	-	0%	375,000	-
Al-Dameer Association for Human Rights	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Al-Haq	-	-	-	0%	-	-
Almawassi	300,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
ANERA	-	-	93,325	0%	(93,325)	-
ARIJ	1,619,621	1,612,721	-	0%	1,612,721	-
AUSTCARE	406,998	160,993	-	0%	160,993	-
BADIL	390,000	390,001	-	0%	390,001	-
BIMKOM	-	180,300	-	0%	180,300	-
B'Tselem	423,000	423,000	-	0%	423,000	-
CARE International	1,845,800	9,931,478	898,114	9%	9,033,364	-
CHF International	-	2,584,254	-	0%	2,584,254	-
Chr. Aid	-	325,000	-	0%	325,000	-
CISP	2,500,000	1,560,000	1,749,852	100%	(189,852)	-
COOPI	4,500,000	3,700,000	2,606,043	70%	1,093,957	-
CRIC	1,799,073	1,663,840	984,529	59%	679,311	-
CRS	1,927,245	3,427,245	-	0%	3,427,245	-
CTCCM	233,728	233,728	-	0%	233,728	-
Danchurchaid	-	755,682	1,232,703	100%	(477,021)	-
Diakonia, Sweden	-	-	-	0%	-	-
DPFA	-	-	122,100	0%	(122,100)	-
ERF (OCHA)	-	-	3,381,061	0%	(3,381,061)	-
ESDC	-	1,188,000	-	0%	1,188,000	-
FAO	6,163,750	13,795,705	6,169,651	45%	7,626,054	-
FRC	-	981,374	-	0%	981,374	-
GCMHP	1,133,765	200,000	200,000	100%	-	-
GVC	3,445,000	2,165,000	1,454,835	67%	710,165	-
HaMoked	261,000	261,000	-	0%	261,000	-
HI	-	1,000,000	1,848,944	100%	(848,944)	-
HWE	-	929,000	-	0%	929,000	-
ICAHD	260,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by appealing organization)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2009

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Page 2 of 3

Appealing Organization	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
IMC	-	1,008,000	697,350	69%	310,650	-
IOM	-	-	-	0%	-	-
IPCC	-	539,000	-	0%	539,000	-
IRC	-	-	-	0%	-	-
IRD	-	669,600	572,246	85%	97,354	-
IRW	1,953,213	3,375,735	3,680,172	100%	(304,437)	-
Juzoor	87,560	664,440	-	0%	664,440	-
LRC	284,887	284,887	-	0%	284,887	-
Ma'an	-	-	169,608	0%	(169,608)	-
MAP	-	1,330,000	1,020,790	77%	309,210	588,652
Medico Intl.	287,000	174,500	-	0%	174,500	-
Mercy Corps	-	7,250,000	4,611,511	64%	2,638,489	-
MERLIN	1,054,018	1,494,018	1,394,646	93%	99,372	-
Mine Action Group	-	-	185,622	0%	(185,622)	-
Mines Advisory Group	-	181,583	301,774	100%	(120,191)	-
NCA	-	-	-	0%	-	-
NCCR	500,000	750,000	-	0%	750,000	-
Near East Foundation	-	-	75,550	0%	(75,550)	-
NRC	800,000	3,550,000	639,386	18%	2,910,614	-
NSR	-	-	55,379	0%	(55,379)	-
OCHA	3,005,800	6,736,965	9,351,624	100%	(2,614,659)	599,520
OHCHR	-	220,000	-	0%	220,000	-
OXFAM GB	5,801,944	10,698,221	6,396,321	60%	4,301,900	-
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	19,000	1,059,500	143,062	14%	916,438	-
PARC	1,622,712	1,496,820	869,774	58%	627,046	-
PCATI	100,000	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-
PCOA	281,848	781,848	-	0%	781,848	-
PFU	285,600	906,600	356,790	39%	549,810	-
PHG	1,132,493	1,399,069	242,631	17%	1,156,438	-
PHO	-	-	-	0%	-	-
PMRS	-	-	202,118	0%	(202,118)	-
PRCS	149,945	149,945	-	0%	149,945	-
PU	4,013,821	5,505,181	1,904,752	35%	3,600,429	-
RCSD	-	-	151,143	0%	(151,143)	-
RI	-	1,130,640	-	0%	1,130,640	-
RWDS	394,000	394,000	-	0%	394,000	-
SC - Sweden	1,327,109	2,614,900	-	0%	2,614,900	-
SC - UK	696,060	726,060	-	0%	726,060	-
SC - US	-	2,579,070	475,455	18%	2,103,615	-
SC Alliance	-	3,650,000	-	0%	3,650,000	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by appealing organization)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2009

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Page 3 of 3

Appealing Organization	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
SCC	2,050,655	2,217,923	633,472	29%	1,584,451	-
SEAPP/NEAPPI	1,895,000	1,895,000	1,115,000	59%	780,000	-
Solidaridad Internacional	-	-	198,109	0%	(198,109)	-
SPHP	-	-	143,500	0%	(143,500)	-
START Services	-	1,144,430	-	0%	1,144,430	-
SYF	137,720	73,200	186,823	100%	(113,623)	-
Terre Des Hommes	250,000	250,000	1,143,193	100%	(893,193)	-
UAWC	375,000	2,431,600	-	0%	2,431,600	-
UCASC	-	-	-	0%	-	-
UCODEP	1,621,050	1,621,050	-	0%	1,621,050	-
UHCC	42,350	42,350	-	0%	42,350	-
UNDP	-	27,372,716	23,110,000	84%	4,262,716	-
UNDSS	-	1,163,054	-	0%	1,163,054	-
UNESCO	250,000	4,077,071	4,118,823	100%	(41,752)	-
UNFPA	3,814,952	4,236,015	1,799,833	42%	2,436,182	-
UN-HABITAT	-	725,000	650,000	90%	75,000	-
UNICEF	19,754,427	41,600,777	20,561,647	49%	21,039,130	5,000,000
UNIFEM	1,546,615	2,155,476	396,476	18%	1,759,000	-
UNMAS	-	2,621,837	1,266,179	48%	1,355,658	-
UNRWA	275,288,085	436,674,428	310,024,227	71%	126,650,201	-
Welfare Association	3,755,000	2,527,000	-	0%	2,527,000	-
WFP	85,083,601	141,223,730	132,276,693	94%	8,947,037	58,317
WHO	4,161,210	8,658,753	4,482,768	52%	4,175,985	-
YDVWA	-	-	120,220	0%	(120,220)	-
GRAND TOTAL	463,363,555	804,522,005	564,265,075	70%	240,256,930	6,246,489

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 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Total funding per donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2009
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	147,658,544	26.2 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	56,671,641	10.0 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	56,436,546	10.0 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	41,506,636	7.4 %	-
Kuwait	34,000,000	6.0 %	-
European Commission	18,969,128	3.4 %	-
Saudi Arabia	18,846,884	3.3 %	-
United Kingdom	16,997,085	3.0 %	588,652
Sweden	16,279,310	2.9 %	599,520
Japan	13,608,896	2.4 %	-
Spain	12,827,799	2.3 %	-
Canada	12,734,969	2.3 %	-
Netherlands	10,945,531	1.9 %	-
Qatar	10,100,000	1.8 %	5,000,000
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	9,409,055	1.7 %	-
Belgium	9,005,740	1.6 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	8,897,806	1.6 %	-
France	8,272,547	1.5 %	-
Russian Federation	7,300,000	1.3 %	-
Denmark	6,552,191	1.2 %	-
Italy	6,461,151	1.1 %	-
Norway	5,766,792	1.0 %	-
Australia	5,478,880	1.0 %	-
Switzerland	5,267,862	0.9 %	58,317
Germany	4,796,711	0.9 %	-
Others	19,473,371	3.5 %	-
Grand Total	564,265,075	100.0 %	6,246,489

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 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2009

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Page 1 of 8

Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Abu Dhabi Tourism Authority	UAERC	GAZA CRISIS: Special campaign - Reach Out to them - to help alleviate the sufferings of the people of Gaza	272,480	-
Action by Churches Together (ACT)	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - Food, medicine, blankets	-	-
Algeria	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: medical air bridge, medicines, blood, essential foodstuffs	-	-
American Red Cross	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: Medical support, hospital supplies, relief distributions.	250,000	-
Americares	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - medical aid including antibiotics, surgical supplies, pain medicines and other basic supplies	2,600,000	-
Argentina	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 12 tonnes of medicines, medical supplies, food stuff and other basic needs; medical team (15-25 January 2009)	-	-
Australia	Australia RC	GAZA CRISIS: Improving access to safe water for up to 50,000 families through the provision of hygiene kits, water purification supplies and the deployment of water treatment units and jerry cans	208,768	-
Australia	CARE Australia	GAZA CRISIS: Will provide basic medical assistance, NFIs such as building materials, cooking equipment, blankets, winter clothes and hygiene kits, and increased access to safe water supplies by deploying water trucks and repairing water pumping stations	295,755	-
Australia	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: funds for medical and necessary supplies	1,043,841	-
Australia	UN Agencies	GAZA CRISIS: To replenish food and emergency stores	1,194,173	-
Australia	World Vision Australia	GAZA CRISIS: Immediate food and hygiene needs of 2,150 vulnerable families that have been affected by the recent conflict in Gaza	295,755	-
Austria	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: Emergency assistance to the Palestinian population victim of the conflict in Gaza, support to the ICRC 2009 appeal for Israel and the Occupied and Autonomous Territories	393,701	-
Belgium	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: Medical care for six palestinian victims from Gaza	-	-
Brazil	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 14 tons of food, medicine	-	-
British Red Cross Society	BRCS	GAZA CRISIS: For urgent need for medical supplies and medical equipment, emergency shelter and household items to alleviate the suffering of this escalating humanitarian crisis	109,649	-
Canada	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: Provide food, essential water and sanitation services to 400,000 Palestinians in Gaza	820,345	-
CARE International	CARE International	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - pharmaceuticals and medical disposables	20,000	-
CARITAS	CARITAS	GAZA CRISIS: emergency aid to Palestinian people in Gaza	64,767	-
China	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: Emergency humanitarian aid	-	1,000,000
Czech Republic	Caritas Jerusalem	Post-conflict recovery: health sector, water and waste water management, SMEs (UV 209/2009)	262,467	-
Czech Republic	PEGASE	Post-conflict recovery: health sector, water and waste water management, SMEs (UV 209/2009)	262,467	-
Denmark	Danchurchaid	GAZA CRISIS: Food and household items - Immediate relief for the most vulnerable war-affected families in Jabaila, Gaza (46.H.7-2-159)	526,668	-
Denmark	Danchurchaid	Health and Medical (46.H.1.)	352,231	-
Denmark	Danish RC	GAZA CRISIS: Psychosocial support for the population in Gaza (46.H.7-1-171)	671,691	-
Denmark	Danish RC	GAZA CRISIS: Psychosocial support for the population in Gaza (46.H.7-1-171.)	1,228,766	-
Denmark	ICRC	Human Rights (46.H.1.)	704,462	-
Denmark	NGOs	GAZA CRISIS: To support the work of Danish NGOs in getting the much needed help to the distressed population (provision of relief items, shelters and support to children and other vulnerable groups) [remaining uncommitted from orig pledge of additional DKK 10mn]	163,583	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2009
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 8

Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Doctors Worldwide	DWW	GAZA CRISIS: in-kind - 43 tonnes of medicine and medical supplies	-	-
Dubai Cares (UAE)	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: 50,000 school kits and 50,000 child hygiene kits	1,500,000	-
Egyptian Red Crescent	PRCS	GAZA CRISIS: in-kind - 40 tons of flour, 20 tons of rice, medical supplies	-	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	ACP	Emergency action to improve the access of vulnerable rural Palestinian households to a diversified and quality diet (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01036)	632,911	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	ACP	Urgent action to secure the access of the population in the Occupied Palestinian Territories to water (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01038)	421,941	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	CARE Austria	Community based Health and Hygiene Assistance in Palestine (COHHAP) (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01020)	2,569,170	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	CARE Austria	Emergency food assistance for households and farmers in West Bank and Gaza affected by the protracted crisis and severe weather conditions (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01019)	2,208,223	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	CARE Austria	Gaza Fresh Food Assistance Project - Phase 3 (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01022)	2,652,520	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	Danish RC	School Based Psychosocial Support to Children and their Families and Caregivers in the Palestinian Autonomous & Occupied Territories. (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01043)	1,123,596	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	GCIDS	Emergency water supply for Palestinian community in Occupied Palestinian Territories, West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01005)	511,509	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	ICRC	ICRC economic security and family-links activities (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01014)	5,928,854	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	Johanniter Unfallhilfe e.V.	Eye Care Services in the Westbank and Gaza (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01013)	592,885	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	MDM France	Psychosocial and psycho-medical support in public schools and primary health care centres of Nablus Governorate (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01046)	519,663	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	MDM France	Support to Primary Health Care and Emergency Medical Care in the Gaza Strip (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01032)	1,324,965	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	OXFAM Belgium	Enhancing food security and strengthening resilience for vulnerable rural households in the West Bank (oPT). (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01028)	464,191	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	RI	GAZA CRISIS: Provision of assistance to cover essential needs of vulnerable groups in Northern Gaza Strip (ECHO/PSE/BUD/2009/01005)	286,123	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	SC - Netherlands	Cash for work for Improved Livelihoods for Vulnerable and poor Households in the West Bank and Gaza (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01006)	1,839,888	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	SC - Netherlands	GAZA CRISIS: Emergency Assistance to conflict-affected Families in Gaza (ECHO/PSE/BUD/2009/01006)	196,850	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	SCD-RB	Post-trauma Rehabilitation of Palestinian Ex-detainee Children in the West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01026)	663,130	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	UCODEP__298	Emergency food support to the local communities relying on livestock for their subsistence in West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01035)	976,290	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	GAZA CRISIS: Humanitarian actions for the most vulnerable populations victims of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the Middle East [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2009/01000-unallocated balance of orig pledge of Euro 52 mn]	-	2,331,903
Finland	Finland RC	GAZA CRISIS: ICRC Emergency Appeal	715,308	-
Finland	Finnchurchaid	Improving food security, income generation	215,827	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2009
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 8

Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
France	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: acheminement de médicaments et d'une équipe médicale à Gaza	1,104,584	-
France	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: acheminement d'une aide en nature: couvertures (6060), groupes électrogènes (20), jerrycan pliable (5000), bâches 6x10 (2000), cantines médicaments (30), pastilles purification (50 000), postes filtration eau (14)	480,278	-
France	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 54 tonnes : viande hallal, farine, petit matériel médical, vêtements (don région Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur).	266,094	-
France	FRC	GAZA CRISIS: apporter une aide médicale et alimentaire via le territoire égyptien	357,654	-
France	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: soutien financier aux opérations du CICR Gaza	214,592	-
France	PMRS	GAZA CRISIS: fourniture d'une aide médicale aux victimes des combats	429,185	-
France	Secours Islamique	GAZA CRISIS: Aide alimentaire et aide médicale	357,654	-
Germany	Bilateral (to affected government)	Winter clothes for 450 vulnerable children (VN05-321.50 PSE 10/09)	28,949	-
Germany	Care Germany	GAZA CRISIS: rehabilitation of houses, indemnification of water supply (VN05 321.50 PSE 05/09)	281,813	-
Germany	Caritas Germany	GAZA CRISIS: Sanitation assistance for 2000 families (VN05 321.50 PSE 07/09)	153,806	-
Germany	German RC	GAZA CRISIS: Medical emergency aid (VN05 321.50 PSE 04/09)	1,159,871	-
Germany	ICRC	Assistance and Protection Activities for Civilians and Detainees (VN05-321.50 PSE 11/09)	726,744	-
Germany	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: Humanitarian aid focusing on support for hospitals in the Gaza Strip and on evacuation the most seriously injured (VN05 321.50 PSE 02/09)	2,861,230	-
Germany	Medico Intl.	GAZA CRISIS: Provision of basic medical assistance and distribution of non-food-items in Gaza strip (VN05 321.50 PSE 08/09)	272,054	-
Germany	WVI (Germany)	GAZA CRISIS: supply of hygiene kits and food in Beit Lahia (Noth Gaza) Rafah (South Gaza) [VN05 321.50 PSE 06/09]	259,949	-
GlobalMedic	GlobalMedic	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - establishing water distribution points in affected areas of Gaza with capacity to provide 1,000 civilians everyday; distribution of 10 million aquatabs and sachets of Oral Rehydration Salts to medical centres	-	-
Greece	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: Emergency Humanitarian (food, medicines, pharmaceuticals etc.) to the population affected by the crisis in the Gaza Strip	407,094	-
Greece	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 110 tons of aid (food-mainly flour, olive oil and pulses; medicine and medical supplies)	353,491	-
Greece	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - medicines and pharmaceuticals	154,403	-
Greece	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - medicines, pharmaceuticals, food aid (flour, rice, sugar, water)	126,373	-
Greece	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - Medicines, Pharmaceuticals, Serum, Blood Plasma	402,725	-
Greece	Heart Doctors	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - medicines and pharmaceuticals	28,612	-
Greece	Heart Doctors	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - Medicines, Pharmaceuticals, Serum, Blood Plasma	71,531	-
Greece	RC/Greece	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - Medicines, Pharmaceuticals, Serum, Blood Plasma	71,731	-
Human Concern International	HCI	GAZA CRISIS: for immediate relief - food, clean water, electricity and fuel	100,000	-
Indonesia	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: medical assistance to help Palestinians cope with the conflict	181,000	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2009
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 8

Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Egyptian RC	GAZA CRISIS: emergency assistance to people from Gaza (shelter, care, assistance and psychological support)[1st DREF allocation]	334,608	-
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Egyptian RC	GAZA CRISIS: emergency assistance to people from Gaza (shelter, care, assistance and psychological support)[2nd DREF allocation]	95,602	-
International Rescue Committee	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - urgently needed supplies to hospitals and other centers providing humanitarian aid to civilians in Gaza; emergency aid specialist	-	-
Iran	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - two air-loads (each with 25 tons of sugar, rice and canned food); one shipload (1,000 tons flour, 700 tons rice, 200 tons sugar, 45 tons grains, 5 tons medicines and cooking oil)	-	-
Ireland	DPC	To facilitate a week long visit of the combatants for peace group to the Donegal Peace Centre in April 2009 (DPC 09 01)	56,349	-
Ireland Red Cross	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: purchase and supply of much needed emergency medical supplies in Gaza	42,918	-
Islamic Development Bank	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - medicines, food stuffs and medical equipments (funds from Aqsa Fund managed by IDB)	5,000,000	-
Islamic Development Bank	IICO	GAZA CRISIS: Medical relief, rehabilitation and medication for wounded and handicapped Palestinians in Gaza (from Al Aqsa Fund managed by IDB)	5,000,000	-
Islamic Relief Worldwide	IRW	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - five trucks of urgent medical supplies (syringes, disposable surgical gloves, oral tubes, bandages) to hospitals in Gaza	132,104	-
Italy	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - Emergency kit diarrhoea disease (2), emergency health kit without malaria module (29, emergency kit trauma profile + support kit (1+1), generator diesel (9), water purification unit (2), blankets (5500), high energy biscuit (1440 kg), clothes.	321,888	-
Italy	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - sugar, wheat, biscuits, canned food, health and medical equipment, beds	437,008	-
Italy	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: one emergency humanitarian flight in response to urgent health assistance for 10 children living in Gaza Strip where they will receive paediatric assistance in the hospitals of Tuscany Region	100,144	-
Italy	Bilateral (to affected government)	To enhance health conditions of the population living in Gaza stripe (AID 9310/01/1)	5,927,476	-
Italy	Bilateral (to affected government)	To improve basic services concerning waste management (AID 8805/01/6)	331,565	-
Italy	PRCS	GAZA CRISIS: to IFRC in response to urgent humanitarian assistance for the population of Palestinian Territory Occupied facing health and medical emergency, following the Preliminary Emergency Appeal 2009 for Gaza Strip launched by the Palestinian Red Crescent Society.	429,185	-
Jordan	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 26 trucks with foods, medical supplies and blood units; field hospitals (21/12 and 30/12)	-	-
Korea, Republic of	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: emergency humanitarian aid to Palestinian people in Gaza	300,000	-
Kuwait	RCS/Kuwait	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - humanitarian relief supplies	-	-
Lebanon	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in-kind 19.5 tons of medical equipment and 500 kilos of blankets for Gaza hospitals	-	-
Lebanon	Various	GAZA CRISIS: Gaza aid relief	-	1,000,000
Libya	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 20 tons of medicine, medical equipment, three fully equipped ambulances and a mobile operating room	-	-
Libya	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 200 tonnes of food stuff	-	-
LIFE for Relief and Development	LIFE	GAZA CRISIS: Food, hygiene kits, first aid supplies and other relief items.	-	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2009
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 8

Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Luxembourg	CARITAS	Cash-for-work programmes and support to local civil society in OPT	118,550	-
Luxembourg	CARITAS	GAZA CRISIS: Provision of medical supplies, medical treatment, food aid, NFIs	71,531	-
Luxembourg	CARITAS	Rehabilitation of the hospital (Clinique Mre-Enfant) in Shija'ia, OPT	111,989	-
Luxembourg	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: Humanitarian aid, medical treatment and supplies, etc.	715,308	-
Luxembourg	PMRS	GAZA CRISIS: cash contribution for the local purchase of an ambulance	85,837	-
Mercy Malaysia	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 2 trucks of medicines, medical supplies, medical equipments and surgical sets	400,000	-
Mohammed bin Rashid Charity and Humanitarian Establishment	MBRCHE	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - distribution of milk among 30,000 malnourished Gazan children; food parcels among a large number of people in Gaza	-	-
Mohammed bin Rashid Charity and Humanitarian Establishment	MBRCHE	GAZA CRISIS: To provide immediate assistance to Palestinian victims of conflict provide basic food for children and elders	5,449,591	-
Monaco	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: ICRC Emergency Appeal in favour of affected population	100,143	-
Monaco	Monaco RC	GAZA CRISIS: ICRC Emergency Appeal in favour of affected population	38,363	-
Monaco	NGOs	GAZA CRISIS: Support to hospital in Bethlehem and purchase of medicines, nutrition kits and beddings	38,363	-
Morocco	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 90 tons of food, pharmaceuticals, medical products and blankets	-	-
Netherlands	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: Food, medicines and blankets	1,430,615	-
Netherlands	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	GAZA CRISIS: Documentation of Human Rights Violations during Gaza attack 27/12/2008-18/1/2009. PCHR expects to conduct thousands of field visits (5 - 10 thousand) to document the violations against 15000 - 20000 victims. This will be translated into a similar number of files, testimonies, and affidavits. The documentation process is expected to last for 2 months, with reporting over an additional 4 months, and legal action extending beyond that (PAL-501843-0007675)	71,531	-
Netherlands	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	GAZA CRISIS: During the crisis, PMRS staff mainly focused on primary health care and emergency response, and depending on the situation, have tried to also provide psychosocial and rehabilitation care in the 4 PMRS clinics located in Jabalia (Jabalia Haider Abd Alshafi clinic), Beit Lahia (Umm Alnaser clinic), Beit Hanun (Ezbet Beit Hanun clinic), and Khan Younis (Abu T'Ama clinic). The Jabalia clinic in particular has been functioning as an emergency clinic, with additional shifts. Oxfam Novib supported medication; ambulance drivers and nurses. PMRS was also able to distribute assistive devices to hospitals in Gaza during the first few days of the crisis using the stock of medical and assistive devices purchased through Oxfam International funds in 2008 (PAL501830-A)	143,062	-
Netherlands	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	GAZA CRISIS: Human rights campaign against the targeting of civilians in the current conflict in Gaza, launched by a coalition of 11 human rights NGOs in Israel. The aim was to provide alternative information and messages to those supplied by the Israeli media, while emphasizing the severe impact that the fighting had on both Palestinian and Israeli civilians and acting as a conduit of credible and up-to-date information about human rights violations in Gaza and in Israel (MMEX-503001-7104-3)	21,459	-
New Zealand	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: Provide urgently needed medical supplies and safe drinking water to the civilian population of Gaza and to care for those affected by the conflict	583,431	-
New Zealand Red Cross	New Zealand RC	GAZA CRISIS: To provide water, food, medical equipment and emergency shelter	43,757	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2009
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 6 of 8

Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Norway	EI	PAL-09/040/Norway Cup - Support for participation from OPT	46,671	-
Norway	NCA	GAZA CRISIS: PAL-09/007/NCA Gaza Emergency response	446,429	-
Norway	NCA	PAL-09/039/Humanitarian programme OPT 2009 - Material relief assistance and services to refugees	1,446,795	-
Norway	NORWAC	GAZA CRISIS: PAL-09/008/NORWAC Gaza Emergency - Material relief assistance and services	744,048	-
Norway	NORWAC	PAL-09/054/NORWAC General contribution 2009 - Material relief assistance and services	2,087,508	-
Norway	Norway RC	GAZA CRISIS: PAL-09/005/ICRC Appeal	744,048	-
Norway	Norway RC	PAL-09/041/ICRC Appeal for OPT 2009	3,111,388	-
Norway	Norway RC	PAL-09/042/PRCS NRX OPT 2009 - Material relief assistance and services	933,416	-
Norway	NPA	PAL-09/031/Material relief assistance and services	3,342,957	-
Norway	Palestinakomitee i Norge	PAL-09/016/Midwifery Care Project	578,871	-
Norway	Palestinakomitee i Norge	PAL-09/016/Midwifery Care Project	75,150	-
Norway	Right to Play	PAL-09/049/Relief co-ord., protection and support services	260,521	-
Norway	SC - Norway	GAZA CRISIS: PAL-09/014/Gaza emergency	332,851	-
Norway	SC - Norway	PAL-09/022/Save the Children's Primary education activities in OPT 2009	411,160	-
Norway	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	GAZA CRISIS: Medicine, food and other emergency aid through the UN, Red Cross family and Norwegian humanitarian organizations (additional pledge of 20 million NOK-uncommitted balance)	2,158,584	-
Oman	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 2 cargo planes of medicine, food, power generators for hospitals	-	-
Oman Charitable Organisation	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 2 cargo planes with 42 tonnes of medicines and special medical equipment; 140 tonnes foodstuff and power generators for hospitals [06-07 Jan 2009]	-	-
OPEC Fund for International Development	IRW	GAZA CRISIS: Emergency relief efforts following the crisis	1,000,000	-
Organisation of the Islamic Conference	OIC	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 170 tons of medicine, medical equipment and supplies, blankets, children's wear, a power generator to operate and provide lighting for an entire hospital, in addition to other food supplies and children's milk	-	-
Organisation of the Islamic Conference	OIC	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 300 tons of medicine, medical equipment and food supplies	-	-
OXFAM International	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	GAZA CRISIS: The project covers medical & individual relief assistance to the injured, people with disabilities and chronic disease who have been affected by the violent conflict in Gaza (PAL501830-B)	265,000	-
Pakistan	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: 10 tons of medicines	-	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	Aramex	GAZA CRISIS: 600 tonnes of aid supplies	-	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	HCI	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - medical aid to respond to the immediate needs of the civilian victims in Gaza	1,800,000	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	Muslim Aid	GAZA CRISIS: Food packages, blankets, medical supplies, social and psychological care.	1,461,988	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	Muslim Aid and GlobalMedic	GAZA CRISIS: to provide emergency supplies to Gaza to deal with the aftermath of the conflict	2,046,784	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	UAERC	GAZA CRISIS: urgent contributions in support of the UAE RCA relief operations in Gaza	915,531	-
Qatar Charity	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 2 trucks of medicines, medical supplies and baby milk powder	400,000	-
Qatar Charity	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 4 ambulances	100,000	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2009

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Page 7 of 8

Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Russian Federation	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 248 pcs of tents (for more than 4,000 persons); 6,500 pcs of blankets; 38.22 mt of food; 4 pcs of mobile power stations (80 kWt); 5 mt of medicines (January 2, 6 and 7, 2009)	2,660,000	-
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: 2 air ambulances based in Al Aareesh; 2 cargo planeloads with 20 tons of medicines and medical supplies	-	-
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	UN-HABITAT	GAZA CRISIS: Humanitarian assistance in Gaza (part of US\$7.6 mn)	6,950,000	-
Save the Children Alliance	SC Alliance	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - food parcels to 641 families nearly 6,000 people in Gaza City	-	-
Sheikh Mohammad Shami Foundation	ACP	To complete installation of street lights along all of the village roads, road shoulders, sidewalks in the West Bank village of Beit Ur Al-Tahta (in partnership with CHF International)	100,000	-
Spain	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - Distribution of family hygienic kits, blankets, nappies, plastic sheeting and mattress.	443,491	-
Spain	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - distribution of family hygienic kit, blankets and nappies	457,797	-
Spain	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: distribution of medical supplies	1,295,337	-
Spain	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - two vehicles loaded with 50 tons of medicines and hospital items	-	-
Spain	PRCS	GAZA CRISIS: Distribution of medical supplies	647,668	-
Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah Foundation	CPF	GAZA CRISIS: humanitarian assistance to conflict-affected population	50,000	-
Swiss Red Cross	Swiss RC	GAZA CRISIS: Provide emergency medical supplies to hospitals	191,205	-
Switzerland	CARITAS	Rehabilitation of NECC Clinic in Shija'ia (7F-06940.01)	176,056	-
Switzerland	CFTA	Culture and Free thought Association	358,509	-
Switzerland	Div. Assoc.	Small Actions Credit Line SDC Office (7F-04229.04)	183,655	-
Switzerland	Diverse	Small Cultural Activities for SDC Office and Gaza and West Bank (7F-01435.08)	196,078	-
Switzerland	GCMHP	GAZA CRISIS: GCMHP Program Contr. suppl. credit	182,768	-
Switzerland	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: food provision and medical treatment and evacuation for the injured	1,912,046	-
Switzerland	ICRC	IKRK Beitrag Palstina 2009 (1. Tranche)	3,445,306	-
Switzerland	NDO	GAZA CRISIS: NDC: Wells Rehab. in the Gaza Strip	826,806	-
Switzerland	OCHA	Secondment Reporting Officer (7F-06828.01)	121,327	-
Switzerland	OCHA	UNOCHA Secondment Reporting Officer	110,250	-
Switzerland	PPC	GAZA CRISIS: Program contribution to the Palestinian Counselling Center (PPC)	341,300	-
Switzerland	SDC/SHA	GAZA CRISIS: Emergency Relief Gaza Januar 2009, Humanitarian Goods	956,023	-
Switzerland	SDC/SHA	GAZA CRISIS: Rehabilitation of Damaged Agricultural Lands in the Gaza Strip	425,430	-
Switzerland	SDC/SHA	GAZA CRISIS: SET Gaza Januar 2009	191,205	-
Switzerland	TRC	GAZA CRISIS: Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre (TRC) for victims of torture	301,147	-
Trocaire	Caritas Jerusalem	GAZA CRISIS: Provide medicines and medical services as well as food, hygiene kits, blankets and cash support to the most vulnerable	28,612	-
Trocaire	RHR	GAZA CRISIS: Promote the protection of civilians	28,612	-
Tunisia	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind- 16 tons of medicine, foodstuff, blankets and tents dedicated to Palestinians in Gaza	-	-

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2009
as of 12 November 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 8 of 8

Donor	Appealing Organization	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				
Turkey	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 100 tons of flour and rice	-	-
Turkey	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 13 tonnes of medicine and various medical supplies	400,000	-
Turkey Red Crescent	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 20 trucks carrying 6,600 parcels of food items; 145 cubic meters of medicine and medical supplies (20-21 January 2009)	-	-
Turkey Red Crescent	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 3,300 parcels of food, 21 tonnes of medical supplies and 5,000 blankets	-	-
Turkey Red Crescent	PRCS	GAZA CRISIS: in-kind - 11,000 parcels of food, each parcel includes flour, sugar, rice, lentils, chickpeas, tea, oil and dry soup for 200,000 recipients	314,365	-
United Arab Emirates	UAERC	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 300 tons of medicines, medical equipment, food and other necessities to help affected populations	2,180,000	-
United Kingdom	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: To support humanitarian assistance in Gaza and protection activities for the civilian population across the Occupied Palestinian Territories	6,357,654	-
United Kingdom	IRW	Education	224,000	-
United Kingdom	IRW	GAZA CRISIS: Non-food items, psychosocial support, house repair, emergency school rehabilitation	976,852	-
United Kingdom	IRW	Humanitarian assistance	174,400	-
United Kingdom	OCHA	Support for an Information Officer to work in OCHA for 3 months	100,575	-
United Kingdom	UN	GAZA CRISIS: In-kind contribution and airlift of 3 armoured cars to facilitate safe assessments and relief delivery by UN agencies (including OCHA, WFP and UNRWA) as quickly as possible.	790,773	-
United Kingdom	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	GAZA CRISIS: to help rebuild Gaza and to provide humanitarian assistance (unallocated balance of total pledge of GBP 26.8 mn)	-	15,044,427
United Kingdom	Welfare Association	GAZA CRISIS: Expand health rehabilitation services for disabled people and their families in areas of high need	443,608	-
United States of America	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - syringes, tubes, gloves, x-ray film, tape, silk for sutures and bedding for Gaza health care facilities; providing food assistance thru WFP (package of 5 basic foods); 18,000 kg of plastic sheeting to cover broken windows (DFD-O-00-09-00069-00; TRN-C-00-09-00037-00)	334,442	-
United States of America	CHF International	To complete installation of street lights along all of the village roads, road shoulders, sidewalks in the West Bank village of Beit Ur Al-Tahta (in partnership with American Charities for Palestine)	200,000	-
United States of America	ICRC	GAZA CRISIS: Distribute emergency food assistance, provide medical assistance and temporary shelter, create temporary employment and restore access to electricity and drinkable water for people living in the Gaza Strip	6,000,000	-
Venezuela	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - 12.5 tons of medical items	-	-
Waatasemu Charity Association	Bilateral (to affected government)	GAZA CRISIS: in kind - ten trucks loaded with food stuff	-	-
Grand Total			141,656,204	19,376,330

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 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Total humanitarian assistance per donor (Appeal plus other*)

occupied Palestinian territory 2009

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	154,192,986	21.8 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	86,281,639	12.2 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	79,584,350	11.3 %	2,331,903
Carry-over (donors not specified)	41,506,636	5.9 %	-
Kuwait	34,000,000	4.8 %	-
United Kingdom	26,064,947	3.7 %	15,633,079
Saudi Arabia	25,796,884	3.7 %	-
Norway	22,487,189	3.2 %	-
European Commission	18,969,128	2.7 %	-
Sweden	16,279,310	2.3 %	599,520
Spain	15,672,092	2.2 %	-
Switzerland	14,995,768	2.1 %	58,317
Italy	14,008,417	2.0 %	-
Japan	13,608,896	1.9 %	-
Canada	13,555,314	1.9 %	-
Netherlands	12,612,198	1.8 %	-
France	11,482,588	1.6 %	-
Germany	10,541,127	1.5 %	-
Denmark	10,199,592	1.4 %	-
Qatar	10,100,000	1.4 %	5,000,000
Russian Federation	9,960,000	1.4 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	9,409,055	1.3 %	-
Belgium	9,005,740	1.3 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	8,897,806	1.3 %	-
Australia	8,517,172	1.2 %	-
Others	28,192,445	4.0 %	2,000,000
Grand Total	705,921,279	100 %	25,622,819

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 12 November 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VII: Summary of requirements, commitments/contributions and pledges (grouped by IASC standard sector)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2009

as of 12 November 2009

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

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

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	29,467,994	53,277,768	25,174,105	47%	28,103,663	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	15,542,129	41,114,700	49,759,969	121%	(8,645,269)	657,837
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	132,945,403	163,524,759	125,782,815	77%	37,741,944	-
EDUCATION	9,378,173	34,761,396	22,136,140	64%	12,625,256	-
FOOD	204,311,851	256,336,171	182,439,834	71%	73,896,337	-
HEALTH	37,238,834	81,639,173	42,440,440	52%	39,198,733	588,652
MINE ACTION	-	3,765,477	2,145,047	57%	1,620,430	-
MULTI-SECTOR	-	755,682	1,232,703	163%	(477,021)	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	14,837,218	20,196,906	5,034,536	25%	15,162,370	-
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	-	1,163,054	-	0%	1,163,054	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	31,173,281	0%	(31,173,281)	5,000,000
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	2,000,000	116,576,134	58,856,993	50%	57,719,141	-
WATER AND SANITATION	17,641,953	31,410,785	18,089,212	58%	13,321,573	-
GRAND TOTAL	463,363,555	804,522,005	564,265,075	70%	240,256,930	6,246,489

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 2009. 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

ACAD	Arab Centre for Agricultural Development
ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ACH	<i>Accion Contra el Hambre (Action Contre la Faim-Espagne)</i>
ACIS	Arabic Culture Information Society
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
AIRD	Association for Integrated Rural Development
AMA	Agreement on Movement and Access
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid
APIS	Agriculture Project Information System
ARIJ	Applied Research Institute Jerusalem
ASDPD	Al-Ahleya Association for the Development of Palm and Dates
ASMT	Area Security Management Team
ASPD	<i>Action Sociale pour la Paix et le Développement</i>
AUSTCARE	Australian Care for Refugees
CA	consolidated appeal
CAP	consolidated appeal process
CBO	community-based organisation
CCE	Centre for Continuing Education
CDP	Centre for the Defence of the Individual
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFTA	The Culture and Free Thought Association
CFW	cash-for-work
CHAP	common humanitarian action plan
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CHFI	Community Habitat Finance International
CISP	<i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i>
CMBM	Center for Mind Body Medicine
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</i>
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSD	Centre for Sustainable Development
CTCCM	Community Training and Crisis Management
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DCI	Defence for Children International
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DWG	Displacement Working Group
EAPPI	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ECS	Emergency Communication System
EFA	Education for All
EMDH	<i>Enfants du Monde - Droits de l'Homme</i>
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ER	early recovery
ERC	Emergency Relief Coordinator
ERW	explosive remnants of war
ESDC	Economic and Social Development Centre of Palestine
EU	European Union
EWASH	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	gender-based violence
GCMHP	Gaza Community Mental Health Project
GDP	gross domestic product
GoI	Government of Israel
GRAD	Gaza Response Activity Database

GVC	<i>Gruppo Volontariato Civile</i>
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HI	Handicap International
HRC	Human Rights Council
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
HWE	House of Water and Environment
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICAHD	The Israel Committee Against House Demolitions
ICLA	information, counselling, and legal assistance
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israel Defence Forces
IHL	international humanitarian law
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	international non-governmental Organisation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IR	Islamic Relief
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
IUED	<i>Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du Développement</i>
LACS	Local Aid Coordination Secretariat
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MAP-UK	Medical Aid for Palestinians-United Kingdom
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
MDM	<i>Médecins du Monde</i>
MDMCH	<i>Médecins du Monde - Switzerland</i>
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psycho-social Services
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
MoPAD	Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MSF	<i>Médecins sans Frontières</i>
MTRP	Medium-Term Response Plan
NAF	Needs Analysis Framework
NCCR	National Centre for Community Rehabilitation
NDC	NGO Development Centre
NEAPPI	Norwegian Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSS	Nutritional Surveillance System
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OGB	Oxfam – Great Britain
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OO	Overseas Onlus
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PA	Palestinian Authority
PAMS	Palestinian Assistance Monitoring System
PARC	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
PCATI	Public Committee Against Torture in Israel
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PCC	Palestinian Counselling Centre
PCHR	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
PCOA	Palestinian Centre for Organic Agriculture
PCWG	Protection Cluster Working Group
PECS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

PFPPA	Palestine Family Planning and Protection Association
PFU	Palestinian Farmers Union
PHC	primary health care
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PHO	Polish Humanitarian Organization
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Society
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
PNERRP	Palestinian National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza
PNGO	Palestinian NGO network
PoC	protection of civilians
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
PRDP	Palestinian Reconstruction and Development Plan
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PU	<i>Première Urgence</i>
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
PWD	persons with disability
RCS	Red Crescent Society
RCSD	Rural Centre for Sustainable Development
RELES	Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support
RH	reproductive health
RWDS	Rural Women's Development Society
SCC	Swedish Cooperative Centre
SC-Sw	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
TASC	Composting Unit of Thinnabeh Cooperative
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
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
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
UXO	unexploded ordnance
VIC	Vulnerability and Crisis Index score
WA	Welfare Association
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WASH MP	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Monitoring Project
WB	West Bank
WBWD	West Bank Water Department
WCH	War Child Holland
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSCR	El Wedad Society for Community Rehabilitation

Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organizations 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 organizations (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 mobilization 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;
- Prioritized 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 Organization 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 mobilization. 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.

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

**UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, NY 10017
USA**

**PALAIS DES NATIONS
1211 GENEVA 10
SWITZERLAND**