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UNRWA

Emergency Appeal 2006



Progress Report

A Palestine refugee woman, Rafah camp

Thirtieth Progress Report: January - June 2006

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Emergency Appeal 2006

Background

The first six months of the year witnessed a marked deterioration in humanitarian conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). The outcome of the Palestinian Legislative Council elections of January 2006 left the Palestinian Authority (PA) isolated and deprived of its main revenue sources, thus undermining its ability to deliver public services and pay state employees. Direct aid flows dwindled whilst the Government of Israel suspended the transfer of taxes which it collects on the PA's behalf¹. At the same time, the closure regime in Gaza and the West Bank – a root cause of the massive increases in poverty and unemployment rates amongst Palestinians since the start of the intifada - was further tightened². This had a commensurate impact on the flow of Palestinian labourers to Israeli markets and the passage of commercial goods and basic humanitarian supplies across borders.

These developments must be set against the backdrop of the previous five years. The Palestinian economy had already been decimated by the conflict and was highly dependent on donor assistance and taxation revenues transferred by Israel. Unemployment levels for the first quarter of 2006 rose to 31.1% percent (up from 28.4% at the end of 2006)³, but fell back to 28.6 percent by the end of the second quarter due to seasonal employment. Over with 44 percent of the population had fallen below the poverty line⁴. High poverty rates had translated into increased food insecurity, a gradual depletion of resources and the exhaustion of coping mechanisms as well as strained social support networks. Roughly half the population of the oPt received humanitarian assistance over the course of the *Intifada*, according to surveys by the University of Geneva⁵ and household dependency on aid therefore remained very high.

The PA's workforce of 155,000 staff (around 83,000 in Gaza and the remainder in the West Bank) constitutes between 29 – 37 percent of all employed persons in Gaza and 14 percent in the West Bank⁶. OCHA had estimated that approximately 25 percent of the Palestinian population in these areas is dependent on a PA salary, including 70,000 security force personnel. By the end of the second quarter, PA employees had not been paid a salary for nearly four months.

In 2005, an estimated daily average of 45,000 Palestinians – or approximately 10 percent of all employed Palestinians in the oPt - worked in Israel and settlements⁷. From mid-February 2006, only 15,000 labourers have been able to cross Erez each day. Passage for labourers from the Gaza Strip ceased on 12 March and by the end of the reporting period had not resumed.

In the West Bank, the construction of the separation barrier continued during the first half of 2006 and saw additional Palestinian communities severed from markets, land and livelihoods. Meanwhile, repeated and extended closures of the Karni crossing, the main commercial crossing point for the Gaza Strip, had led to food and fuel shortages and rationing of some commodities in Gaza. (See section below Obstacles Encountered). The Palestinian Trade

¹ Clearance revenues from Israel have previously represented up to two-thirds of total PA revenues. Gol has recently decided to divert some of these funds to cover water, fuel and electricity bills owed to Israeli companies by the PA and to pay for health referral services.

² As of 2 May, Karni crossing had been closed on 57 days in 2006, or around 47% of the year, compared with 19% and 18% in 2004 and 2005 respectively.

³ PCBS labour force survey, Q1 2006, according to the relaxed definition.

⁴ Economic update and potential outlook, World Bank March 15 2006.

⁵ IUED PPP report IX, page 127 (footnote)

⁶ IUED and PCBS survey data.

⁷ PCBS Labour Force Survey, Annual report 2005, including both Palestinians with WB ID and Jerusalem ID holders.

Centre (PalTrade) estimated export revenue losses to be \$500,000 - \$600,000 per day, or in excess of \$30 million since the start of the year.⁸ The World Food Programme noted that the price of basic commodities, such as oil, flour and sugar, rose substantially during the first half of the year.⁹ The outbreak of avian influenza in the Gaza Strip, which resulted in the culling of almost 400,000 birds without compensation to those dependent on income from the industry¹⁰, only served to exacerbate the situation.

These statistics were borne out in UNRWA's own experience of programme delivery. Over 100,000 refugees were on waiting lists for emergency employment programmes in Gaza in the first six months, whilst the number of applications for positions in the West Bank increased by 600% in March and April over and above the 2005 figures¹¹. Applications for cash assistance showed a similar trend. In April 2005 UNRWA's Relief and Social Services Department in Gaza received approximately 1,500 petitions for emergency cash assistance. By April 2006 that number had increased to 4,420. As a result of the steady deterioration in socio-economic conditions over the past 12 months, there remained a growing backlog of un-assessed cases¹² by the end of June.

By May 2006, UNRWA saw a pressing need to respond by extending its emergency provision for oPt to address the new situation through providing a basic social safety net of support to the most vulnerable Palestine refugees. Together with other UN agencies within the context of the Consolidated Appeals Process, a revised appeal was launched to raise funds to cover:

- Expanded emergency employment programmes to provide more jobs to more refugees over in the second half of the year;
- Provision of food to more eligible refugee families throughout the oPt;
- Distribution of additional cash grants to refugees meeting the eligibility criteria;
- Procurement of additional medical supplies and expand the reach of mobile clinics in the West Bank;
- Procure emergency supplies to ensure vital basic services such as water and sewage treatment can continue.¹³

This increased the call for funds from the original requirements of \$95.5 million by over 80% to \$170 million.

By the mid-point of 2006, UNRWA had received pledges for \$86.8 million, or 91% out of the \$95.5 million requirements set out in the original Emergency Appeal for 2006. Set against the revised Appeal, issued at the end of May, the picture was less optimistic with 51% pledged against the significantly higher target of \$170.7 million. By the end of June, the Agency had only received 20% of the contributions pledged.

⁸ OCHA, "Situation Report: The Gaza Strip," 3 May 2006. Available:

http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/opt/docs/UN/OCHA/Gaza%20Strip%20SitRep_03May06.pdf

⁹ WFP "Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM/M&E) Market Monitoring Report occupied Palestinian territory – oPt," 19 April 2006.

¹⁰ See Gaza Security update, 10 May 2006.

¹¹ JCP applications received in the West Bank during March and April 2005 were 491 and 700 respectively. The corresponding figures for 2006 are 3,000 and 4,000 respectively.

¹² At the end of April the department was faced with a backlog of 10,095 petitions, of which 75 percent (i.e. 7,600) are likely to be deemed eligible for assistance once social worker assessments have been completed.

¹³ For details of the Revised Appeal, May 2006, please see <http://www.un.org/unrwa/emergency/appeals/2006-RevisedAppeal.pdf>

Emergency Employment Creation

Aim:

- To alleviate the poverty associated with high unemployment through the provision of temporary work opportunities to unemployed refugees.

a) Direct Hire Objectives:

- Gaza Strip: To provide 2.4 million workdays through creating 8,000 short-term job opportunities for unemployed refugees from the Gaza Strip for a maximum contract duration of six months.
- West Bank: To provide 975,000 workdays through creating 21,000 one month job opportunities and 6,000 three month job opportunities for unemployed refugees in the West Bank.
- In both fields, to provide 30% of direct hire opportunities to female headed households.

Report on activity:

In Gaza Field, the Direct Hire programme works around four categories of employment:

- Short-term employment inside UNRWA covering a broad range of positions including teachers, labourers, medical staff, engineering and maintenance workers and positions in Relief and Social Services and administration. Collectively accounts for 76% of the programme.
- Graduate work experience including, teachers administrators and lawyers which accounts for 16% of the programme.
- Short term employment outside of UNRWA including instructors, administrative staff, sanitation labourers and guards representing 7% of the programme; and
- Emergency Employment Programme Administrative Staff including monitors, administrative staff, computer programmers and data entry clerks representing 1% of all job days generated.

The programme in Gaza was marginally behind the schedule envisaged in the original appeal by the end of the first half of the year having generated 1,074,589 job days. At the end of June, Gaza Field held 8,501 active contracts.

In West Bank, the programme is based on two categories only

- Short term employment inside UNRWA consisting for the most part of low skilled positions such as labourers (31% of the programme), guards (20%), sanitation labourers (12%) and school attendants (8%).
- Emergency Employment Programme Administrative Staff which again is a small unit which administers the programme.

The programme in the West Bank created 302,897 job days during the period, representing a shortfall against target which the field expects to make up during the second part of the year. Active contracts at the end of June in the West Bank was 3,882.



During the first half of 2006, over 20,775 contracts were offered under the direct hire sub-programme which collectively produced over 1.3 million job days. The wages paid for this work supported an average of 48,348 dependents in each quarter in the Gaza Strip and 26,349 in the West Bank.

b) Indirect Hire Objectives

- To provide
 - Within UNRWA camps, 30,926 workdays, for 2,577 labourers supporting 15,205 dependents (average of six dependents per breadwinner); and
 - Within other organisations such as Union of Agricultural Work Committees, Agricultural Relief and Palestinian Authority, 21,778 workdays, for 1,210 labourers supporting 7,238 dependents.

The sub-programme will therefore provide 52,704 workdays through 3,787 short-term job opportunities for unemployed refugees on a fortnightly and monthly rotation basis (depending on the task).

Report on activity:

No construction projects were started in the first half of the year and activity instead focussed on infrastructure repair and works related to improving environmental health conditions in refugee camps.

Between 1 January and 30th June, 51,546m² of pathways have been paved; 4,322m² of drains laid; 5,046m of retaining walls have been constructed; and 6,639 job days of cleaning non-garbage solid waste have been implemented in 15 West Bank refugee camps. A total number of 1,055 labourers were engaged in the project (Phase 8, Round 1). Overall, approximately 10,000 dependants directly benefited from activities.

In addition, infrastructure repair resulted in the paving of 820m of pathways and completion of 455m of drains in Jenin camp (US\$48,749), engaging 144 labourers.

A new emergency project, with an overall amount of US\$94,950, was launched by the Environmental Health Division (EHD) at the start of the year with the aim repairing water courses, sewage lines and other environmental health-related infrastructure in camps in the West Bank camps. During the reporting period, the following projects started according to the EHD plan for 2006, for an overall value of US\$37,221:

- Construction of storm water channel in Far'a Camp (total value US\$8,082)
- Maintenance of manholes and sewerage lines for 500 houses in Arroub Camp (total value US\$5,294)
- Construction of 10" sewer pipe line for 1,500 people and 250 houses in Jenin Camp (total value US\$8,145)
- Construction of storm water channel in Askar Camp (total value US\$15,700)

In addition, 85% of the vector control campaign (overall value US\$55,860) has been carried out in all West Bank refugee camps. The project generated 2,446 job days in the first half of the year.

During the first half of 2006, over 35,300 job days were created through the indirect hire sub-programme.

Emergency Food Aid

Aim

- To sustain the livelihoods of the most vulnerable refugee households through the provision of a food basket of basic food commodities to counter problems of economic access to adequate nutrition.

Objectives

- Gaza Strip: to undertake six rounds of food distribution to 135,000 families (625,050 persons based on average of 4.63 persons per family) in 2006 i.e., one round every two months.
- West Bank: to distribute two rounds of food to 75,000 households (450,000 persons based on average of 6 persons per family) in 2006 i.e., one round every six months.

Report on activity:

The following table illustrates food delivery activity for the period January to June in both Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Dates of Food Rounds	Parcels delivered	Families targeted	Est. individuals benefiting	Tonnes food delivered
Gaza Strip				
2nd January to 13th February	91,577	91,577	457,885	6,539.25
8 th April to 15th June	134,568	134,568	645,926	11,669.38
18th June to 30th June	26,953	26,953	129,374	3,127.65
Sub-total Gaza Strip	253,098	253,098	1,233,185	21,336.28
West Bank				
2 nd January to 30 th April	55,086	26,420	136,928	2,887.33
15 th May to 30 th June	98,777	47,112	245,132	5,063.31
Sub-total West Bank	153,863	73,532	382,060	7,951.64
oPt total	406,961	326,630	1,615,245	29,287.94

Shortfall against targeting delivery in the Gaza Strip was largely due to ongoing problems at the Karni commercial crossing through which UNRWA must bring imported food stocks. Karni was closed for approximately one day out of every three operating days during the period. For detail see section below Obstacles Encountered.

In the first six months of 2006, UNRWA delivered 406,961 parcels to 326,630 families. Since emergency operations began in late 2000, UNRWA has delivered 2.4 million food parcels in the West Bank and 3.4 million in the Gaza Strip – a total of over 5.8 million parcels.

Emergency Cash and in-kind assistance

Aim

- The aim of UNRWA's emergency cash assistance programme is to alleviate poverty among Palestine refugees through the provision of cash subsidies and household goods to the most vulnerable households.

Objectives

Gaza Strip:

- To distribute relocation grants to 2,421 households each month
- To distribute emergency cash grants to 1,700 households each month

West Bank:

- To distribute emergency cash grants to 1,500 households each month
- To distribute blankets (3,000), and kitchen kits (100) to a limited number of households
- To distribute school bags to 12,000 pupils from vulnerable households



Report on delivery:

In the Gaza Strip, UNRWA issued monthly relocation grants to 1,172 families (supporting 6,583 individuals in the process) in the first quarter, rising to 1,368 families (7,972 individuals) in the second quarter. These are families whose homes have been destroyed by Israeli military activity and who are presently waiting on Agency rehousing lists. A further 9,139 families were supported during the period with cash grants based on loss of income as a result of injury leading to incapacitation of the main breadwinner or due to long-term unemployment. Eighteen families were supported in the first half of 2006 due to the death of the main breadwinner and a further 18 families supported with cash payments to assist in post injury rehabilitation.

In the West Bank, cash payments were issued to 16,777 families (supporting over 100,000 individuals) on the basis of loss of income. Eleven families were assisted to reimburse damage to basic household effects and two families were assisted in the aftermath of fire and flood damage to their shelters.

In-kind assistance was provided as follows. In the Gaza Strip, 30 families were provided with blankets and mattresses. Twenty seven families were provided with floor mats and 21 families with replacement kitchen kits. In the West Bank, 22 families were provided with blankets and 22 with kitchen kits.

Health

Aim

- To alleviate the effects of closures on the health status of Palestinians, maintaining the health status of refugees living in the West Bank through facilitating access to primary health care services.

Objective

- To facilitate access to primary health care services, curative and preventive treatments through maintaining five mobile healthcare teams and establishing five fixed stations. An estimated 660,000 refugee patient consultations will be provided.

Report on delivery:

The five mobile health teams continued to render their services to the refugee and non-refugee population, prevented from reaching UNRWA health care facilities by the various checkpoints and movement restrictions. They offered a range of services on communicable and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, anaemia, osteo-arthritis, parasitic infections, infectious diseases as well as first aid to traumatised *intifada*-related patients. During the reporting period the mobile health teams were able to conduct 717 visits to isolated and remote villages where 67,234 patient consultations were carried out during the six month period.

Operations Support Officer Programme

Aims

- To reinforce and facilitate the maintenance of UNRWA's education, health and relief and social services programmes in the context of the emergency situation in the oPt.

Objectives

- To provide logistical support, facilitate access of humanitarian aid, and enable the Agency to respond quickly and help alleviate any undue suffering in the current crisis.
- To ensure the integrity and neutrality of the Agency's installations and programmes.

Report on delivery:

During the reporting period in the West Bank, Operations Support Officers (OSOs) continued monitoring the changing humanitarian conditions in refugee camps, towns and villages, to ensure that the Agency respond promptly and efficiently to changing needs. The Operations Office also assisted in negotiating the passage of UNRWA personnel, supplies and vehicles, including food convoys and ambulances, through military checkpoints, and continued to track and compile data on access restrictions regarding Agency personnel, vehicles and supplies. OSOs also continued monitoring UNRWA facilities to ensure that they are used only as intended and to assess any damages sustained as a consequence of hostilities.

Monitoring focused on the humanitarian impact of the first phase of the barrier in the Qalqilya, Tulkarem and Jenin districts. Approximately 200,000 people are affected by the first phase, having lost land, water and agricultural resources in the construction of the barrier itself and experiencing problems in accessing essential resources and services because of gate schedules and permit requirements. Monitoring is now extended to communities affected by the barrier in Jerusalem and Bethlehem areas, with specific attention to those localities that will be isolated in enclaves or in the seam zone, including Palestinian villages within the Gush Etzion block and Bir Nabala enclave north-west of Jerusalem. In Hebron area, and in particular in the areas located south of Yatta, OSO teams

have been monitoring land confiscations and bulldozing of agricultural land owned by Palestinians for the construction of the barrier. A joint study with OCHA on the agricultural permit system in Tulkarem and Qalqilia was completed and made public during the reporting period. The report can be accessed at www.humanitarianinfo.org/opt/.

Humanitarian monitoring also focused on Bedouin communities living in the Jordan Valley and Hebron Hills. Their livelihoods, traditionally based upon nomadic herding, have been considerably affected by IDF restrictions on land for grazing. As a result, Bedouins living in these areas, who are in large number registered with the Agency as refugees, are increasingly turning to UNRWA for assistance.

In Gaza, the full operation of the OSO Programme continued to be hampered by the security situation. Only one of the two international staff members assigned to the Operation Support Officer Programme in Gaza returned to the Field on 14 March, while the second international staff member has remained in Jerusalem, following the repeated attempts to kidnap foreigners and international staff members. The four area staff members assigned to the programme remained in Gaza.

Field visits were undertaken to Al-Seafa within the IDF declared "No-go" zone in order to assess the humanitarian situation of the approximately 250 residents in the area and to the Kerem Shalom cargo terminal, completing a survey on the logistic capabilities of the terminal. In conjunction with OCHA, a team visited the residents of the Swedish Village and conducted an over all assessment. In May and June, staff conducted field visits to families in Beit Hanoun and Al-Ma'ani, to the Bedouin village and to sewage sites in Gaza city, Khan Younis and Beit Lahia.

Humanitarian supplies were delivered to families in the closed military zone east of Beit Hanoun in coordination with the Relief and Social Services Department and access was facilitated for staff of the Field Engineering and Construction Service to carry out a damage assessment in the same area. The majority of families in the former enclosed area of Al-Ma'ani are refugees and most have difficulties coping; most men are unemployed and those employed by the PA have not received their salaries since March 06.

There are concerns about public health in the Bedouin village (Um An-Nasser); the nearby waste water treatment plant provides a natural breeding ground for mosquitoes and parasites and, increasingly, children are showing signs of digestive and respiratory health problems and skin diseases. Another problem is the vulnerability of the area and its people to IDF bombardments. The regular IDF artillery shelling over the last five months has affected the psychological wellbeing of the people, particularly of the children. The waste water treatment plant has been shelled on various occasions. The risk that a shell hits the sand dunes protecting the waste water plant from flooding is great and the consequences of this would be serious indeed.

The Municipality of Gaza City has asked UNRWA to act as an interlocutor to expedite the crossing of iron pipes into Gaza to avert serious problems with the city's waste water disposal. OSO and SA/DUO/G visited the sewage and pumping sites accompanied by representatives of the Special Environmental Health Programme and Gaza Municipality and prepared a report which allowed the issue to be raised with the IDF. Also sewage sites in Khan Younis were visited and a report on problems encountered by the Municipality has subsequently been prepared. Programme staff also coordinated a response to the reported shortage of water in Block 4, Beach Camp with SEHP and Gaza Municipality.

Obstacles Encountered

Karni Crossing

During the reporting period, Karni terminal was closed for a total of 58 working days. These prolonged closures had a number of direct consequences. Firstly, availability of goods in the market was restricted, adding physical access to food stocks to the existing problems of economic access and thereby heightening food insecurity. At the same time, the basic dry goods which make up the Agency's food basket in Gaza were delayed in entering the Strip causing disruption to UNRWA's food distribution programme. Local mills supplying flour were unable to make up the shortfall as their deliveries of wheat were likewise delayed for the duration of the first quarter of the year. The food round planned to begin distribution on 26 February 2006 was postponed until 8 April 2006 i.e., a delay of 41 days.

In addition to the delays in implementing programmed activity, a considerable backlog of empty containers developed on the Gaza side of the border during the reporting period. These containers are rented by the agency from Israeli port agents who apply punitive charges for late return. At the end of June, 203 empty containers were waiting to be delivered back to the port and charges of over \$900,000 had been incurred.

Humanitarian access incidents:

Over the 1st quarter of the year, the number of access problems at IDF and Border Police checkpoints affecting UNRWA West Bank staff members showed an increasing trend, yet no major change was recorded compared to previous months: 52 access problems were reported to the Operations office in the month of January; 61 in February; and 76 in March.

The number of access problems at IDF and Border Police checkpoints affecting UNRWA West Bank staff members showed an increasing trend during the months of April and May compared to previous months. Only by the end of the quarter (June 2006) a considerable decrease in access problems was reported. Overall, 88 access problems were reported to the Operations Office in the month of April; 147 in May; and 48 in June.

Access Summary	January	February	March	April	May	June
No. of incidents	52	61	76	88	147	48
(i) Delay	38	47	58	52	87	38
(ii) Return	13	13	18	36	48	4
(iii) Detained	1	1	-	-	-	-
No. of employees	163	593	602	829	1,142	136
(i) Delayed	130	496	558	419	801	102
(ii) Returned	30	95	44	410	225	8
(iii) Detained	3	2	-	-	-	-

Among the incidents above, the following are illustrative of the type of impact which the prevention of access produces for delivery of humanitarian assistance:

- on 4 February, 10 UNRWA staff members travelling from Tulkarm to Nablus were denied access at Beit Iba checkpoint;
- on 6 February, 10 UNRWA staff members travelling from Qalandia to Bethlehem were denied access at Qalandia checkpoint;
- on 8 February, 7 UNRWA staff travelling from Battir to the Field Office in Jerusalem were denied access at a mobile checkpoint on Route 60 north of the Tunnels checkpoint, allegedly as 6 of them are prohibited to use Route 60 being West Bank ID holders;

- on 14 February, an UNRWA bus carrying 50 staff members from Ramallah to the Field Office in Jerusalem was denied access at Hizma checkpoint;
- on 17 February, an UNRWA bus carrying 45 staff travelling from Bethlehem to the Field Office in Jerusalem was delayed for approximately 60 minutes at the Tunnels checkpoint;
- on 17 February, an UNRWA staff member was denied access at a mobile checkpoint near Bab Azhara gate while going to work at Jerusalem Health Centre;
- on 15 March, 14 UNRWA staff members traveling from Al 'Auja to Jericho were delayed for approximately 6 hours at Al 'Auja checkpoint;
- on 4 April 2006, 55 UNRWA staff members travelling from Ramallah to Jerusalem were prevented to cross through Hizma check point;
- on 12 April, an UNRWA mobile health team travelling from Jenin to Barta'a was delayed for approximately 70 minutes at Barta'a gate;
- on 19 April, 80 UNRWA staff members travelling from Hebron and Bethlehem to the Field Office in Jerusalem were denied access at Tunnels checkpoint;
- on 26 April, 52 UNRWA staff members travelling from Ramallah to the Field Office in Jerusalem were delayed for approximately 45 minutes at Beit El checkpoint;
- on 3 May, 110 UNRWA staff members travelling from Bethlehem and Hebron to the Field Office in Jerusalem were denied access at the Tunnels checkpoint and Al Walaja checkpoint. Twenty of them managed to pass from Wadi Nar checkpoint;
- on 9 May 50 UNRWA staff members travelling from Ramallah to the Field Office in Jerusalem were delayed for approximately 1 hour at a mobile checkpoint near Ar Ram;
- on 29 May, 22 UNRWA staff members travelling from Deir 'Ammar Camp to Ramallah were denied access at 'Atara checkpoint. The same staff members were delayed for approximately 2 hours at Wadi el Haramieh mobile checkpoint;

Jerusalem entry permits:

This issue continued to cause uncertainty and frustration for employees and Field management alike and continued to impact on field operations. At the end of the reporting period, 418 out of 490 employees or 85.3% of staff held valid entry permits. This represents a significant improvement to the picture at the end of the 2005 when the figure was 75%.

Similarly, after a worrying increase in denied permits for alleged security reasons at the end of 2005, the number of staff members denied permission to enter Jerusalem for alleged security reasons significantly decreased during the first half of the year, from 80 cases in January to 41 cases in May.

Annexes:

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- A. UNRWA Emergency Fact Sheet 1st and 2nd Quarter 2006
 - B. Spreadsheets: pledges and contributions received, all appeals, as of 30 June 2006.
 - C. Spreadsheets: expenditure report, 2005 Emergency Appeal; Combined expenditure report, earlier appeals.

Cover photograph:
UNRWA photo

UNRWA Emergency Activities Fact Sheet

January - June 2006

Category	Gaza Strip Q1	Q2	West Bank Q1	Q2	Total
Emergency Employment Creation					
Direct Hire					
Persons Hired	7,965 (73.8% m; 26.2 % f)	5,587 (85.6% m; 14.4% f)	3,341 (82.2% m; 17.8% f)	3,882 (79.7% m; 20.3% f)	20,775
Job Days Provided	526,134	548,455	145,886	157,011	1,377,486
Dependants Supported	55,000	41,659	24,552	28,146	83,146
Indirect Hire					
Community Projects Job Days Generated	N/a	N/a	14,935	17,989	32,924
Other projects Job Days Generated	810	18,581	550	1,896	2,446
Emergency Food Aid					
Parcels Delivered	91,577	161,521	55,049	98,814	406,961
Families Targeted	132,845	134,568	26,407	47,125	181,693
Est. Number of Individuals Benefitting	458,885	645,926	136,830	245,230	891,156
Tons of Food Delivered	6,539	14,827	2,885	5,063	29,315
Emergency Relief and Social Assistance					
Cash & In-Kind Assistance					
Family Beneficiaries	4,772	6,943	8,765	8,063	
Individual Beneficiaries	28,633	41,194	52,757	47,837	
Emergency Household Items					
Family Beneficiaries	24	6	18	26	74
Individual Beneficiaries	142	35	141	155	473
Emergency Shelter Repair					
Repairs Undertaken	0	34	N/a	N/a	34
Families Benefitting	0	56	N/a	N/a	56
Individual Beneficiaries	0	312	N/a	N/a	312
Emergency Health Services					
Mobile Clinics					
Number of Clinics	N/a	N/a	5	5	5
Patients Served	N/a	N/a	33,894	33,340	67,234
Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy					
Sessions	N/a	N/a	3,326	3,104	6,430
Patients Served	N/a	N/a	245	244	489
Environmental Health					
Truckloads of Emergency Waste Removal	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	0
Laborers Employed on Sanitation Works	1,739	1,110	N/a	N/a	2,849
Emergency Operations Support					
Operations Support Officers (OSO)	2	2	10	10	12
OSO National Staff	4	4	18	18	22