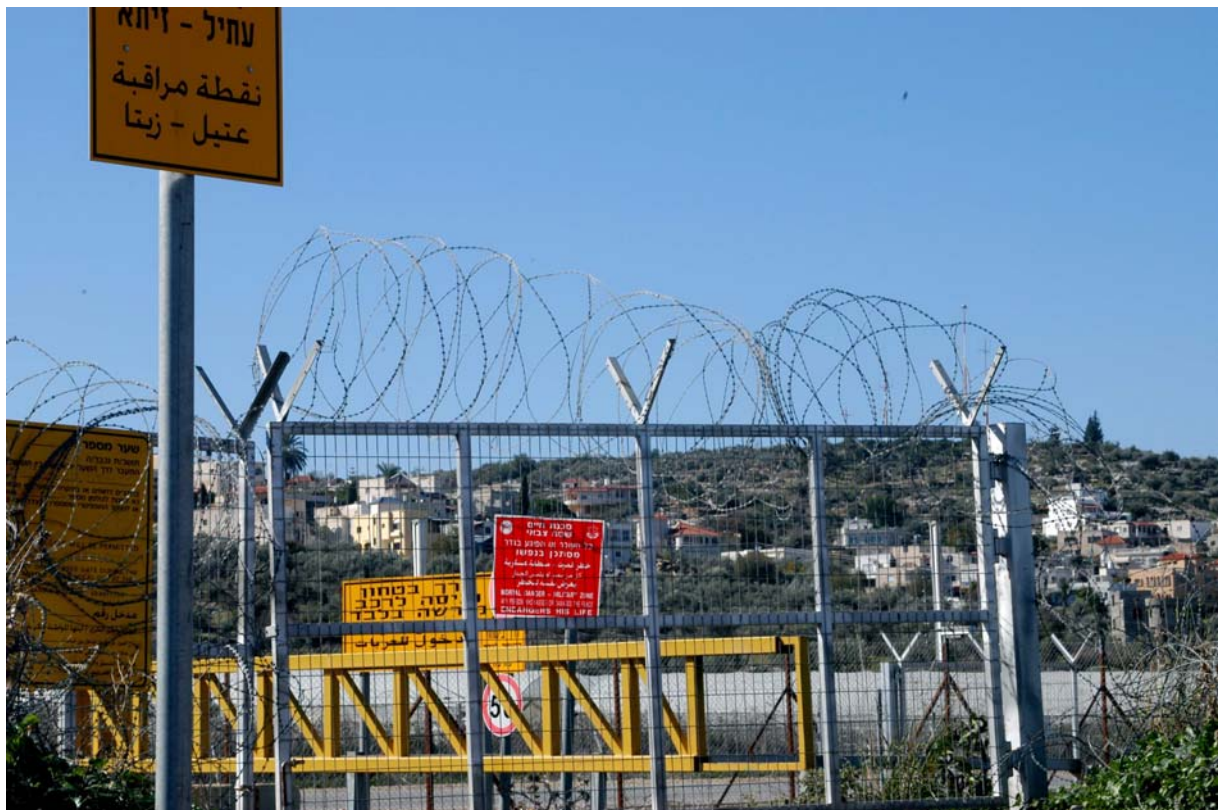




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UNRWA

Emergency Appeal 2007



Israeli checkpoint in Etel, West Bank

Progress Report

Thirty Second Progress Report: January - June 2007

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Emergency Appeal Progress Report

January – June 2007

Introduction

The first half of 2007 saw a dramatic shift in internal Palestinian politics. Several months of heavy internal clashes in Gaza, during which hundreds were killed and injured, culminated in Hamas's takeover of the Gaza Strip in June. This prompted President Abbas to dissolve the Palestinian National Unity Government, which had taken office in March, and install an emergency cabinet whose influence was effectively limited to the West Bank. With Hamas ousted from the PA, the Western aid embargo was lifted, opening the door for the resumption of direct assistance to the Palestinian Authority (PA). The Government of Israel (GoI) also announced that it would release hundreds of millions of US\$ in PA tax revenues held since Hamas's January 2006 election victory. Meanwhile, following Hamas's take-over, the GoI tightened access restrictions for persons and goods into and out of Gaza. At the end of the reporting period commercial crossing points lay idle, with access at best intermittent and restricted to supplies of fuel and basic humanitarian commodities. Approximately 6,000 persons remained trapped at the Egyptian side of Rafah crossing at the end of June, waiting for permission to return to Gaza¹.

The tightening of the closure regime had an immediate impact on socio-economic conditions and commercial life in Gaza. By the first week in July the Palestinian Trade Center was reporting that 80% of commercial establishments in Gaza had closed due to a lack of imported raw materials; it was further estimated that 66,000 private sector employees had been temporarily laid off². For its part, UNRWA was forced to put on hold \$93m of construction projects due to a lack of materials on the markets, whilst UNDP also had to suspend a number of projects. This will have a significant impact on unemployment levels in Gaza, which already stood at 32.3 percent during the second quarter of 2007, i.e. 10 percent higher than on the eve of the intifada in September 2000³.

A strike by public sector employees severely blighted the functioning of public services during the reporting period, particularly in the West Bank. PA employees had returned to work in mid-January, following four months of industrial action, but strike action by health workers resumed the following month. All PA primary and emergency health care services, with the exception of life-saving interventions, were suspended until the end of May, when a pay deal was struck. Municipalities in Gaza also went on strike for three days in April in protest at non-payment of salaries. This led to a build up of thousands of tons of solid waste on streets across Gaza.



¹ Source: PCHR, Gaza: <http://www.pchrgaza.org/files/PressR/English/2007/46.2007.html>

² PalTrade Gaza Private Sector Status Presentation - July 2007

³ PCBS Labour Force Survey, April – June 2007, according to the relaxed definition of unemployment. In West Bank, 22.6 percent of the labour force was out of work during the second quarter of 2007.

The West Bank remained divided into a number of geographical units and enclaves. In absolute terms, the number of checkpoints was higher than during 2005 and 2006, at a monthly average of 546 (compared to 518 in 2006 and 472 in 2005); the number of flying/random checkpoints was also high (average of 142 per week)⁴. The northern West Bank, in particular Nablus area, was particularly affected by movement restrictions. In all areas of the West Bank, Palestinians continued to face problems accessing health, education and social services, whilst economic, family and social activities were similarly curtailed.

The reporting period was characterized by unprecedented levels of internal Palestinian conflict, particularly in the Gaza Strip. During the first half of 2007 385 Palestinians were killed in internal violence in Gaza and a further 15 in the West Bank⁵. Around half of all deaths occurred in June.

In contrast, during the first four months of 2007 there was a marked reduction in Israeli-Palestinian violence; however, following the complete breakdown of the Gaza-Israel ceasefire in May, conflict once again flared up. In total during January – June 2007, 149 Palestinians were killed in direct conflict-related incidents; around two-thirds of these deaths were in May and June.

Palestinians consistently reported high levels of general insecurity: in a June 2007 survey conducted by Near East Consulting, 71 percent of West Bank residents and 66 percent of Gazans asserted that they felt less secure than before the Palestinian Legislative Elections of January 2006. The internal power struggle was cited as the main reason for their insecurity⁶.

The general insecurity in Gaza was highlighted by a spate of assassinations and kidnappings: BBC journalist Alan Johnston was abducted in March by the 'Army of Islam' and had not been released at the end of the reporting period. March also saw a machine gun attack on a convoy in which UNRWA's Director of Gaza Operations, John Ging, was traveling. As a temporary precaution, a number of UN international staff were relocated from Gaza and movement restrictions for those in place were stepped up.

Intense violence had a direct impact on UNRWA's operations at various times during the reporting period. Several schools and distribution centres, as well as UNRWA's Gaza Field Office and HQ complexes, were closed in mid-May as fighting raged in surrounding areas. Following the death of three area staff members during clashes in June, UNRWA was forced to suspend temporarily all but its emergency health and food programmes.

In the midst of increasing internal violence in Gaza, five Palestinians were killed and 25 others injured when a wastewater pool in Beit Lahia collapsed and flooded the Bedouin village of Um al Nasser in Northern Gaza. Approximately 2,000 residents were displaced and more than 100 refugee shelters were damaged. UNRWA coordinated emergency assistance efforts for the displaced.

By the end of June 2007 UNRWA had received pledges for \$120.8 million, or 49% of total financial requirements for the 2007 Emergency Appeal.
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⁴ OCHA-oPt Humanitarian Monitor, June 2007.

⁵ Source: OCHA-oPt Protection of Civilians summary data tables, July 2007.

⁶ NEC monthly bulletin on Palestinian perceptions towards politics and economics, June 2007
<http://www.neareastconsulting.com/surveys/all/files/pppjune07fin.pdf>

Emergency Employment Programmes

a. Direct hire

Aim: to relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of temporary work opportunities

Objectives January – June 2007

Gaza: the creation of 1,752,600 work days for 20,700 job holders (contract duration 3 – 12 months)

West Bank: the creation of 792,000 work days for 21,240 job holders (15,000 one month positions and 6,240 three month positions)



UNRWA has been providing temporary job opportunities to refugee families without a breadwinner under its emergency programme since January 2001, in an effort to strengthen household coping strategies and address severe income shortfalls. In both fields the bulk of placements are for unskilled job opportunities, with skilled, professional and graduate training positions in Gaza only.

Report on activity:

In **Gaza** UNRWA had planned a major expansion of its job creation programme (JCP) to address the deepening socio-economic crisis there. From a baseline of 8,500 rolling monthly contracts at the end of 2006, the Agency proposed gradual increases to reach a target of 22,500 by December 2007. Whilst UNRWA was able to expand its activities during January-June 2007, funding shortfalls limited the extent of this expansion.

By mid-year point, the Agency had hired 15,247 persons and created 1,221,278 days of temporary employment. Although somewhat below the target provision of 1.75 million workdays, this represented a 15 percent increase over the number of workdays created during the second half of 2006. The total included 1,118 Special Hardship Cases and 25 disabled persons. Including dependants over 100,000 persons were assisted, i.e. more than 10 percent of the total registered refugee population. Women held almost 30 percent of all contracts. A total of 11,797 contracts were active at the end of June, up 40 percent on the total at the end of December.

During the reporting period, the skilled component of the programme was expanded in preparation for the UNRWA Summer Learning and Summer Games initiatives. Approximately 4,000 teachers, remedial education worker and support staff were recruited to implement these special programmes, slated to run from June – August. The JCP also continued its work with the Gaza fishing community, which has been devastated by restrictions on access to the sea since September 2000. During the reporting period, guards were recruited to protect fishing equipment and property and almost 30,000 metres of nets were repaired.

External partners included municipalities, NGOs and community based organizations, where the majority of contractors were manual and unskilled labourers recruited as sanitation labourers. A small number of civil engineers and ICT specialists were also hired to help with the development of a computerized urban development plan.

The JCP programme continued to develop its information management system, improving recruitment, contracting and payroll processes and also strengthened project management and evaluation mechanisms.

The direct hire programme was also expanded in the **West Bank** during the first half of 2007. A total of 18,085 persons were hired - almost 30 percent of whom were women - for the two planks of the programme: short term employment within UNRWA and within municipalities and village councils. 745,447 job days were created, a 31 percent increase on the second half of 2006. Including dependents around 130,000 persons were assisted, close to 20 percent of the registered refugee population.

Summary of work created:

	TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT	NATURE OF WORK	JOB OPPORTUNITY DAYS PROVIDED
GAZA	Inside UNRWA	Unskilled	507,326
		Skilled	158,453
		Professional	7,827
	Graduate work experience	Graduate Training Programme	256,205
	Outside UNRWA	Unskilled	195,433
		Skilled	93,839
		Professional	2,195
SUB TOTAL			1,221,278
WEST BANK	Inside UNRWA	Unskilled	462,564
	Outside UNRWA	Unskilled	282,883
SUB TOTAL			745,447
TOTAL			1,966,725

b. Indirect hire (West Bank only)

Aim: to relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of temporary work opportunities, whilst improving living conditions through development of infrastructure

Objectives January – June 2007

West Bank: the creation of 37,680 workdays for 2,900 labourers (based on monthly and fortnightly rotations)

Through this component of its job creation programme, UNRWA provides short term job opportunities through contracts for labour intensive public works managed by camp popular committees and village councils across the West Bank.

Report on activity:

Between January and June 2007, a total of 19,238 job days were created for 1,104 labourers. A total of 11,653m² of pathways were paved, 693m of drains constructed and 938m² of retaining walls built in 13 West Bank refugee camps. Rehabilitation of sewerage and storm water channels and water networks in Jenin and Fara camps, and asphaltting activities in Fawwar camp, also began. The programme fell short of its targets due to underfunding.



Emergency Food Assistance

Aim: to alleviate problems of constrained economic access to adequate nutrition amongst refugees

Objectives January – June 2007

Gaza: Delivery of two rounds of food aid to 158,000 families (approx. 791,450 persons), covering an estimated 76% of recommended daily needs

West Bank: Delivery of two rounds of food assistance to 102,000 families (approx. 612,000 persons), covering an estimated 35% of recommended daily needs

Report on activities:

Both fields planned expansions to emergency food assistance programmes in 2007, in response to deteriorating humanitarian conditions. In Gaza, the Agency aimed to provide parcels covering 76 percent of recommended daily needs, up from 61 percent under the previous appeal, whilst in the West Bank, the Agency planned to increase the caseload from 82,000 to 102,000 families, with continued coverage of ~35 percent of daily requirements. In Gaza, UNRWA also planned to move from bi-monthly to quarterly distribution cycles and distribute food in individual rations, as opposed to family-size parcels.

UNRWA was unable to expand its programme in **Gaza**. The Agency continued to provide bi-monthly rations covering around 60% of daily needs to approximately 158,000 families. The Agency completed three rounds of food distribution, including the remainder of a round that began in late-November 2006 and a round of buffer stocks procured under the revised 2006 appeal. The size of the food parcel varied according to family size, with different sized parcels for families of 1-2 persons, 3-4 persons, 5-6 persons, 7-8 persons, 9-10 persons, 11-12 persons and 13+ persons.



During the reporting period, Karni crossing – Gaza's main commercial crossing point – was closed to containers for 44 days. It was completely closed from 12 June until the end of the reporting period, and UNRWA was forced to import commodities in pallets through smaller crossings at Sofa and Kerem Shalom. This cost an estimated additional \$250,000.

Underfunding also impacted on expansion plans in the **West Bank**. UNRWA completed the distribution of the final round procured under the 2006 revised appeal and distributed another full round to 94,423 families, slightly below the planned target of 102,000 families. Parcels covered an estimated 35 percent of daily needs for three persons, with families larger than three persons receiving multiple parcels.

In both fields, parcels included flour, rice, sugar, powdered milk, lentils and sunflower oil.

Food assistance was delivered during the reporting period as per the table below:

Dates of Food Rounds	Number of Parcels delivered	Number of families targeted	Estimated Number of individuals benefiting	Tons of food Delivered
Gaza				
1 January – 29 January	68,024	68,024	340,120	4,042
30 January – 5 April	158,795	158,795	762,216	15,214
22 April – 28 June	158,730	158,730	761,904	14,929
TOTAL	385,549	158,795	762,216	34,185
West Bank				
2 Jan – 22 February	126,602	67,037	298,006	6,583
7 March – 25 May	177,977	94,423	418,930	9,255
TOTAL	304,579	94,423	418,930	15,838

During the first half of 2007 UNRWA delivered food parcels to 253,218 families. Since the start of emergency operations in late 2000, UNRWA has delivered 4.15 million food parcels in Gaza and 2.98 in the West Bank.



Emergency Cash Assistance

Aim: to alleviate increasing poverty amongst Palestine refugees through the provision of cash subsidies and in-kind assistance

Objectives January – June 2007

Gaza: Distribution of cash grants to 38,500 households

West Bank: Distribution of cash grants to 21,000 households

Report on activities:

As a result of underfunding, cash assistance payments in **Gaza** have been suspended since late-December 2006, with the exception of relocation fees to families made homeless and a small number of payments for other needs authorized on an exceptional basis. In total, 2,669 families received rental assistance, 46 received assistance due to the death of the main breadwinner, whilst 169 were supported to cover the cost of post injury social care. Selective cash payments to 115 Special Hardship Case families were also authorized under the EA whilst 21 families received support for other pressing needs.

In total 3,020 families / 18,542 individuals were assisted and a total of \$1.2m was disbursed.

In the **West Bank**, a total of 16,130 families (90,000 persons) received grants to cover loss of income payments, whilst a further 156 families received financial support to cover the cost of damaged household items. A total of \$5.2m was disbursed to 90,759 individuals.

The following items of in-kind assistance were also issued to refugee families in both fields: 3,943 blankets, 3,333 mattresses, 326 tents, 59 kitchen kits and 309 mats. The bulk of this assistance was received by families affected by the sewage spill in Um El Nasser village in northern Gaza in late March and by winter floods in Jabalia camp and town.

Since UNRWA's emergency operations in the oPt began in late 2000, over \$56 million has been issued in emergency cash assistance.



Emergency Health

Aim: to guarantee access to primary health care services for Palestine refugees in the oPt, mitigating the impact of closures and responding to increased demand for services

Objectives January – June 2007

Gaza:	To purchase additional medical supplies and replacement equipment in anticipation of increased demand on UNRWA primary health care services
West Bank:	To improve outreach of services in isolated areas and those most affected by the Wall through the operation of six mobile health clinics and the establishment of a new health centre for refugees no longer able to reach Jerusalem
	To operate six mobile clinics in 60 remote locations for approximately 98,000 persons

Report on activities:



Health points in both fields continued to face increased demand for services during the first half of 2007, estimated at around 22 percent in both Gaza and West Bank over the same period in 2006. This was largely due to the continued economic distress faced by the refugee population, and the consequent continued increased reliance on free UNRWA primary health services. In West Bank, the strike by public sector workers, in response to non-payment of salaries, which was in force for around 100 consecutive days up to the end of May, as well as for several days during January and February, also contributed to increased demands on UNRWA services.

In both fields contributions were received for procurement of equipment and medical supplies.

In the **West Bank**, five mobile health clinics continued to provide a range of services for communicable and non-communicable diseases, namely diabetes, anaemia, osteo-arthritis, parasitic infections and infectious diseases, as well as first aid in

intifada-related incidents. Assistance was provided to refugees and non-refugees. A total of 730 visits were accomplished and 68,500 patients were seen, slightly below EA targets. The Agency did not open a sixth mobile clinic but continued to operate services in three fixed locations. Space was also rented for a fourth fixed clinic, which was due to become operational in the second half of the year.

The high demand on health services was extended to the hospitalization programme in the West Bank. If current trends continue, the Agency expects the financial shortfall to reach \$1 million by the end of 2007. Efforts were continuing throughout the reporting period to bridge the gap. In total, 13,993 patients received hospitalization support during the first half of the year. Contracts were signed with two new hospitals, whilst an existing agreement with another was cancelled.

Physio-therapy support was provided in both fields, in the form of exercises, heat and electrotherapy. In West Bank a total of 639 patients were treated and in Gaza 821, through 10,116 and 9,852 sessions respectively.

Building a Protective Environment (West Bank)

Aim: a pilot project to develop a protective environment in a West Bank refugee camp for refugee children and youth

Objectives January – June 2007

West Bank:	To support children and youth in Balata camp, Nablus and those working with them to formulate strategies, build capacities and implement projects to create a more protective local environment in the context of widespread protection failures
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Report on activities: no activities were carried out due to lack of funding.

Emergency Environmental Health (Gaza Strip only)

Aim: to prevent public health catastrophes in the Gaza Strip and ensure adequate water and sanitation services

Objectives January – June 2007

Gaza: To provide emergency relief and assistance to municipalities to ensure maintenance of vital public utilities



Report on activities:

UNRWA provided support to resource-starved municipalities in Gaza to enable the continuation of sanitation and waste water operations as follows:

- 4,000 litres of gas oil to Jabalia municipality to operate standby municipal generators to relieve shelters affected by flooding;
- 20,000 litres of gas oil to Nuseirat municipality and 20 sanitation labourers to assist in mosquito control in Wadi Gaza and other areas;
- vehicle spare parts to the Ministry of Public Housing and Works;
- sanitation tools to all municipalities.

Support to Community-Based Organizations

Aim: to ensure access to essential community services and activities for vulnerable refugees in the Gaza Strip and West Bank

Objectives January – June 2007

Gaza: To provide emergency financial support to community-based organizations across the Gaza Strip offering services to children and youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly and women

West Bank: To provide safe recreational areas in various locations for refugee children and youth, including persons with disabilities



Report on activities:

UNRWA introduced this intervention for the 2007 EA to ensure that cash-strapped community-based organizations, which offer support to the most vulnerable communities in Gaza and West Bank, would be able to continue to provide services and support.

No activities were carried out in the **West Bank** during the reporting period due to underfunding. In **Gaza**, efforts focused on a large-scale summer recreational programme, which began on 16 June⁷ for up to 200,000 children and young people in Gaza. Throughout the first half of 2007 UNRWA worked with expert local organisations to design quality interventions, aimed at providing an antidote, however small, to the daily cycle of poverty, lack of opportunities and violence that a significant proportion of Gaza's youth face. The initiative represents a first step in UNRWA's longer-term aim to support civil society in Gaza, by working with grassroots organisations that are able to deliver measurable results in improving the quality of life for Gaza's citizens.

⁷ These initiatives ran for 10 weeks until end-August.

Operations Support Officer Programme

Aim: to reinforce UNRWA's education, health and relief social services programme in the context of the emergency situation in the oPt

Objectives January – June 2007

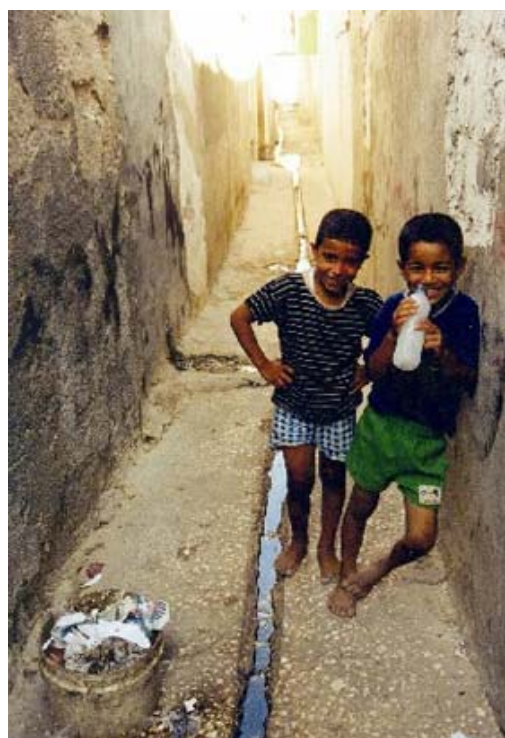
Both fields: To provide logistical support, facilitate access to humanitarian aid and enable UNRWA to respond quickly and alleviate any undue suffering in the current crisis

To ensure the integrity and neutrality of the Agency's installations and programmes

Report on activities:

In **Gaza**, OSOs continued to follow up on individual cases of humanitarian concern, including families who would normally be eligible for Special Hardship Case support but who cannot be assisted under this programme, due to austerity measures. OSOs also began to make referrals to UNRWA's JCP in Gaza, in cases of particularly severe need.

OSOs coordinated emergency response efforts to the Um El Nasser sewage spill in Northern Gaza on 27 March, when one of the banks of the emergency lagoon of the Beit Lahia Sewage Treatment plant gave way, causing a sewage spill that affected the predominantly Bedouin residents of Um El-Nasser village. Five persons were killed and 25 injured and more than 250 homes were damaged, with 2,000 persons forced to flee. Over 300 affected families received UNRWA assistance. UNRWA coordinated emergency response efforts for NGOs and other international organizations, providing temporary shelter, food, blankets, mattresses and hygiene kits.



Despite movement restrictions due to security concerns, OSOs conducted more than 175 installation inspections during the reporting period. OSOs also led community outreach action, in close coordination with UNRWA field office departments. A series of town hall meetings were convened across Gaza where staff discussed issues of concern with the refugee community.

In the **West Bank**, the core functions of the OSO programme continued, including monitoring humanitarian conditions and ever-changing access conditions and restrictions on movement and ensuring that UNRWA's emergency programmes respond adequately and efficiently to any perceived need for support. OSOs assisted with the movement of Agency personnel, vehicles and supplies into, out of and around the West Bank and intervened with the Israeli Army and police to safeguard the privileges and immunities to which UNRWA is entitled under international law. OSOs conducted 479 formal installation inspections during the reporting period. OSOs continued to conduct research on relevant issues and, in close conjunction with OCHA's oPt office continued work on a survey of 71 communities affected by the West Bank Wall.

Emergency Capacity

Aims: to strengthen the capacity of the Agency's emergency programme, including improved coordination, management and monitoring, emergency preparedness and contingency planning

Objectives January – June 2007

Both fields: To enhance planning, management and monitoring / evaluation of emergency activities through dedicated capacity at field and HQ level, in order to ensure that UNRWA is able to efficiently and effectively respond to increased demand for emergency services

To maintain consistent and coordinated planning and implementation of emergency programmes in the two fields, in accordance with UNRWA's programme activities in other areas of UNRWA's work

Report on activities:

In **Gaza**, emergency preparedness work continued, through the OSO-led Field Emergency Response Team initiative, aimed at defining adequate emergency response mechanisms and protocols in a range of sectors, including food aid, health, shelter, non-food items, and early recovery.

Restructuring of the JCP programme also continued, with several key positions, including programme manager, advertised and filled during the reporting period. A verification unit was established to ensure programme quality control, whilst three area offices in north, middle and south Gaza continued to function. The programme began to review its monitoring and evaluation system, with a view to increased focus on outcomes and outputs, including objectively verifiable indicators.

In the domain of education, a remedial education programme also began on 23 June for 55,000 pupils in grades four – nine, including lessons in Arabic, Maths and English.

In the **West Bank**, UNRWA participated in an inter-Agency contingency planning exercise involving UN partners. A series of training and professional development workshops were also held for emergency social workers, including on assessment, skills intervention and data collection, whilst focus groups were convened to examine capacity building requirements of social workers.

Funding was unavailable to establish a monitoring and evaluation unit, as planned under the appeal.

UNRWA also continued to monitor the socio-economic impact of the crisis, in particular on refugees, through continued cooperation with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

Obstacles encountered:

Ongoing deterioration of security situation

Escalating factional violence hampered UNRWA's regular and emergency operations in Gaza throughout the reporting period. Operations in 83 schools, as well as at a food distribution centre and the Agency's field office and Gaza HQ buildings, were halted on 6 February, whilst in mid-June, at the height of clashes between Hamas and Fatah, three of

UNRWA's five food distribution centres and seven of UNRWA's 18 health clinics were forced to close, as were more than 80 schools. All operations were briefly suspended on 14 June following the death of three area staff members, caught in interfactional crossfire.

Security concerns necessitated the relocation of a number of field-based international staff members for around three months. Several areas remained off limits at times during the reporting period, whilst all travel for remaining internationals was in armoured convoys.

Access restrictions

Closures continued to place a burden on operations. In Gaza, Karni crossing was closed for a total of 44 days during the reporting period and was closed completely from 16 June onwards, following the Hamas takeover. In the West Bank, UNRWA staff members reported 210 access problems, involving 1,112 staff members, or around one quarter of the workforce. These accounted for 897 lost hours, as illustrated in the following table:

Access Summary	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
No. of incidents	37	27	45	44	33	24
No. of employees	117	210	226	239	241	79
No. of hours lost	159	124	139	264	156	55

Figures only refer to reported incidents and are likely to cover a small fraction of UNRWA staff and activities in the Field. Statistics point to a wider problem of frequent access and movement restrictions, which apply to humanitarian workers as well as to the overall population. Around 20 percent (114) of WBFO staff members requiring permits to enter Jerusalem continued to be denied such permits.

Damage to installations

Eight UNRWA installations (including three schools, four UNRWA buildings and the UNRWA Gaza HQ) and UNRWA vehicles were damaged by factional clashes and/or reported Israeli military activity during the reporting period at a total estimated cost of \$2,700. In the West Bank further minor damage was reported.

Annexes:

- A. UNRWA emergency activities fact sheet, January – June 2007.
- B. Spreadsheet: pledges and contributions received, all appeals, as of 30 June 2007.
- C. Spreadsheet: expenditure report, 2007 Emergency Appeal; combined expenditure report, other appeals.

UNRWA Emergency Activities Fact Sheet

Category	Gaza Strip	West Bank	Total
Emergency Employment Creation			
Direct Hire			
Persons Hired	15,247 (70% male; 30% female)	18,085 (72% male; 28% female)	33,332 (71% male; 29% female)
Job Days Provided	1,221,278	745,447	1,966,725
Dependants Supported	86,739	128,124	214,863
Indirect Hire			
Construction Job Days Generated	n/a	19,238	19,238
Number of EPSS staff hired	n/a	1,245	1,245
Emergency Food Aid			
Parcels Delivered	385,549	304,579	690,128
Families Targeted	158,795	94,423	253,218
Est. Number of Individuals Benefitting	762,216	418,930	1,181,146
Tons of Food Delivered	34,185	15,838.00	50,023
Emergency Relief and Social Assistance			
Cash & In-Kind Assistance			
Family Beneficiaries	3,020	16,130	19,150
Individual Beneficiaries	18,542	90,000	108,542
Emergency Health Services			
Supplementary Staff			
Persons Employed	284	146	430
Mobile Clinics			
Number of Clinics	n/a	5	5
Patients Served	n/a	68,500	68,500
Hospitalization			
Patients Served	n/a	13,993	13,993
Rehabilitation and Physiotherapy			
Sessions	9,852	10,116	19,968
Patients Served	821	639	1,460
Emergency Operations Support			
Operations Support Officers (OSO)	6	10	16
OSO National Staff	5	19	24