

occupied
Palestinian
territory



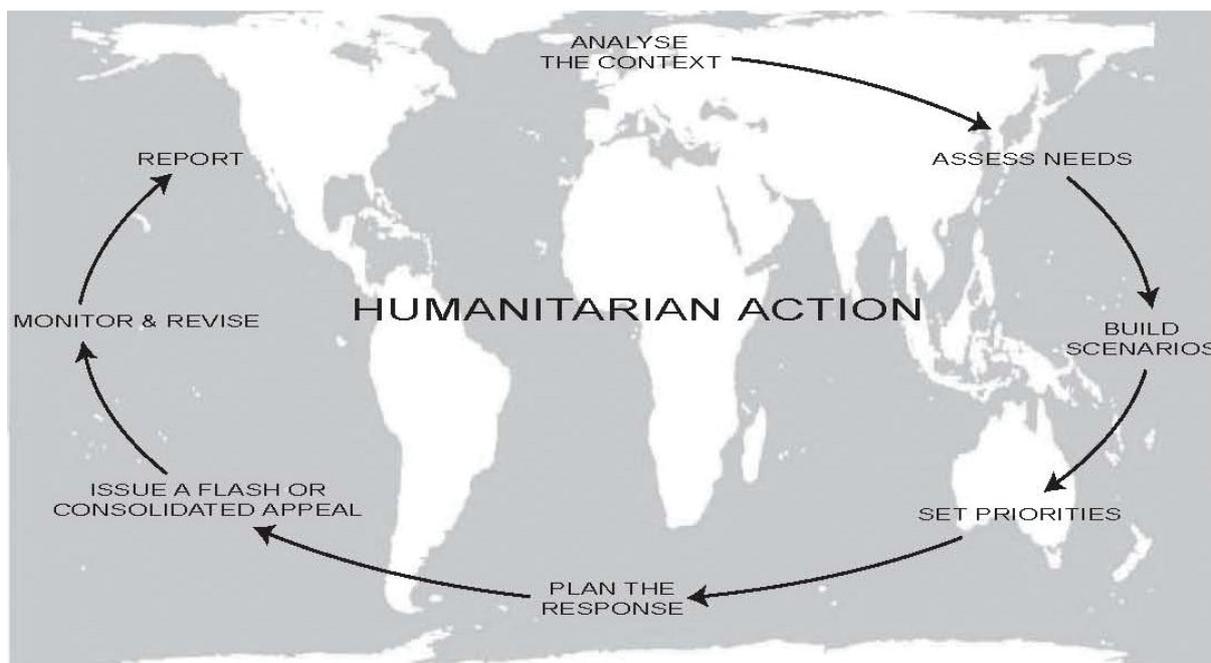
2011

Consolidated Appeal



UNITED NATIONS

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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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

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

Full project details, continually updated, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The vast efforts accomplished over the last few years by humanitarian actors, recent economic progress in the West Bank and in Gaza and a reduction in direct conflict-related casualties since January 2010 have provided some measure of relief for Palestinians living in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). However, in the absence of significant structural changes to the environment, and first and foremost a just and lasting peace and the end of the Israeli occupation, entrenched vulnerability remains a reality throughout the oPt. Indeed, the situation by the end of 2010 is characterized by on-going political stalemate, regular exposure to violence, continuing restrictions on access and movement, and persistent human rights violations, all factors leading to a protracted humanitarian situation. Macro-economic improvements conceal vast disparities on the ground, with increasing exposure to chronic poverty for many, and great concerns over longer-term prospects. They also fail to alleviate the protection crisis faced by most Palestinians, for whom few rights are ever secure.

In the West Bank, a reduction in the number of obstacles between select urban areas has yielded tangible commercial benefits, as has an improvement in law and order within Area A.¹ Restrictions on movement remain pervasive, however, notably in East Jerusalem, Area C and the seam zones, where access to social services and economic resources continues to be severely constrained. Unaltered restrictions on planning and development and unabated settler violence in particular constitute constant hardships for Palestinians. In Gaza, despite a partial easing of closure, many of the fundamental parameters of the blockade remain in place. While the June 2010 policy decision of the Government of Israel has resulted in a greater supply of consumer goods and the approval of some international construction projects, on-going restrictions on reconstruction material, exports and movement of people continue to hamper any meaningful economic revitalization, thereby maintaining large swathes of the population dependent on external aid.

In this context, the Consolidated Appeal (CAP) presents a strategy budgeted at US\$575,555,668², supported by 213 projects, including 147 from local and international non-governmental organizations and 66 from United Nations agencies. It focuses humanitarian efforts on the most vulnerable, and where the Palestinian Authority outreach is limited, namely the Gaza Strip, Area C, including the seam zones, and East Jerusalem. Response plans have been designed and priority interventions have been selected in consultation with the Palestinian Authority and on the basis of identified needs, cluster/sector capacity, and their contribution to protection and gender equality. In addition, the Humanitarian Country Team agreed that the implementation of CAP projects should support, where appropriate, the local economic fabric. Finally, the CAP 2011 reflects a significant commitment to increased strategic clarity and transparency, through the application of results-based approaches and terminology across all clusters / sectors.

It is essential to recognize, however, that the humanitarian strategy and projects presented in this CAP address only a portion of the needs in the oPt. Many of those needs require recovery and longer-term solutions within the framework of Palestinian national plans and other strategies, and a resolution of the underlying political conflict. Even within the current environment, organizations on the ground, donors and policy makers should make every effort to identify and support recovery opportunities, including in Gaza, by taking advantage of and building on efforts to date to increase capacities for self-reliance and protect livelihoods.

¹ The Oslo Accords between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) called for the phased transfer of power from the Israeli military and its civil administration to a Palestinian authority. In 1993 the parties agreed principles and two years later as part of the second Oslo Accord, also known as the 1995 Interim Agreement, specified details, including of a temporary administrative division of the West Bank into three zones, referred to as Areas A, B and C. Areas A and B make up roughly 38% of the West Bank: Area A includes the major Palestinian cities, and is under Palestinian civil and security authority. Area B comprises most Palestinian rural communities, and civil authority is under the Palestinian Authority, while security responsibilities are shared by both the Israeli and Palestinian authorities. Approximately 62% of the area of the West Bank is in Area C, where Israel retains authority over law enforcement and control over the building and planning sphere. Although the Oslo Accords called for the gradual transfer of power and responsibility in the sphere of planning and zoning in Area C from the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) to the Palestinian Authority (PA), this transfer was frozen in 2000.

² 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 current appeals page.

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Both humanitarian aid, as articulated in the CAP, and recovery interventions are necessary complements to the overall goal of a comprehensive political agreement that would ensure sustainable peace and development for all.

Basic humanitarian and development facts about the occupied Palestinian territory

		Most recent data	Previously
Population	oPt	4,048,403 (PCBS 2010)	3,767,122 (PCBS 2007)
	West Bank	2,513,283 (PCBS 2010)	2,350,583 (PCBS 2007)
	Gaza	1,535,120 (PCBS 2010)	1,416,539 (PCBS 2007)
	refugee population	1.9 million (PCBS 2010)	1.6 million (PCBS 2007)
Economic status	GDP per capita	\$1,389 (2009)	\$1,340 (2008)
	Official consumption rate poverty rate – Gaza	33.2 (2009)*	51.8 (2007)
	Official consumption-based poverty rate - West Bank	15.5 (2009)*	19.8 (2007)
Health	Crude death rate per 1,000 population – oPt	3 (MoH 2009)	3.9 (2006)
	Gaza crude death rate	3.5 (MoH 2009)	4.7
	West Bank crude death rate	2.6 (MoH 2009)	4
	Maternal mortality	38 per 100,000 live births (MoH 2009)	--
	Under-five mortality	27 per 1,000 (UNICEF 2007)	38 per 1,000 (UNICEF 1990)
	Life expectancy	70.5 male and 73.2 female (MoH 2009)	70.2 male and 72.9 female (MoH 2008)
	Number of health workforce	13,826 (MoH HR 2009)	13,624 (MoH 2008)
	Measles vaccination rate (for one year old children)	>99% (MoH 2009)	99% (UNICEF 2007)
Food and nutrition	Prevalence of under-nourishment	16% (UNDP HDR 2009)	--
	Under five children overweight	5% (UNDP HDR 2009)	--
	Food insecurity – oPt	38.5% (SEFSec 2009)	38% (2007)
	Food insecurity – WB	25% (SEFSec 2009)	25% (2007)
	Food insecurity – Gaza	60.5% (SEFSec 2009)	56% (2007)
WASH	Average consumption of potable water (litres/person/day)	73 - West Bank (PWA 2009) N/A for Gaza	62 - West Bank 52 - Gaza (OCHA 2008)
Other vulnerability indices	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	3/3	2/3
	UNDP HD score and ranking	0.737; 110 th out of 178 (UNDP HDR 2009)	0.731; 106 th out 177 (UNDP HDR 2007)
	IASC Early Warning – Early Action rating	Red Alert	Red Alert

* Recently released figures by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for 2009 Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (PECS).

Table I: Summary of requirements (grouped by cluster/sector)

<p>Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2011 as of 15 November 2010 http://fts.unocha.org</p>

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

Cluster/sector	Requirements (\$)
AGRICULTURE	39,501,132
CASH FOR WORK AND CASH ASSISTANCE	173,807,749
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	21,063,798
EDUCATION	16,938,320
FOOD SECURITY	204,141,651
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	22,206,039
PROTECTION	42,241,853
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	21,868,404
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	33,786,722
Grand Total	575,555,668

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

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2011 as of 15 November 2010 http://fts.unocha.org
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
ACF	12,804,500
ACPP	1,397,126
ACS	445,000
ACTED	2,390,327
ADA (PARC)	1,805,660
AEA	439,790
AEI	660,630
Al Zahraa	156,027
ARIJ	2,452,844
ASDPD	180,000
AVSI	360,000
Birzeit University (BZU)	875,000
CARE International	9,120,000
Caritas Switzerland	600,000
CISP	2,371,900
COOPI	4,172,790
CRIC	1,460,000
CRS	492,712
CTCCM	222,400
Danchurchaid	1,350,000
Diakonia, Sweden	674,100
ERF (OCHA)	-
FAO	12,776,000
Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	600,000
GCMHP	320,000
GVC	7,141,557
HaMoked	707,415
HelpAge International	1,541,990
HI	699,000
HWC	310,650
ICAHD	150,000
ICC	207,600
IPCC	982,000
IRW	4,304,619
JCW	65,700
JUHOUD	234,000

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Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
LRC	1,309,758
MAP	412,922
MDM	1,020,000
Medico Intl.	235,330
Mercy Corps	4,500,000
MERLIN	609,878
Near East Foundation	138,888
NRC	7,457,910
OCHA	7,140,133
OHCHR	704,386
OVERSEAS-Onlus	657,000
OXFAM GB	5,976,671
PAH	1,990,538
PCATI	100,000
PCHR	502,325
PCOA	381,170
PMP	1,038,360
PU	2,715,000
RI	734,000
SC	11,672,462
SCC	1,875,000
SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,825,000
Secours Islamique	940,304
SJEH	803,771
SYF	565,000
TdH - IT	779,000
Terre Des Hommes	894,008
UAWC	1,068,990
UCODEP	3,657,000
UNESCO	808,596
UNFPA	2,103,620
UN-HABITAT	1,581,567
UNICEF	17,735,279
UNIFEM	478,748
UNMAS	493,820
UNRWA	332,638,989
WCH	200,000
Welfare Association	975,450
WFP	78,679,151
WHO	3,684,307
Grand Total	575,555,668

2. 2010 IN REVIEW

2.1 Changes in the context

The context in 2010 presents a contradictory picture, with progress in some areas, notably public order in and movement between urban centres in the West Bank and the increased flow of certain goods in Gaza, and serious setbacks in others, such as renewed protection threats, the further isolation of East Jerusalem and Area C, and on-going restrictions on the movement of people, exports and large-scale reconstruction in Gaza. Developments in the overall political and security environment, which remains volatile, have also not fundamentally altered the humanitarian situation, and the response remains constrained by various obstacles and by deteriorating funding levels.

Difficult resumption of the political process: After months of proximity talks, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Government of Israel (GoI) resumed direct negotiations in September, under the auspices of the United States and supported by the Quartet³, with the goal of achieving an agreement within a year. In parallel, the Quartet recognized the state-building progress of the Palestinian Authority and noted the World Bank's assessment of readiness for statehood at any point in the near future. However, the negotiations were quickly undermined by the expiration, on 26 September, of the partial freeze on settlement construction, and efforts to overcome this obstacle have not yet produced a resumption of dialogue. Efforts to achieve political progress were also challenged by increased risks of violence perpetrated by groups opposed to the peace process and resultant attacks on civilians or clashes with Israeli and Palestinian Authority security forces. Escalation of fire exchanges on the Gaza border and armed attacks in the West Bank as the talks resumed indicate that this threat is very real. An intensification of violent incidents would have concrete implications on the security of humanitarian beneficiaries and staff, and could lead to further restrictions on their access and movement.

Stabilization of macro-economic conditions: The Palestinian economy showed continued signs of improvements, with reduced deficits, positive growth and stable inflation, as a result of on-going reforms and significant external assistance. As noted in the September 2010 meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, such gains remained both dependent on predictable and timely budget support and unsustainable in the absence of significant changes to the environment, including the restrictions on movement of goods and people in and out of the occupied territory. The severe restrictions placed on movement of goods and persons between the West Bank and Gaza has also affected Palestinians' ability to contribute more significantly to their recovery.

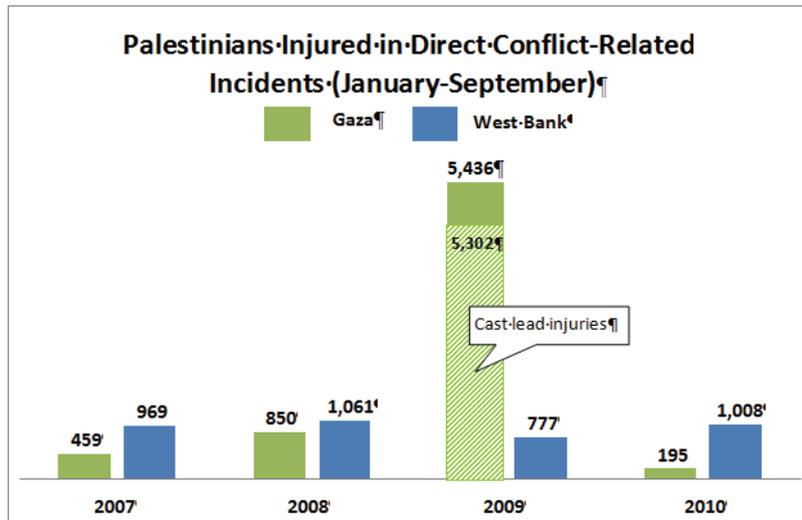
Uncertain recovery in commodity prices: After a calamitous year in 2009 during which the humanitarian consequences of the global food crisis were acutely felt, commodity prices in 2010 displayed, in general, a downward and less volatile trend. While such a change provided some relief on the ground, both in terms of accessibility of food in local markets and budgets for humanitarian organizations, nominal price levels remained significantly higher than pre-2008 food crisis levels. In particular, the price of wheat flour decreased from 2009 levels, but remained higher than the average 2005 price by more than 40% in the West Bank and 63% in the Gaza Strip, with similar trends observed for staple foods such as rice and sugar. During the summer of 2010, with a number of natural disasters in major food producing countries, international market prices resumed a steep upward trend, leading to spikes in international market prices in August 2010. This includes the price of fodder, which has jumped 30%.⁴ If sustained, high prices will further erode the purchasing power of the poor and increase exposure to food insecurity in 2011.

Unstable security environment despite a decline in large-scale violence: There was a significant decrease in security incidents between Israeli forces and Palestinians, including armed factions, especially following the violence experienced in Gaza and southern Israel in early 2009. An uneasy

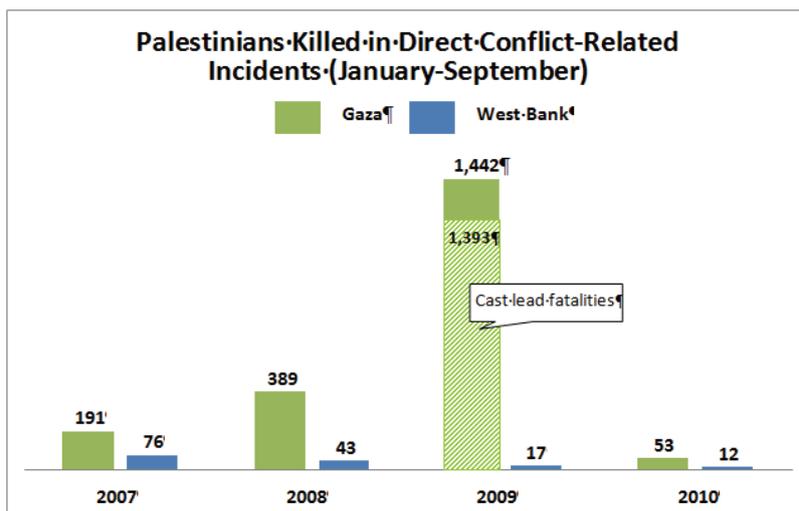
³ The Quartet is composed of the United Nations, the United States, the European Union and Russia.

⁴ Current fodder prices are \$346/metric ton (MT) in the West Bank and \$ 340/MT in the Gaza Strip. Before the fires in Russia during the summer, the maximum price of fodder in the oPt was \$240/MT. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 26 Oct 2010.

calm broadly persists between Israel and Gaza while in the West Bank the Palestinian Authority's continued security efforts have strengthened law and order in the areas where it has some degree of control. The environment remained nonetheless volatile, with recurring instances of rocket launches from Gaza, Israeli airstrikes in the Strip, Israeli incursions throughout the oPt, including areas officially under Palestinian Authority control, clashes during demonstrations against the Barrier and settler violence. Between January and 30 September 2010, there were 65 Palestinians killed in direct conflict related incidents, including one woman and 64 men, and 1,203 injured, including 78 women and 1,125 men. The lack of significant progress in bringing charges against responsible persons continued to undermine confidence in the rule of law.



Settler violence in particular continued unabated, amidst a lack of accountability. As of 30 September 2010, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) had recorded 206 incidents resulting in casualties or property damage, including the destruction of olive trees and shelter. This marks a significant increase from the figure of 109 incidents reported at the same time last year.

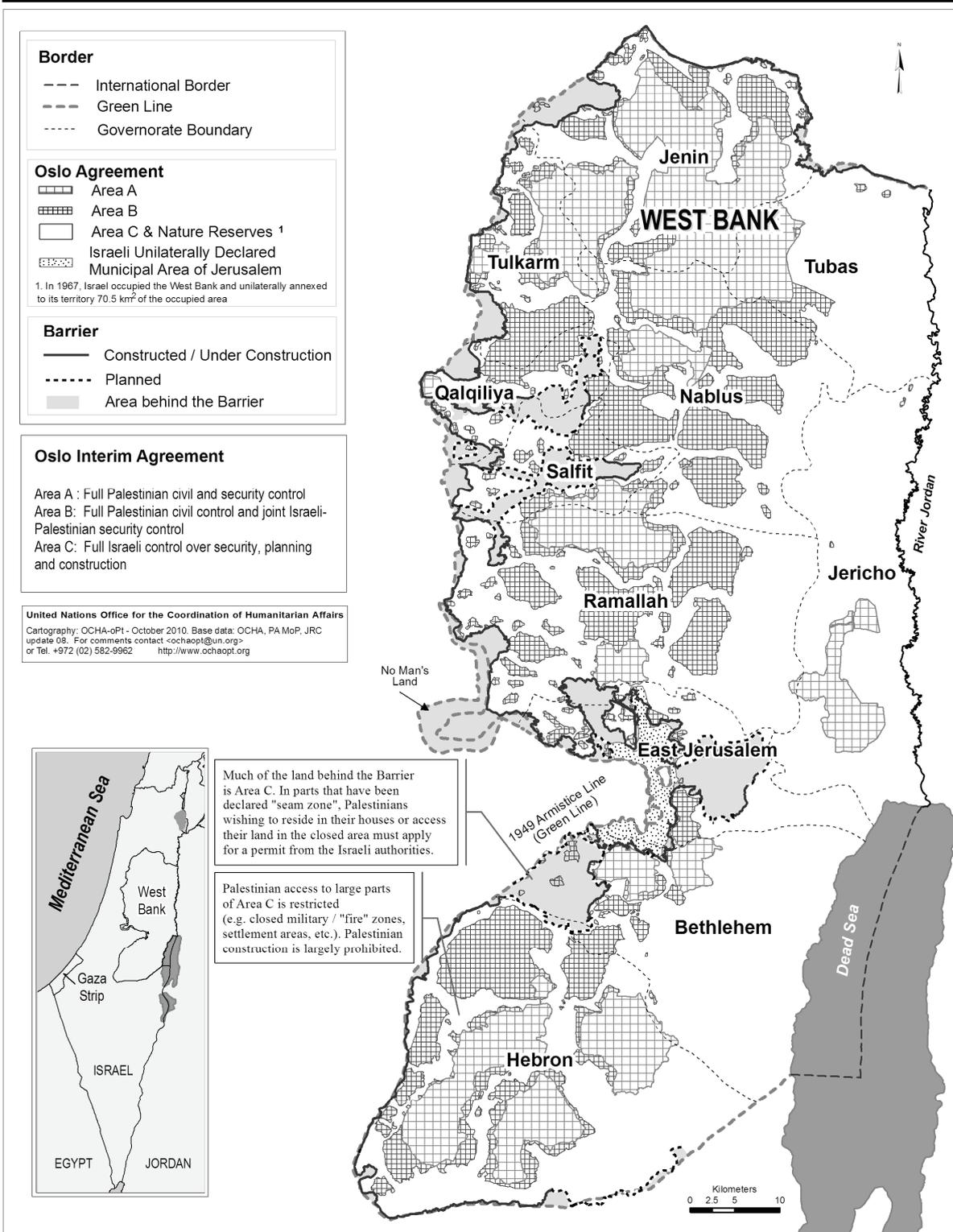




United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

occupied Palestinian territory
Restrictions on Palestinian Access in the West Bank
 CAP 2011 - Consolidated Appeal Process

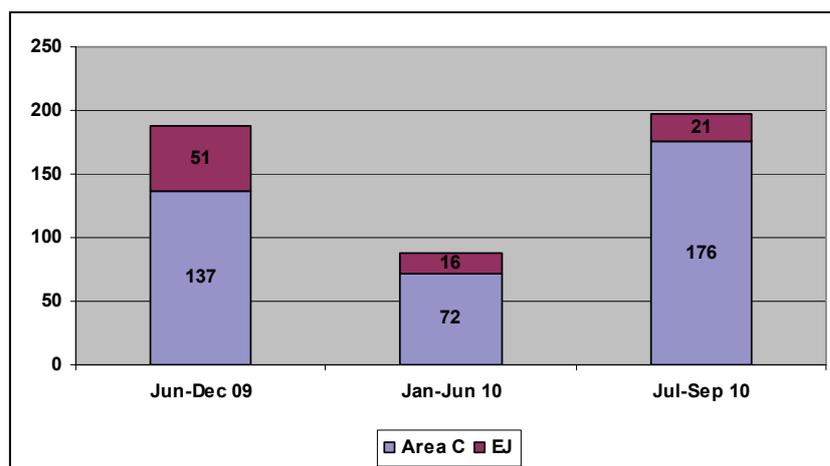
October 2010



Increased movement capacity in the West Bank, with crippling exceptions: 2010 saw a marked improvement in Palestinians' and Israeli Arabs' ability to move around the West Bank, notably within and between urban areas. The number of obstacles put in place by the Israeli authorities, including checkpoints, road blocks and other measures to prevent or control movement, stood at 509 at the end of September 2010, compared to 571 at the end of 2009⁵. Those measures, along with Palestinian reforms and economic aid, contributed to increased economic activity and the losses experienced since 1999 are painstakingly and very slowly being reversed. There was no improvement, however, in East Jerusalem and Area C, including the seam zones and the Jordan Valley. On-going restrictions on access to land, social services, and economic opportunities maintain both occupied areas in a chronic state of arrested development, with deteriorating living conditions and increased vulnerability. One of the major restrictions on movement relates to the Barrier, approved in 2002. While little new construction took place in 2010, the route of the Barrier cutting deep into the oPt away from the Green Line continued to exact a heavy price on the daily life of many Palestinians⁶, especially following the expansion of the permit system to the central and southern areas between the Barrier and the Green Line, which considerably affects farming activities such as pruning, fertilizing and pest and weed management.

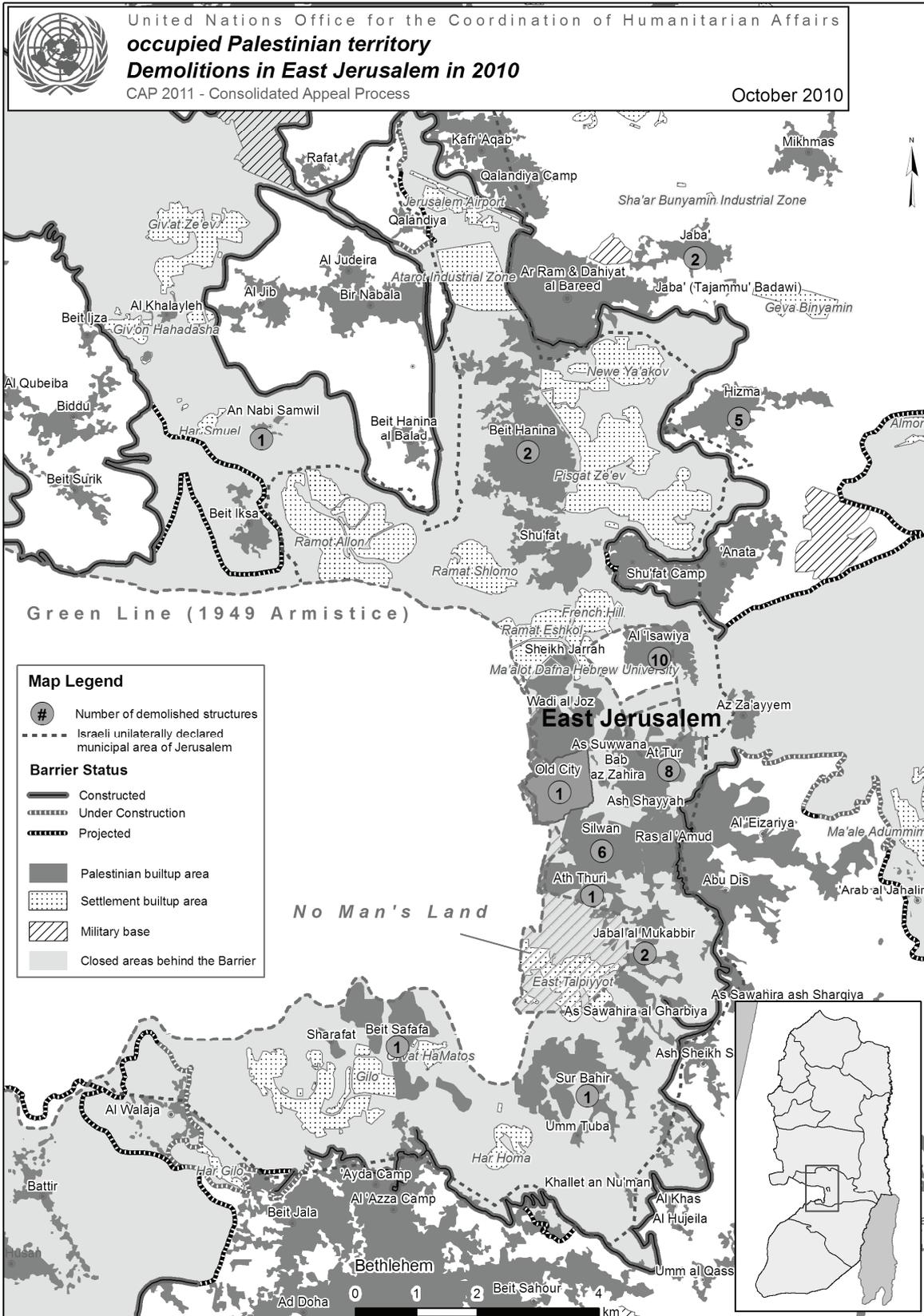
Shrinking living space for Palestinians due to additional demolitions and evictions: In addition to access restrictions, East Jerusalem and Area C, including the seam zones, remained the site of numerous demolitions and evictions that are undertaken within a complex, unpredictable and ultimately costly and discriminatory planning framework. In Area C, following a period of relative restraint during the first six months of the year, demolitions and evictions picked up pace during the summer, with 197 demolitions and evictions between July and September 2010, resulting in the displacement of 147 people, including 71 children. In East Jerusalem, 40 people, including 21 children, were evicted, and 33 structures were demolished. In East Jerusalem as in Area C, there was no substantive amelioration of the planning and building regime to ensure safe, adequate and permanent housing conditions. Many of the demolitions after June 2010 targeted commercial and livestock-related structures, which severely undermined the livelihoods of pastoralist families living in already precarious conditions. This problem is and will continue to be exacerbated by natural population growth which will further intensify the crowding pressures faced by Palestinian families in the absence of a credible solution to improve the planning and building regime without displacing populations from their areas.

Demolitions in the West Bank since June 2009



⁵ This number does not include "flying" checkpoints erected across the West Bank by the Israel Defense Forces.

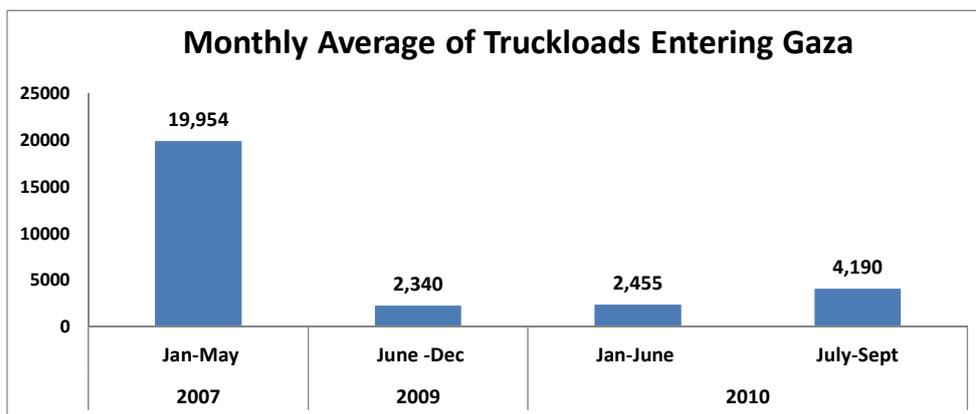
⁶ Ibid.



Continuous lack of infrastructure for service provision in Area C: The reduction in obstacles did not lead to any fundamental change in Palestinians' right and ability, in Area C and in the Jordan Valley in particular, to build vital infrastructure for essential services, including adequate, weather-proof shelters or schools with basic facilities. The process for obtaining permits for such infrastructure remained unchanged, with no alterations to geographical restrictions on Palestinian development in the form of closed military zones, state allocation and designated green areas. As aforementioned, as of 30 September 2010, the Israeli authorities had demolished 248 structures in Area C, including 88 tents/houses due to lack of valid permits, leading to the displacement of 293 people, including 127 children.

Increased but insufficient entry of goods into Gaza: 2010 marked a slight improvement in the quantity and diversity of goods and material being allowed into Gaza to support humanitarian and reconstruction activities. This improvement was due, in part, to sustained advocacy from humanitarian and diplomatic partners. During the first six months of the year, the average number of truckloads entering the Strip every month rose to 2,455, compared to 2,340 in the last six months of 2009, which is a 4.7% increase.

On 20 June 2010, following intense international pressure in the wake of the flotilla incident, the Government of Israel announced a series of measures designed to ease the flow of goods and humanitarian staff into Gaza. While the new policy has indeed resulted in further increases in the entry of goods and material, it has not changed most of the fundamental parameters of the blockade. The number of truckloads entering Gaza between July and September constituted less than a fourth of what was moved into the Strip in the first five months of 2007. Israel cites continued concerns over smuggling of weapons, firing of rockets, the prolonged captivity and denial of humanitarian access to Israeli Staff Sergeant Shalit, and a desire not to "strengthen Hamas" as grounds for its continued restrictions. While cognizant of Israeli security concerns, there are concerns that closure weakens the moderate socio-economic and political fabric in Gaza, promotes a smuggling economy, facilitates measures of increased control by the *de facto* authorities, and weakens internal Palestinian efforts to maintain socio-economic and institutional links. Unless the crossings are completely reopened in a secure environment, allowing, *inter alia*, full resumption of export flows and legitimate business activity, the socio-economic stranglehold on Gaza will continue to stifle its recovery and development potential and maintain most of its population dependent on humanitarian aid.





October 2010



No changes to restricted areas in Gaza⁷: The additional restrictions on land and sea access put in place by the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) in the wake of Operation Cast Lead in 2009 have stayed in place, unaltered. The land along the border with Israel remained a no-go area for Gazans, with Israel citing security concerns to deny almost all access within 1,000 to 1,500 metres of the border. Enforcement by the IDF consists primarily of warning shots. However, 52 Palestinians were killed and another 195 had been injured as of 30 September 2010 in violent incidents in these areas, including 21 civilian deaths. Sea access continued to be restricted to three nautical miles, with fishermen at risk of fire from Israeli naval forces. In 2010, three Gazans died and five were injured when their boats came under fire off the Gaza shores. Israeli security policies to combat militant threats have left an estimated 17% of the total land mass, including 35% of Gaza's agriculture land and 85% of the maritime space provided for in the Oslo Agreements, inaccessible, directly affecting 178,000 people.⁸ The economic losses are immense and the humanitarian consequences all too real, with many families adopting very difficult coping mechanisms such as reduced food consumption.⁹

⁷ OCHA Special Focus: Between the Fence and a Hard Place: The humanitarian impact of Israeli-imposed restrictions on access to land and sea in the Gaza Strip | August 2010. http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_special_focus_2010_08_19_english.pdf

⁸ Ibid. This includes approximately 113,000 people affected by such measures in land areas, and 65,000 people affected by restrictions to maritime areas.

⁹ Ibid.

Recurring interference in humanitarian assistance: While the capacity of humanitarian staff to provide assistance benefited from the absence of large-scale violence, humanitarian organizations faced increased challenges in the form of interference within Gaza, and restrictive administrative measures imposed by the Israeli authorities. The new administrative requirements included logistical fees on individual trucks entering the Strip, temporary confiscation of goods, office raids and closures, and momentary questioning or detention of staff. A few organizations experienced destruction of infrastructure. In particular, United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) summer camps were twice the target of arson attacks.

At the same time, a number of Israeli administrative measures continued to affect humanitarian access. Although some international reconstruction projects were approved in the Gaza Strip, the approval, coordination and verification mechanisms remained burdensome and limitations on crossings capacity delayed implementation. Movement of people in and out of Gaza also continued to be limited and unpredictable. The ability of national staff to travel in and out of Gaza worsened after the Israeli Security Cabinet statement of 20 June 2010. For the period January - June 2010, a monthly average of 76% applications for staff to travel in and out of Gaza were approved. However, the approval rate dropped to 53% for August and September.¹⁰

Similarly, humanitarian personnel faced on-going limitations on their capacity to enter East Jerusalem. Complex coordination requirements also led to restrictions on ambulance movements to respond to needs in East Jerusalem, especially during violent incidents. The planned handover of Jerusalem periphery checkpoints to the Israeli Crossing Points Administration, who impose stricter policies, will significantly affect humanitarian access. A decision in early 2010 to alter the visa status of non-governmental organizations (NGO) and restrict their ability to operate in East Jerusalem in particular was later rescinded. However, in September, new visa-related challenges emerged, including increased application delays for Gaza-based staff and denial of visas for family of international staff.

Reduced funding for humanitarian actions: As of 15 November, the 2010 CAP was 50% funded, compared to 70% at the same time the previous year (for the 2009 CAP). With humanitarian budgets coming under pressure from the global economic slowdown and a number of large-scale crises throughout the world, the decreased funding for the oPt has reduced the humanitarian community's ability to implement a number of critical interventions. As a result, some projects have either been removed altogether from humanitarian plans, or have been reduced in scope, with few development initiatives funded to provide long-term alternatives.

2.2 Humanitarian achievements and lessons learned

2.2.1 Achievements against 2010 strategic objectives

Strategic Objective 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.

Food security

Food security partners undertook a range of activities such as general food distributions (staple and fresh food), food voucher distributions, school snacks, as well as food-for-training (FFT) and food-for-work (FFW) initiatives. Overall, more than 882,000 refugees and 350,000 non-refugees received food assistance in Gaza, with an additional 300,000 children participating in school feeding programmes. In the West Bank, partners provided food assistance to more than 436,000 non-refugees and 62,945 refugees, with 75,000 non-refugees receiving in-school food assistance.

In the process of delivering humanitarian aid, cluster/sector partners participated in the Social Safety Net Reform in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), with a particular focus on

¹⁰ Access Support Team database, OCHA.

strengthening targeting and eligibility criteria for support. Food security partners also made greater use of joint analysis, producing the World Food Programme (WFP)/OCHA special report on the humanitarian impact of Israeli imposed restrictions on access to land and sea in the Gaza Strip in August 2010, the follow-up baseline survey for the WFP/UNRWA assessment on food security of herding communities in Area C conducted in July 2010, and the FAO/WFP Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey Report (SEFSec) carried out by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in July/August 2010. Partners have identified the harmonization of assistance packages as an important methodological area for improvement in 2011.

Agriculture

Sector activities benefitted 10,206 households, or over 59,000 Palestinians, through the rehabilitation of 2,860 *dunums*¹¹ of greenhouses and 5,175 *dunums* of open fields; distribution of 1,643 metric tons (MTs) of fodder, and inputs for 490 home gardens and backyard production units. In response to the severe impact of water scarcity on agricultural livelihoods over the last three years, sector partners also rehabilitated 143 cisterns for water harvesting. Despite these interventions, gaps remained for farmers and herders affected by the Barrier, seam zone, military areas, and settlements in the West Bank and the Israeli border in Gaza. Gaps also remained in protecting livelihoods dependent on fishing or home gardens and backyard production, and support for rain-fed and fodder crops. While overall coordination and timeliness of information sharing markedly improved in 2010, the sector recognized the need for more consistent and detailed updating of the Agriculture Project Information System (APIS) database, more systematic use of sex-disaggregated data, and continued cooperation with other sectors to ensure commonalities. Common approaches towards beneficiary inclusion in humanitarian planning and implementation, and gender equality programming also require further efforts, building on 2010 commitments.

Cash-for-Work (CFW) / Cash Assistance

Overall, it is projected that by the end of 2010, members of the sector will have covered the distribution of \$89.8 million through 102,000 CFW opportunities, thereby contributing to local development and the protection of community assets and services. While national NGOs did not request funding through the CAP, it is important to highlight their active participation as implementing partners for most projects. The assistance was delivered based on a range of unified approaches including type of activities, wages¹² and beneficiary criteria.¹³ Differences remained in other areas, such as contract duration, and there was recognition of the need for a common definition of vulnerability and for joint impact measurements with the Food Security and Protection sectors/clusters.

Health and Nutrition

In line with its objectives of greater outreach to underserved areas, the cluster improved access to health for 73 marginalized localities (an estimated 160,000 people), based on partnerships between a number of agencies to provide standardized, free-of-charge mobile medical services to populations. As a result, approximately 12,000 children and 10,000 women received treatment and micronutrient supplementation. In Gaza, mobile clinics visited schools and assessed the hearing of 150 children per day. Non-communicable disease referral centres opened in Dheisheh Camp (southern West Bank) and Nablus (northern West Bank) and provided services to 5,000 refugees. By September, the cluster was implementing 13 projects throughout the oPt, reaching 270,905 beneficiaries. Experience in implementation revealed that the integration of preventive and curative services within the health care provision models used by partner agencies greatly improved the quality of care and beneficiary satisfaction.

Health and Nutrition Cluster partners also developed a unified and standardized system for monitoring referrals out of the oPt and registering restrictions on movement of medical teams. By the third quarter of 2010, 25% of referred male patients and 15.5% of female patients were denied referral

¹¹ 1 dunum = 1,000 m² (0.1ha)

¹² Average NIS60 daily for unskilled and NIS75 for skilled

¹³ The focus is on unemployed adult breadwinners of large families not receiving MoSA or UNRWA welfare assistance, with priority given to vulnerable groups such as women-headed households or those suffering from direct international humanitarian law violations.

permits to Israel. While this marked a decrease from 2009, there was an increasing trend of denying or delaying referrals for male patients aged 19-40.

Critical gaps remained in the provision of services to populations in Area C, notably following the suspension in April 2010 of operations for 25 mobile clinics due to funding gaps, thereby significantly reducing access to health for approximately 70,000 people. The cluster also recognized the need for common criteria of vulnerability and health service provision standards to further improve targeting, and for more effective systems for data collection and analysis among partner organizations.

Shelter

While most of the extensive damage to homes and infrastructure throughout the Gaza Strip remained unaddressed, there was significant progress in providing transitional shelter, including rental assistance to 1,781 families, and repairs to shelters with minor damages. By the end of 2010, it is estimated that all shelters that suffered minor damages as a result of Operation Cast Lead will have been repaired. Emergency shelter assistance was also provided to families affected by flood and post-Cast Lead conflict-related destruction. Non-food item (NFI) stockpiles were replenished, although not to the level identified in the Inter-Agency Emergency Contingency Plan for Gaza. Funding gaps, however, resulted in limited progress for the preparation of the longer-term reconstruction phase of Gaza, especially related to community consultation, surveys and skills development. A number of agencies not involved in the CAP process, including the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, also provided significant shelter assistance, including to the non-Operation Cast Lead caseload. Almost all of the repair and rehabilitation activities which took place during 2010 were undertaken through cash assistance and the use of a combination of recycled materials from war damaged houses and materials available in the open market in Gaza.

Throughout the year the shelter actors successfully adhered to common standards, using the Shelter Sector Reconstruction Guidelines, which were developed by the technical working group as guiding principles for repair and reconstruction. However, the tracking and coordination of the distribution of NFIs, especially those items cross-cutting into other sectors, such as water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health, proved more challenging. Sector coordination as a whole in Gaza improved despite minimal resources. While the Shelter Sector has a good understanding of the technical needs through the on-line Unified Shelter Sector Database (USSD), there is limited disaggregated data available for the most vulnerable. Identification of the most vulnerable groups and a better understanding of the non-Cast Lead-related shelter issues, impact assessments and sector advocacy are priorities for sector coordination during 2011.

Education

In a context of limited funding and continuing operational obstacles, the Education Cluster focused on remedial courses for over 10,000 vulnerable children, providing relevant basic teaching materials to 228 schools, and training over 200,000 teachers, students and community members in special needs and emergency education. The cluster is still working to complete a number of initiatives, pending funding, before the end of 2010, including the rebuilding and rehabilitation of educational facilities to increase classroom space and safety, and to support early childhood education. Critical gaps remained however. Over 5,000 students will not attend school this year in East Jerusalem due to on-going classroom shortages. In Gaza, a large part of the damage inflicted on schools has not yet been addressed due to the blockade on reconstruction materials. In addition to these gaps, the cluster has recognized the need to improve education advocacy messaging, and increase cooperation with other clusters. Emergency preparedness plans also need to be updated.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WASH Cluster members implemented over 400 humanitarian actions, reaching out to approximately 1,753,000 men and women. These interventions ranged from sewage network repairs, benefitting over 533,000 people, to improved WASH facilities in schools for over 90,000 children, emergency provision of drinking water, and installation of pumps for storm-water drainage benefitting

approximately 200,000 men and women. Efforts covered the entire Gaza Strip while, in the West Bank, focused attention was paid to water-scarce southern Hebron.

Environmental drainage and household sanitation along with solid waste management still remained critically underfunded sub-sectors. Furthermore, despite some improvements in the flow of goods allowed into Gaza, the on-going blockade of Gaza restricted the entry of essential spare parts and materials. Similarly, the delays in approvals and permits stalled the implementation of a number of projects designed to improve access to water supplies for vulnerable people in Area C.

The WASH Cluster Coordination Cell supported the coordination processes for general information sharing, identification of common vulnerability indicators, collation of assessments, targeted capacity-building measures for local NGOs, and disaster risk reduction through contingency planning, preparedness and prepositioning. The WASH Cluster provided thematic support for inter-cluster initiatives on water scarcity (Water Scarcity Taskforce in West Bank) and water quality (United Nations Environmental Programme [UNEP] Response Taskforce in Gaza). The cluster also compiled guidance on various humanitarian imperatives and agreed cluster objectives and approaches in the form of WASH TIP Sheets. Looking forward, a specific focus on rights-based approaches to WASH, including gender mainstreaming within projects, needs to be ensured. There is a recognized need as well for strategic support to projects with inter-cluster dimensions (e.g. grey-water treatment and re-use for food) and for greater cluster participation in development coordination mechanisms, based on the recognition that WASH issues, including environment degradation, know no time or spatial boundaries.

Protection

The Protection Cluster provided legal assistance across the oPt, including 574 cases regarding the suspension of grants for reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed during Operation Cast Lead; 11 public interest cases addressing property confiscation and challenging the route of the Barrier, house demolitions, home, school and infrastructure demolition orders, allowing approximately 6,000 people to remain in their homes; 247 housing, land and property cases; and 393 freedom of movement cases. In all cases where full legal representation was provided to beneficiaries facing house demolition or forced eviction, the orders for demolition or eviction were frozen.

In Gaza, psycho-social support was provided to approximately 41,628 girls, 51,813 boys, 31,155 female youth, 30,755 male youth, 1,620 women, 2,214 men and 252 elderly persons. In addition, four counseling points for children and two psycho-social support centres for children opened, and 20 family centres operated in 20 communities across Gaza, with one case management team in each centre. In the West Bank, over 110,600 children, 326 ex-child detainees, 50 youth, and 507 adults (45% women, including women prisoners and victims and survivors of gender-based violence) benefited from counseling and/or other kinds of psycho-social support. Legal and psychological support was also provided for all women inmates in Palestinian Authority reform and rehabilitation centres in the West Bank and in Israeli prisons. Critical results were also achieved in the provision of legal representation for administrative detainees.¹⁴ Protection Cluster partners also ensured regular protective presence at, and monitoring of checkpoints and agricultural gates and for children on their way to school throughout the West Bank.

A range of training sessions were organized for lawyers on housing, land and property law and application of International Humanitarian Law (IHL); for community members on legal aid, housing, land and property rights; for teachers on child stress and trauma management and social workers on reproductive rights, psycho-social support and referral skills. Four Community Protection Committees were set up and trained on emergency preparedness and legal issues related to displacement in Gaza; two Child Protection Committees were established in Gaza and through the established referral

¹⁴ HaMoked's representation of administrative detainees during all judicial and legal proceedings resulted in 42% of their clients being released from administrative detention or had their status changed as opposed to the national average of 7%.

mechanism within these committees, 98 cases were detected and referred for psycho-social and mental health support and health care.

Mine action interventions continued, including unexploded ordnance (UXO) risk education/safety briefings and training of trainers (ToTs) to over 5,110 people including 1,224 women. Explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams deployed for over 2,000 assessments of UXO threat level in properties and 215 EOD tasks led to sharp decrease in the number of UXO-related civilian casualties since the deployment of the United Nations Mine Action Team-Gaza Office (UNMAT-GO).¹⁵

Several lessons learned must be highlighted. In implementing its humanitarian response in 2010, legal aid organizations came under significant pressure due to a lack of trained specialist lawyers who can provide quality legal assistance. As a result, and in the context of increasing demolitions in East Jerusalem and Area C, many individuals have had little option but to seek assistance from expensive private lawyers. Capacity-building of lawyers and law graduates is a crucial outstanding need. Community child protection mechanisms cannot be sustainable without strengthening child protection systems at the community level and local community-based organization (CBO) capacity. Furthermore, Community Protection Committees should be set up through existing community structures and be connected to local schools. Strengthening the capacity of school counselors in child protection mechanisms in this regard is highly recommended. In addition, a strong positive correlation has been noted in Gaza between children's psycho-social well-being and positive attitude toward schools and increased school performance. Integration of psycho-social programming into community-based child protection network referrals is essential. The cluster has also identified the need to increase psycho-social support to the Bedouin communities in the West Bank. In addition, the cluster recognizes the need to further strengthen local partner capacity and increase awareness and sensitization of mental health and psycho-social needs, especially among the male population. Increased sharing of best practices and use of mapping tools and referral systems would also strengthen the effectiveness of the response. Finally, it is acknowledged that information about vulnerable groups identified by the Protection Cluster could better inform the needs assessments for all other sectors/clusters. In this regard, cross and inter-cluster coordination should be a constant focus.

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen the protective environment for civilians in the oPt through increased advocacy for the respect of IHL and human rights law, particularly focusing on freedom of movement and access, and by active protective programming.

The Displacement Working Group brought humanitarian partners together to work on mitigating the threat of and responding to displacement as a result of evictions and demolitions. Sub-working groups worked on legal aid, technical planning and surveying, and advocacy, and an emergency livelihoods response funding mechanism was established to respond to livelihoods-related needs of households and communities who are victims of evictions and demolitions.

The Area C Response Plan was further developed and implemented. There was an inter-agency effort to highlight priority humanitarian projects in Area C which have been stalled because the required permits are not being issued by the Israeli civil administration.

To further strengthen the effectiveness of human rights advocacy efforts, a mapping of actors who monitor and report on rights violations will need to be undertaken along with standardized response systems/referral pathways. These initiatives should help improve overall coordination of advocacy work and information management. Greater capacity of data providers for the children and armed conflict monitoring and reporting mechanism (General Assembly Resolution 1612) is another area where further efforts are required in the coming year.

¹⁵ Composed of the UN Mine Action Service, the Mines Advisory Group, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency and Global Medic.

Strategic Objective 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 the gaps and priorities.

In 2010, humanitarian agencies and organizations built on the success achieved in 2009 when the cluster system was credibly activated in the oPt. Cluster leadership became more predictable and reliable, as well as the commonly accepted platform for the coordination of projects and activities, and the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues. This was reflected in the development of the 2011 Consolidated Appeal and the vetting panels which transparently identified priorities and reduced initially proposed project requirements by over \$100 million. Moreover, the inclusion of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) endorsed gender marker tool in the preparation of the plan and supporting projects has led to significant increase in projects adequately reflecting gender dimensions and concerns. Inter-cluster coordination and regular reporting by cluster leads to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and to the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) remains uneven, which, in turn, affects opportunities for improved collaboration on issues of inter-cluster concern.

In addition to existing activities and tools such as Socio-economic and Food Security Monitoring System (SEFSec) and APIS, the humanitarian community initiated a number of processes designed to strengthen the evidence base for planning, implementation and monitoring. In preparation for the CAP 2011, all clusters participated, between May and July 2010, in OCHA-facilitated workshops on Results Based Management. These workshops, organized in both the West Bank and Gaza, focused on the need for clusters to reach a shared understanding of needs, based on updated, reliable and comprehensive data, with sex- disaggregated information.

A number of clusters increased efforts to agree on common performance indicators, identify the relevant baseline information, and ensure systematic reporting against those indicators. The WASH Cluster in particular further developed its WASH Monitoring Programme for the use of baseline indicators, using agency-led surveys (e.g Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations- *Gruppo Volontariato Civile* [FAO-GVC], *Action Contre la Faim* [ACF]) and OCHA data sets, including the Area C community profiling, as 'comparators' and correlation for arriving at a common figure. Endorsement from the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) based on its various surveys, as well as the Coastal Municipal Water Unit (CMWU) in Gaza and the inputs from the field offices, were considered mandatory before final agreement. The Shelter Cluster in Gaza also strengthened its Unified Shelter Sector Database to develop common and accurate baselines. Similar efforts were undertaken by the Cash-for-Work and Cash Assistance, Protection, and Education Clusters. These initiatives will be further developed and improved in 2011 across all clusters and sectors.

The OCHA/UNRWA exercise to profile Area C communities in the West Bank was extensively used to support the identification of needs and priorities. The data shows what types of interventions are needed in each community and as such forms a useful base on which to expand in 2011. This tool is designed to complement the [3W \(who, what, where\) database](#) which was updated at various times throughout the year, although further efforts are needed to ensure universal contributions from all humanitarian partners.

The OCHA Access Unit continued to monitor and analyse humanitarian access trends in the West Bank and Gaza Strip on behalf of the HC and the HCT. Following the 20 June 2010 Israeli policy decision on Gaza, the unit provided detailed analysis on access of goods and personnel.

Finally, the Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) was strengthened with the adoption of clearer guidelines regarding the scope of the fund and the articulation of a transparent proposal review process. HRF staff capacity was increased to promote the fund within the clusters and improve the monitoring of HRF projects.

2.2.2 Summary table of achievements against 2010 strategic objectives

The following table presents a summary of achievements against the CAP 2010 strategic objectives, with an assessment of progress to date. The table combines elements of impact on the ground (e.g. number of human rights violations), cluster outputs (e.g. advocacy events completed) and process (e.g. timely response by the HCT).

As previously mentioned, the absence of common baseline indicators, which is reflected in the lack of clear targets for some of the priorities listed in 2010, has been identified as a significant area for improvement. At the same time, given the particular nature of the crisis in the oPt one must also recognize that a number of objectives and areas of work do not lend easily themselves to quantifiable targets or other types of performance measurements.

Strategic Priority	Indicator of change	Status and /or achievement
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	100% identified / target beneficiaries either receiving assistance or obtaining access to basic services	Partially achieved. The ability of clusters/sectors to reach stated number of beneficiaries varied, depending on funding and access restrictions.
	Incidents of denied or delayed entry of humanitarian staff or goods	On-going incidents with severe restrictions on access of goods and staff in place, and increase in denials for permits into Gaza since August 2010.
	The HCT responds in a timely manner to shifts, or likely shifts, in the humanitarian situation	Partially achieved through <i>inter alia</i> improvements in HRF processes.
	School enrolment and attendance rates	Partially achieved: Increase in school enrolment (+4.4% from 2008-2009 ¹⁶). Data gaps on attendance remain.
2. Strengthen the protective environment for civilians in the oPt through increased advocacy of the respect of IHL and human rights law, particularly focusing on freedom of movement and access, and by active protective programming	Number of protection-related policy shifts/initiatives by the Gol, Palestinian Authority, or the Hamas authorities in Gaza	Not achieved. Few significant protection related policy initiatives on the part of Gol, Palestinian Authority or Hamas authorities; overall deterioration of protection environment.
	Increase in prosecutions of settler violence and other human rights violations (both by the Gol and the Palestinian Authority)	Not achieved. The Protection Cluster Working Group plans to formulate a strategy on this issue in the coming months.
	Increase in access to legal aid	Achieved (see page 16).
	Number of human rights violations, including settler violence and house demolitions	On-going human rights violations, demolitions and evictions (see context).
	Number of protection advocacy events conducted; number of IHL/HR/access dissemination session provided to the Gol, Palestinian Authority and the Hamas authorities in Gaza	Partially achieved, through a range of advocacy events, including within the framework of the Protection Cluster (e.g. seminar on the International Christian Committee [ICC] held by the Accountability Task Force) and direct advocacy <i>vis-à-vis</i> the relevant duty bearers in the oPt.
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 the gaps and priorities	Reports include analyses of the closures, with an emphasis on Gaza, Area C, and areas between the Barrier and the Green Line	Achieved through joint reports, <i>inter alia</i> , on the restricted areas in Gaza, and the effect of the Barrier on the health situation (see Achievements under Strategic Objective 2).
	Number of actors actively participating in the system for reporting on access incidents for humanitarian organizations (ACIS) and other access monitoring systems	Partially achieved.

¹⁶ Source: PCBS.

occupied Palestinian territory

Strategic Priority	Indicator of change	Status and /or achievement
	Data collection and analysis is harmonized and aligned where possible	Partially achieved , in various clusters/sectors, but need to systematize across all clusters/sectors in 2011
	Improved HCT monitoring mechanism developed, and includes measurement of results of humanitarian assistance	Not achieved.

2.2.3 Humanitarian Financing

The 2010 CAP originally requested \$664.5 million. This amount was reduced by \$61 million during the Mid-Year Review, bringing the total to \$603 million. The downward revision was based on the merging of some projects, the removal of others due to lack of funds, and the downward revision of requirements to reflect the remaining implementation period in 2010.

As of 15 November 2010, approximately \$247 million of new financing had been reported, which, along with \$53 million in carry-over funds, brought total funding coverage of the 2010 CAP to **\$300 million, or 50% of total requirements**. The current coverage is significantly lower than the 70% funding coverage recorded for the 2009 CAP as of mid-November 2009. These numbers also conceal large variations across clusters. While Coordination, Health and Nutrition, Shelter, and Food Security were well-funded at 90%, 87%, 65% and 62% respectively, sectors/clusters such as Agriculture, Education and WASH remained severely underfunded.

In absolute terms, Food Security and CFW/Cash Assistance received over \$179 million, representing 60% of all reported funding, yet their unmet requirements are also the greatest -- \$128 million and \$70 million, respectively.

Cluster / Sector	Revised Requirements (\$)	Reported Funding (\$)	Funding Coverage (%)
Coordination and Support Services	23,307,169	21,059,228	90%
Health and Nutrition	22,350,184	19,418,645	87%
Shelter and NFIs	17,010,776	10,977,860	65%
Food Security	183,154,461	113,600,524	62%
Protection	55,354,485	29,865,874	54%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	38,564,991	14,809,510	38%
Cash-for-Work / Cash Assistance	193,033,142	65,465,852	34%
Agriculture	46,608,762	10,411,286	22%
Education	24,024,569	4,187,327	17%
Total	603,408,539	299,613,930	50%

Source: Donor and recipient organization reports to FTS as of 15 November 2010.

In addition, funding coverage also shows disparities within clusters/sectors. Cash assistance schemes for example were usually less funded than cash-for-work interventions. Similarly, within food security, funding levels were greater for food distribution projects than for other types of interventions, and Gaza-based projects were better funded than West Bank projects.

The breakdown of 2010 requirements and funding for Gaza, West Bank, and Gaza/West Bank projects is as follows:

Location	Revised Requirements (\$)	Reported Funding (\$)	Funding Coverage (%)
Gaza	358,118,906	167,494,441	47
West Bank	170,452,283	79,952,685	47
West Bank and Gaza	74,837,350	47,764,803	64

Underfunded clusters/sectors undertook a number of advocacy initiatives to raise awareness on the critical needs to be addressed. The Agriculture Sector, for example, provided bimonthly updates during the donor Friday Group, held two donor briefings with the HC and organized the HCT/ Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA) advocacy event for Gaza's agriculture and fishing sectors. Similar efforts were made by the WASH Cluster to explain the adverse impact on water and sanitation systems and present measures for improvement in the funding potential of the cluster projects.

Many clusters/sectors reported limited funding for national NGOs, many of which have grown reluctant to participate in the CAP process given the consistent low funding horizons. Clusters/sectors such as WASH and Agriculture have identified the need to increase local NGO capacity to engage, notably through support in project drafting according to CAP guidelines and standards. Despite this reluctance, the number of NGO projects as a percentage of total projects has increased from 62% in 2010 to 68% in 2011.

In addition to funding reported against appeal requirements, \$47 million has been recorded for humanitarian activities not included in the appeal.

3. NEEDS ANALYSIS

The summary analysis of needs presented in this section derives from a series of consultations within the humanitarian community, and with the Palestinian Authority, donors, and a range of other partners, including academia. Sources range from official Palestinian reports, thematic needs assessments carried out by clusters members throughout the year, and information collected and consolidated during the district level and national workshops.

Beyond the data and the indicators, the common, underlying theme across clusters is the recognition of the fundamentally political nature of the crisis, one in which the need for humanitarian responses are largely the result of specific policies and measures, as well as political and military developments. While those causes and their consequences can at times be compounded by global factors such as commodity prices and climate change, the specific context of the oPt is mainly characterized by high levels of vulnerability to human-made conflict, violence, discrimination, unpredictability and arbitrariness. For a large number of Palestinians, such vulnerability, which is congenital to the political conflict, pervades all aspects of their daily life, from their personal security to their ability to secure enough food for their family and ensure that their children are provided with minimal levels of health and education. Under the current environment, few of these needs are ever secure.

In this context, the humanitarian situation is one of interdependent needs, where one issue can rarely be isolated from others, either at the assessment level or the response stage. The needs assessment process for the CAP has in fact highlighted many links between clusters, and the need for multi-dimensional approaches, notably, but not exclusively, by including a protection and advocacy component to responses focusing on delivery of services as a means to “freeing” those livelihoods, particularly agriculture-dependent ones that remain severely constrained.

In particular and as further described in individual sections below, the analysis reveals that, regardless of the point of reference used, the crisis has very specific gender dimensions, with men and women, boys and girls being affected in different ways. While Palestinian men and boys are greatly exposed to unpredictable and arbitrary risks on their physical security, Palestinian women and girls bear a disproportionate burden of vulnerability to food insecurity, lack of access to education and health services, and gender-based violence (GBV).

Beyond the common protection concerns, a number of technical inter-clusters needs have also been identified. These include links between food security, agriculture, and CFW; between WASH and education; between WASH and agriculture; or between health and psycho-social support.

Finally, the summary analysis presented in this document highlights a range of needs, some of which require a recovery or development solution rather than, or in addition to a humanitarian approach. As such, the complete needs assessment frameworks upon which this summary analysis is based should not be interpreted as defining the scope of the humanitarian response. Rather, the process of analyzing the situation on the ground, and distinguishing between root and immediate causes and symptoms has provided the opportunity for the HCT to better define the humanitarian contribution to the universe of needs, based on agreed criteria described in section 4.4, and highlight critical developmental gaps.

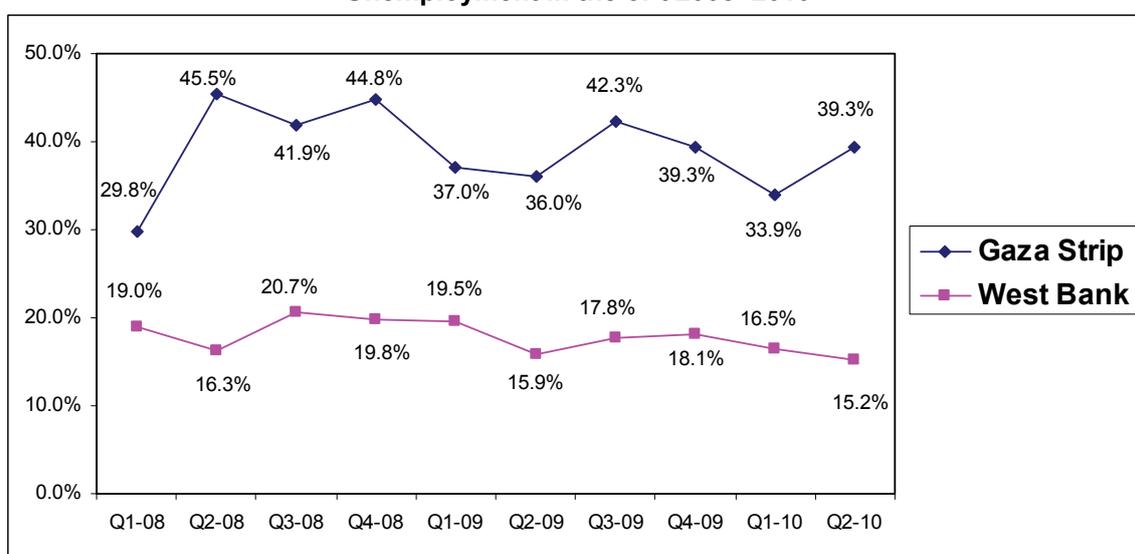
Overall socio-economic situation

Following the major upheavals of 2009, the overall socio-economic situation in the oPt settled into a more predictable pattern in 2010, with relatively stable macro-indicators concealing vast disparities in living conditions on the ground and further entrenchment of poverty “pockets” throughout the territory. Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by nine percent in the West Bank and 16% in Gaza over the first semester of 2010, and inflation was fairly stable, which provided some measure of relief for the population.

Growth in the West Bank was attributed to institutional reforms, improved security conditions, fewer internal obstacles to the movement of goods and people, and donor-funded stimulus measures. The improved growth rate in Gaza reflected the peak of tunnel activity and large inflows of humanitarian assistance that supported consumption following Operation Cast Lead. If sustained and enhanced, the resumption of select reconstruction projects under international auspices in Gaza is also expected to support, over time, economic revitalization.

Unemployment, according to the standard International Labor Organization (ILO) definition, has slightly decreased over the last two years. However, unemployment in the Gaza Strip has greatly fluctuated in the last two years and remains high, showing significant dependence on seasonal variations and external shocks, including intensity of conflict, levels of imports and tunnel activity. In the West Bank, unemployment decreased from 16.5% in the first quarter to 15.2% in the second quarter, reaching its lowest level in many years. Overall, youth (ages 15-24) and women have been consistently the hardest hit by the inability to find adequate, stable employment.

Unemployment in the oPt 2008- 2010



Estimates released by PCBS in late October 2010 from the 2009 Palestine Expenditure and Consumption Study (PECS) show a significant decline in the official poverty rates in both the West Bank and Gaza, based on a new methodology developed in collaboration with the World Bank. These estimates focus on consumption and expenditures and are “post assistance”. The change between 2007 and 2009 using the new methodology is 9.3 % (21.9% versus 31.2% in 2007). These numbers however are within the poverty range calculated for the period 2004-2006, with Gaza in fact experiencing higher poverty rates in 2009 than in 2006 (33.2% versus 30.0%). In addition, PCBS has yet to issue the full PECS 2009 report to provide information regarding pre-assistance poverty statistics, the poverty gap and poverty severity indices, which will further inform an understanding of geographical and socio-economic disparities, and the effect of external assistance on supporting both recipient households’ consumption and the local economy through local purchase and aid workers’ employment/income.

The preliminary PECS findings need to be further contextualized. Beyond the macro-economic improvements, many factors reflect the uncertain conditions and the unstable nature of the current growth patterns. While institutional reforms have had a positive impact on investor confidence in the West Bank, the current growth is mostly consumption-led, based on government spending and external assistance¹⁷, and therefore it is largely unsustainable. In Gaza, the increase in humanitarian aid flows after Operation Cast Lead, the resumption of Palestinian Authority salary payments after the

¹⁷ “The Underpinnings of the Future Palestinian State: Sustainable Growth and Institutions”: World Bank report to the AHLC, 21 September 2010.

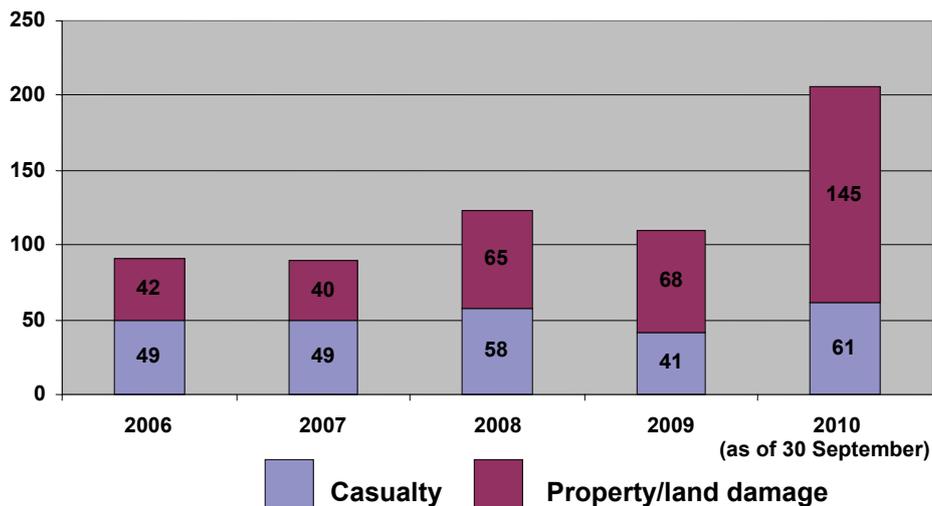
2006/2007 crisis, the tunnel economy and the price stabilization following the 2007/2008 hikes all constitute enabling yet temporary “relief” factors, despite the blockade and a still moribund private sector. Specific segments of the population such as rural households continue to see their livelihoods deteriorate. The West Bank remains hampered by a range of structural fault lines, including persistently high levels of unemployment for refugees and critical exposure to food insecurity for large segments of the population, including herder communities in Area C and female-headed households. As a result, the ability of the Palestinian economy to provide meaningful and lasting responses for the most vulnerable remains deeply constrained for the time being by the political crisis and Israeli occupation measures.

A multi-faceted protection crisis and the lack of accountability for violations

Exposure to violence continues to be part of the daily reality for many Palestinians, ranging from clashes during demonstrations against the Barrier to military incursions into Gaza, search and arrest operations in the West Bank by the IDF, frequent confrontations with Israeli settlers, and intra-Palestinian clashes. Between January and September 2010, there were 65 conflict-related civilian deaths (55 men, one woman and nine children) and 1,199 injuries throughout the oPt, including as a result of settler violence, which has gone largely un-investigated and unpunished by the authorities.¹⁸ Likewise, acts of violence, intimidation and harassment committed by the security forces of Palestinian Authority and those of the *de facto* authorities in Gaza are often under-reported or not investigated properly both in Gaza and West Bank. As noted in the 2010 CAP, the oPt continues to suffer from a crisis of accountability, with pervasive impunity for violations of international human rights law and IHL.

In the West Bank, Palestinian men, women and children are coming under increasing threat from settler violence. There were 61 such incidents recorded from January to September 2010, resulting in the death of one Palestinian child, and injuries to at least 74 Palestinians. Also 145 incidents targeting Palestinian property were recorded, including the uprooting of trees and crops, and damage to shelter. Herders and farmers living near settlements fear the threat of violence and are often reluctant to attend to their lands or herds.

Settler violence: Palestinian casualties¹⁹ and property damage since 2006



¹⁸ B'Tselem, *Void of Responsibility: Israel Military Policy not to investigate Killings of Palestinians by Soldiers*, September 2010.

¹⁹ Includes deaths and injuries.

Persistent abuse of detainees: As in previous years, human rights organizations continue to report that detainees in both Israeli and Palestinian prisons are frequently subjected to various forms of torture and ill-treatment, including beatings and painful interrogation methods. In addition to acts of violence, arbitrary arrest and detention (including the administrative detention of children), torture and ill-treatment while in detention at the hands of both Israeli and Palestinian forces, and issues related to rule of law and access to justice remain serious concerns.²⁰

Exposure to unexploded ordnance (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW): After 18 months of interventions, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and its partners have removed most of the rubble caused by Operation Cast Lead. In the process, the UN Mine Action Team Gaza Office (UNMAT-GO) found and neutralized 360 items of UXO and ERW, and destroyed all located white phosphorous UXO. As a result of the mine action interventions, the number of casualties dropped to 11 in 2010 (all injuries), compared to 39 in 2009, including nine deaths. It is estimated that most of the remaining UXO/ERW threat now lies in the restricted areas, which are particularly difficult to reach in the current circumstances. Such threat is therefore difficult to quantify. A residual UXO/ERW threat will certainly continue to affect Gazans over the long run, as is the case in any other area that has been contaminated by numerous conflicts over decades.

Displacement: Many Palestinian families continue to face dispossession, homelessness and forced displacement due to restrictive planning and zoning policies imposed by the Israeli authorities in Area C and East Jerusalem, the existence and expansion of the Barrier, confiscation of land and resources, restricted access to essential services, violence, intimidation and harassment and, in some cases, revocation of civil status. From January to September 2010, 340 Palestinians, including 162 children, were displaced and almost 1,031 others, including 371 children, were affected by partial demolitions of their homes or other property, such as water cisterns or networks. In total, in this period, 285 structures (96 of which were residential) were demolished.²¹ Displacement is a common thread running throughout the humanitarian situation in the oPt. Almost all restrictions placed on Palestinian communities, especially in the West Bank including Jerusalem, have the result of forcibly displacing families or inducing displacement. Until the aforementioned factors are addressed, thousands remain at risk of displacement in East Jerusalem and Area C.

Protection effects of access restrictions: As described in specific sections below, a vast majority of Palestinians continue to face significant restrictions in accessing essential services and economic resources, including land, due to the complex system of physical and administrative obstacles imposed by the occupation. As these restrictions are prolonged, community coping mechanisms are severely strained, resulting in a breakdown in structures that are essential to maintaining cohesion and a sense of well-being. Difficult economic situations also continue to generate forms of child labour, e.g. children working in tunnels, refuse collection on the street, scrap metal collection, and children scavenging in dumps as they try to supplement family income. As of 30 September, for example, tunnel activity this year had resulted in the death of 40 people, including five children, and caused injuries to 82 people.

In this context, many men feel in some instances threatened, disempowered, stressed or depressed by the inability to provide for their families and the consequent reversal of roles. A review of the most recent studies on GBV indicates that this increased pressure on the household is one of the factors that contributes to increased incidences of GBV, including domestic violence against women.²²

Enduring psycho-social consequences: Community and humanitarian organizations working in the field of mental health and psycho-social services (MHPSS) assert that children and older people are the most affected by the on-going political and social insecurity. In particular, the psycho-social impact

²⁰ DCI Palestine's monthly *Detention Bulletins*; Al Haq's *Quarterly Field Reports*; PCATI and Adalah, *Exposed: The Treatment of Palestinian Detainees During Operation Cast Lead*, July 2010.

²¹ OCHA database.

²² "Palestinian Women and Insecurity: Why Palestinian Women and Girls do not feel secure" DCAF, May 2010, page 20.

of on-going demolitions frequently includes the risk of mental health problems for children. The effects of the Operation Cast Lead operation also continue to be felt, with recent studies indicating that over two-thirds (67.2%) of children still reporting moderate to severe reactions to trauma²³ and persistently high levels of post-traumatic stress across the age spectrum.²⁴ The context directly impacts specific vulnerable groups that traditionally receive scant attention and there is evidence of pervasive psychiatric needs among disabled adults and children,²⁵ as well as significant depression rates among Palestinian people aged 60 and over.²⁶

Acute water and sanitation needs

Reduced availability and high cost of water continue to affect many in the West Bank, with an estimated 313,000 people from 113 communities unconnected to a water network.²⁷ In total, there are 441 communities in the West Bank accessing or consuming less than (or equal to) 60 litres of water per capita per day (l/pc/pd), which is far below the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations of 100 l/pc/pd. In addition, at least 104 communities are paying more than 20 Israeli Shekels (NIS) per cubic metre of tankered water, compared to the price of 4-5 NIS per cubic meter of water through the network.²⁸

Almost all of the wastewater (40-50 million cubic metres per year) that is generated in the West Bank reaches natural drainages as untreated sewage.²⁹ Sections of open flow channels have been a constant source of pollution to water well sources and agricultural land and have become a serious environmental concern.³⁰

In Gaza, chronic problems related to poor water quality persist. Already about 90% of the Gaza aquifer has been rendered un-potable³¹, with high proportion of nitrates³² and chlorides due to limited treatment of wastewater and consequent infiltration of pollutants. Delays in the entry of materials have stalled a number of major water and sanitation infrastructure projects, further adding to sewage infiltration into the aquifers and contamination of drinking water. Restrictions on power supply have impeded the operations of treatment and desalination plants, whereas restrictions on entry of spare parts and essential chemicals necessary to operate these plants and disinfect the drinking water are placing peoples' health at risk. Additionally, over-extraction has resulted in a further deterioration of the aquifer leading to salt-water intrusion. It is estimated that about three quarters of the communities in Gaza (or 1.1 million people) receive poor quality water.³³ This has forced most of the population to resort to private sources, which are often likely to be polluted by the time they reach the households. Most of the wastewater treatment plants in Gaza city are overloaded and working beyond their designed capacities. As a result, about 60 million litres of untreated or partially treated sewage continue, every day, to discharge directly into the sea. The sanitation crisis is further compounded by lack of sewage facilities, with half a million Gazans (about 17 out of 42 communities) unconnected to a network and dependent on alternative means³⁴ for excreta disposal.

²³ GCMHP. Trauma, mental health, and coping of Palestinian children after one year of Gaza War. May 2010.

²⁴ GCMHP. Effect of trauma on mental health, social support, and coping of Palestinian families after one year of Gaza War. July 2010.

²⁵ GCMHP. Mental health and social support of disabled Palestinian adults in Gaza Strip 2010.

²⁶ HelpAge International. Older People In The oPt July 2010.

²⁷ Lack of adequate water for drinking and personal hygiene is placing more than 42,000 critically vulnerable people (accessing less than 30 litres per head per day) mostly in the south West Bank, at acute risk of displacement. One in three of these communities is located in Area C.

²⁸ About 170 communities (51,409 people) in Area C consume less than 60lpcpd and pay more than 20NIS/cu.m for water.

²⁹ 94% of wastewater is discharged into wadis - *The Challenges in the Wastewater Sector Towards the Year 2015* - Engineer Adel, Director, Sanitation Department, PWA.

³⁰ About 640 communities (1,709,162 people) in the West Bank have less than 80% connectivity to waste water network. In the rural area there are no sewer networks and the communities depend on haphazardly constructed septic tanks or cesspits.

³¹ World Bank Assessment of restrictions on Palestinian water sector development, 2009.

³² Water tests have indicated that nitrate levels – a leading cause of blue baby syndrome- are 10 times above the WHO guideline of 50 mg/l in many of the wells in the area.

³³ WASH cluster assessment.

³⁴ This includes such means as cess-pits and open channel flows, which add to the infiltration of pollutants into the groundwater.

Entrenched levels of food insecurity and constrained livelihoods

Despite macro-economic stabilization, specific populations are still struggling to meet basic needs as their livelihoods remain under immense pressure. The latest available data indicates that almost 1.6 million people or 38% of the population³⁵ are food-insecure. These include 625,200 food-insecure people in the West Bank (25%) and 973,600 people in the Gaza Strip (61%). In addition, 269,300 people in the West Bank (11%) and 218,950 people in the Gaza Strip (16%) are vulnerable to food insecurity.³⁶ Such levels have direct impact on dietary diversity, which remains poor or borderline for 28% of households in the West Bank and 37% of households in Gaza.³⁷

In the West Bank, assessments indicate that food-insecure households are more likely to be refugees, particularly living in camps, rural households whose subsistence depends on agriculture, female-headed, and or headed by someone who is unemployed. Similarly, in the Gaza Strip, food-insecure households are more likely to be female-headed, families deprived of assets and housing as a result of the Israeli offensive at the end of 2008/early 2009, or the levelling and destruction of assets in the restricted areas, which most directly affects farmers and fishers and the chronically unemployed since the 2007 closure.

The main food security challenge faced by Palestinian households remains economic access to food in local markets, with a majority of food-insecure households spending over half of their income on food. In particular, high prices and lack of opportunities to secure employment and higher household incomes are maintaining many Palestinians in a state of entrenched food insecurity, which is compounded by poor food utilization as a result of poor water, sanitation, hygiene, limited access to health care, and declining quality of the diet, and, to a lesser extent, food availability due to obstacles to agricultural production, fisheries and food trade/market supplies.

Food insecurity is increasingly prevalent among households whose livelihoods depend on agricultural production.³⁸ On-going limitations on access to land in Area C, and in the seam zones in particular, and in Gaza's restricted areas severely constrain farming, herding and fishing. High operating costs, including water for irrigation and fodder, are placing additional pressure on agricultural livelihoods. In the West Bank, vast swaths of land, estimated at 17,570 *dunums* plus an additional 9,100 *dunums* of pastoral areas, and many agricultural roads require rehabilitation.³⁹ In Gaza, 178,000 people, or 12% of the population, are directly affected by the unaltered access restrictions to land and fishing areas. The extent of damage caused by Israeli military measures to agricultural property in the last five years is estimated conservatively at \$275 million. Farmers with landholdings in these areas have reported that their income has been reduced to less than a third of what it was before the restricted area expanded in 2008, and many have given up farming altogether and opted for other work like rubble crushing or participation in the tunnel trade.⁴⁰

³⁵ WFP/FAO Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis Report, December 2009 (A synthesis of recent surveys and studies). Data to be updated with the upcoming SEFSec report 2010. The latter is to be finalized based on the updated poverty lines enclosed in the PCBS Palestinian Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2009 report soon to be launched. The Mid-Year Review of the CAP 2011 will reflect on the potential programming changes of food security stakeholders activities based on the SEFSec 2010.

³⁶ Food insecurity rates are "post-assistance" rates, i.e. after food assistance and relief transfers were taken into consideration.

³⁷ The Food Consumption Score estimates the amount and variety of food consumed in the households during the seven days preceding the survey, by counting the number of times specific food items (grouped in specific food groups) are consumed. Three groups are constructed by applying thresholds that define a 'poor' food consumption pattern, 'borderline' food consumption, and 'acceptable' food consumption. A 'poor' food consumption consists of cereals (bread and rice), potatoes, sugar and oil consumed on a nearly daily basis, vegetables four times during the seven days prior to the survey and very rare consumption of animal products and fruits; quantities are also likely to be low and below kilocalorie requirements for household members with additional needs (pregnant and lactating women, physically active adults). A 'borderline' diet is similar but includes a slightly more frequent consumption of vegetables (five times during the seven-day period), meat and eggs (three to four times) and fruits (twice); quantities are probably just sufficient to meet kilocalorie requirements. An 'acceptable' diet is yet more diversified with consumption of the various food groups on a nearly daily basis; the amounts consumed are expected to be sufficient.

³⁸ Food insecurity levels among households whose main breadwinner is employed in the agriculture sector are 37% in the West Bank and 85% in the Gaza Strip, which is higher than the local averages.

³⁹ Ministry of Agriculture, Needs Assessment for Action Plan of the Sector Strategy 2010-2013, 2010. Not yet published.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

The pressure on livelihoods and the ramifications on food insecurity reflect the on-going and possibly the further entrenchment of an unemployment crisis⁴¹. Despite recent macro-economic gains, many Palestinian households are left with few means to generate income and provide for their basic needs. Employment needs are partially offset by international CFW relief schemes, including in Gaza, which reflects the precariousness of the private sector, especially as exports remain prohibited. The need to provide even temporary income-generating work relief is particularly acute for the refugee population living in camps and female youth (age 15-24).

Persistent obstacles to education

The Education Cluster has assessed 165 public schools in Area C and East Jerusalem, of which 24, reaching approximately 10,000 marginalized students, have been classified as unsafe, lacking in basic sanitation facilities, and in critical need of humanitarian assistance. These schools have been prioritized. In Area C, new schools and repairs cannot be undertaken, lest they become vulnerable to demolition, stop-work orders or sealing orders.⁴² Costs related to accessing existing schools, due to checkpoints, the permit regime and insufficient school coverage, are often prohibitive for the most vulnerable families. In East Jerusalem, the long-standing shortage of over 1,000 classrooms remains unresolved, with approximately 5,000 out of 93,633 compulsory school-aged children not in any registered education framework (2009/2010). Municipality data for 2009 classify more than half (704 out of 1,360) classrooms as substandard, including 221 housed in buildings deemed 'unfit'.⁴³ 20 schools have been prioritized by the Education Cluster as being in an unsafe condition and in need of immediate humanitarian response. As in Area C, unsafe, dilapidated buildings and a lack of hygiene facilities, the extensive permit and checkpoint system, intimidation by soldiers, and lack of teachers are factors which deny quality education to East Jerusalem children and adolescents, fostering high drop-out rates, and posing significant health and safety risks.⁴⁴

A similar classroom crisis prevails in Gaza, with over 80% of government and UNRWA schools operating double and triple shifts. With overcrowded schools and poorly trained teachers, learning outcomes and completion rates for students suffer. The Palestinian Authority Grade 4 unified exam results for the second semester of the 2009–2010 academic year showed only 47.1% of students passed their math exams and 59.2% of students passed their Arabic exams. Approximately 40,000 refugee children are not able to attend UNRWA schools due to overcrowding or lack of UNRWA installations within appropriate distance.⁴⁵

Outstanding shelter needs

The decision on 20 June 2010 by the GoI, to ease some elements of the blockade does not fundamentally address the shelter crisis in Gaza. There is an outstanding caseload estimated at 68,000 units, which includes houses demolished or damaged during Operation Cast Lead and pre-Cast Lead needs, families currently living in derelict unsanitary shelters, and the natural population growth which is putting a massive additional strain on an already-overstretched housing sector. While reconstruction efforts continue to remain largely stalled, the Shelter Sector estimates that during 2011, up to 4,000 families will remain dependent on rental or relocation assistance, while almost 1,000 vulnerable families still require urgent repairs to their shelters. Currently 5,611 refugee families live in camps in derelict, unsanitary, inadequate shelters, all waiting to be re-housed or up-graded.⁴⁶ The current Israeli restrictions do not allow for any meaningful or timely response to the overall repair or reconstruction needs.

⁴¹ Unemployment rates are high by regional and international standards.

⁴² Presently, twenty-four schools in Area C are threatened with demolition or stop work orders.

⁴³ Association for Civil Rights in Israel: Status Report: Arab Palestine School System in East Jerusalem. September, 2009 pp 1-3.

⁴⁴ East Jerusalem information sourced from: (1) Education Cluster Needs Analysis Framework – CAP 2010; (2) UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Special Focus December 2009; (3) Education Fact Sheet on East Jerusalem from Report by Association for Civil Rights in Israel; data from Save the Children Sweden. (4) Area C & EJ School Profile, Education Cluster, 2010.

⁴⁵ UNRWA statistics.

⁴⁶ Shelter Sector Database (USSD) www.sheltergaza.org.

In the West Bank, herders and Bedouins in Area C are living in particularly dire conditions. Recent surveys have shown that more than 90% of the residents, or approximately 41,000 people, in these small and isolated herd-dependent areas live in tents, shacks, caves or low-quality concrete buildings without doors or windows.⁴⁷ Most of the needs are concentrated in the southeastern Hebron governorate, the eastern slopes of Bethlehem, and the Jordan Valley. The housing crisis in East Jerusalem also continues, with no changes in the restrictive planning regime, which includes severe zoning restrictions and prohibitive fees for permit application, despite increasingly cramped living conditions. It is estimated that 100,000 Palestinians are at risk of displacement and 1,000 families living in unsafe housing.⁴⁸

Unaddressed health and nutrition needs

Access to health and nutrition services remains limited for populations in Gaza and Area C, as well as various localities in Areas A and B in the West Bank. Continuing restrictions on importation of medical supplies and equipment, including spare parts, and on movement of health staff between West Bank and Gaza hamper provision of quality health services particularly to the most vulnerable sectors of the population.⁴⁹ Access to East Jerusalem facilities, which constitute the only option across the oPt for a range of specialized care such as oncology, cardiology and neurology, has remained very challenging, with little easing on the restrictions imposed on patients and medical staff from the rest of the West Bank.

The number of consultations per person per year, considered as a proxy for access to health and one of the key IASC indicators, remains under the recommended thresholds, including within the refugee population⁵⁰ in some of the areas in West Bank and Gaza. Improvements⁵¹ in approvals by the Israeli authorities of referral applications conceal an increasing trend in denials or lengthy delays for male patients aged 19-40. Since March 2002, 63 people, including 22 children, have died while waiting for referral outside Gaza.

The recent years have been characterized by a dramatic increase of 31.1% in both incidence and prevalence of chronic diseases⁵² as well as disability and mental illness among the population. Infant and child mortality indicators have experienced little improvement overall and there is evidence that they have worsened in the poorest quintiles of the population.⁵³ It is estimated that 50% of 170,000 infants and young children under two suffer from iron deficiency anemia which is associated with inappropriate infant and young child feeding practices and limited access to, and compliance with micronutrient supplementation. Surveillance of pregnant women visiting ante-natal care services also indicates a high prevalence of anaemia (45% of pregnant women in Gaza and 20.6% in the West Bank).⁵⁴ Overall, the data reveals a stagnation of the health situation at very low levels, with pockets of acute vulnerability in the areas beyond the reach of the formal health authorities.

Furthermore, the assessment of the environmental impact of Operation Cast Lead carried out by UNEP⁵⁵ revealed an appalling situation with regards to the levels of environmental pollution in Gaza. In the absence of meaningful and large-scale solutions since the conflict, such pollution continues to pose an immediate and considerable threat to the health and well-being of people in Gaza. The HCT-initiated strategic response to the UNEP report further highlights the needs and actions to mitigate the identified threats.

⁴⁷ See surveys conducted by OXFAM-GB, GVC, ACF-E, UN HABITAT, UNRWA and OCHA.

⁴⁸ Jerusalem Housing Council estimate.

⁴⁹ Refugees, women (particularly pregnant women), children, people with non-communicable diseases, people with disabilities, older people, people with mental illnesses, Bedouins in isolated communities.

⁵⁰ IASC global Health and Nutrition Cluster.

⁵¹ From 1 August 2009 to 31 July 2010, 75% of the total requests of male patients and 84.5% of female patients were approved.

⁵² Palestinian Health Survey – 2006 – Preliminary Report.

⁵³ Palestinian Family Health survey.

⁵⁴ MoH; Nutrition surveillance report 2009.

⁵⁵ http://www.unep.org/PDF/dmb/UNEP_Gaza_EA.pdf.

Finally, against the background of the on-going conflict and the response to immediate humanitarian needs, emergency risk reduction and preparedness have been given relatively less importance by both state and non-state actors, who, while they have capacity to deal with the consequences of conflict and manage mass casualties, are less prepared to anticipate and plan for such events. Furthermore, health systems remain inadequately prepared to respond natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and epidemics of communicable diseases.

Outstanding gaps in coordinated planning, implementation and monitoring

While progress has been made in 2010 in improving coordination of needs assessments and data collection, there is scope for greater shared understanding of vulnerability through harmonization of information management systems and joint analysis, particularly across the clusters/sectors. This would facilitate more systematic application of results based management approaches at the cluster/sector level and ensure that clusters/sector are used as a forum for year-long planning and monitoring.

Building on recent efforts, the drive for greater participation of national NGOs in humanitarian coordination mechanisms must be enhanced, through, among other things, training on the cluster approach and practical, demand-driven support in carrying out needs assessments, proposal writing, monitoring and evaluation, and donor stewardship.

4. THE 2011 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

4.1 Scenarios

The HCT has agreed on a set of best, worst and most likely scenarios. The latter has been used for planning purposes by the clusters/sectors, while the worst-case scenario provides the basis for contingency plans.⁵⁶

Best-case scenario

Under a best-case scenario, direct Israeli-Palestinian negotiations result in meaningful progress, Israeli authorities rein in settler violence, a moratorium on settlement construction is expanded, including in East Jerusalem, and movement throughout the oPt is significantly eased. As a result, Palestinian Authority control is greatly enhanced throughout the territory. A prisoner exchange agreement is concluded, the blockade is lifted, and meaningful reconstruction takes place in Gaza in the context of a stable ceasefire with Israel. Progress on Palestinian reconciliation and the state-building agenda yields tangible political and economic benefits to all Palestinian citizens by the end of 2011.

Worst-case scenario

The worst-case scenario is characterized by a break down in the political process, an escalation of violence throughout the oPt, including militant violence, settler attacks, demolitions and evictions, increased intra-Palestinian clashes, the unravelling of the ceasefire in Gaza and intensified Israeli military operations and militant violence. An outbreak of violence could also have regional dimensions. In a context of intensified restrictions on movement and access, including on humanitarian staff and goods, the financial and economic situation deteriorates. Similarly, a natural disaster in the region greatly increases reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Most likely scenario

In the most likely scenario, political efforts for effective negotiations continue, marked by both progress and setbacks. Disputes over developments on the ground and fundamental differences on final status issues prevent major breakthroughs. Internal Palestinian reconciliation efforts fail to yield an agreement, with Hamas continuing to control the Gaza Strip and on-going *impasse* over internal security and elections. Settler attacks on Palestinian villages continue as a response to any development on the political front, and Israeli authorities increase restrictions on movement between Jerusalem and the areas behind the Barrier on one hand, and the rest of the West Bank on the other. Nevertheless, the PA state-building agenda continues to make inroads, yielding continued economic growth, with the exceptions of East Jerusalem and Area C, and resulting in further, but limited, Israeli measures to ease West Bank closures and additional international measures of political support to sustain further progress. An uneasy calm is maintained in Gaza and south Israel, despite isolated incidents. Restrictions on movement of goods and people in and out of Gaza are slightly reduced, exports take place on a limited scale, and the implementation of reconstruction projects under international auspices progresses at a very slow pace.

Under this scenario, areas A and B of the West Bank may see improvements, but Jerusalem, Area C and Gaza would continue to stagnate. In particular, underlying trends in Gaza involving institutional degradation and radicalization would not be significantly altered. Tensions arising from general settlement activity and actions of settlers are likely to continue.

4.2 Strategic priorities for humanitarian action in 2011

Within the overall objective of providing effective, equitable, and gender sensitive humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable groups in the oPt, the HCT has identified the following strategic priorities for the CAP 2011:

⁵⁶ These scenarios are purely speculative. They do not imply any agreed positions of the humanitarian community on the issues.

1. Humanitarian actions will focus on populations most at risk in Gaza, East Jerusalem, H2⁵⁷ and Area C (including areas near Israeli settlements and those affected by the Barrier), as well as clearly defined emergency needs throughout the oPt for which such humanitarian assistance is warranted, in support of, or in addition to recovery and development responses.
2. The humanitarian community will ensure greater incorporation of protection dimensions into the humanitarian response, through active protective programming in all sectors of response and better targeted and coordinated advocacy initiatives for the respect of IHL and HRL.
3. Humanitarian assistance will be provided in a manner that maximizes, to the extent possible, the use of local resources, including human capacities, processes, structures and inputs, in accordance with humanitarian principles.
4. The humanitarian community commits to increased effectiveness and accountability of its interventions on the ground, through regular planning, monitoring and reporting at the cluster level, based on sex-disaggregated evidence and other data relevant to the cluster, and a common understanding of needs, capacities, and appropriate response strategies.

These priorities inform how humanitarian actions are designed and implemented, and how clusters should operate in support of these interventions.

Results-based focus

To accomplish these objectives, the humanitarian community has agreed to harmonize and strengthen the application of results-based approaches in the development and implementation of the CAP.

To this end, the CAP development process included 14 cluster-specific sessions in the West Bank and Gaza on results-based management (RBM). These sessions, facilitated by OCHA, were designed to build a shared understanding of RBM concepts and terminology and explore how they can be applied within a humanitarian context and for the CAP in particular. The clusters agreed to adopt the output/outcome terminology and develop results based response plans with clear links between projects and cluster results.

The aim of the RBM approach in the CAP is to:

- i) *increase strategic focus*, through greater emphasis on evidence base analysis and responses;
- ii) *improve programmatic coherence*, by strengthening strategy and project design; and,
- iii) *enhance transparency*, by clarifying results for which humanitarian actors are fully accountable (outputs) and those results for which they commit to contribute (outcomes).

Gender marker

In line with global IASC agreement, the gender marker has been introduced in the development of the 2011 CAP. The marker is a tool that codes on a 0-2 scale whether or not a humanitarian project is designed well enough to ensure that women/girls and men/boys will benefit equally from it or that it will advance gender equality in another way.

As the needs assessments have highlighted, the humanitarian situation, itself a product of a severe and protracted political crisis, has an acute gender dimension. As a result, gender-specific and largely unaddressed needs have been identified in all clusters and sectors and while a few projects, such as procurement of supplies, do not by their very nature include a specific gender dimension (and would thus receive a “0 to 1” code), most projects in the oPt should, and do, reflect an awareness of the differentiated impacts of the crisis on men and women, based on sex- disaggregated data, analysis and response strategies where relevant.

⁵⁷ H2 refers to the section of Hebron which remains under full Israeli control (as opposed to H1 which is under Palestinian Authority control). Palestinian communities living in H2 face severe restrictions on movement and access.

In this context, the use of the gender marker by clusters reflects a commitment to gender equality and a priority in their cluster response plans and their supporting projects. Project sheets in this CAP contain more than 10 times the gender data and gender issues than were included in the 2010 CAP; cluster coordination projects for the first time consistently include gender actions; and the number of projects awarded the highest gender codes (2a and 2b) is more than three times higher than when the same criteria was applied to the 2010 CAP projects.

Gender Marker Code	% of Projects	Requirements (\$)
0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design	2%	1,520,150
1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	14%	26,459,907
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	72%	537,942,805
2b - The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	12%	9,632,806
Total	100%	575,555,668

4.3 Strategic monitoring plan

With the application of results-based management at the cluster/sector level, the 2011 CAP presents clear links between individual projects, cluster/sector results, and overall CAP objectives and strategic priorities. Each project must directly contribute to cluster/sector outcomes and outputs (the two levels of results), which themselves articulate how the cluster/sector implements the overall CAP objectives. As indicated in the response plans, each cluster/sector has developed cluster/sector specific indicators, with baseline and targets where appropriate⁵⁸, to measure performance in implementation of the CAPs overall humanitarian objective and its strategic priorities.

The complex, multi-layered, and multi-dimensional nature of the crisis in oPt does not, however, allow for a simple aggregation of results to arrive at one consolidated CAP-wide measurement of success. The implementation of the CAP objectives and priorities varies, in nature, scope and ambition, from one type of intervention to the other. Rather, at the overall CAP level, the intent is to provide a simple but regular and transparent assessment of cluster/sector achievements of their respective outputs and of HCT-wide implementation of cross-cluster/sector initiatives, focusing, for accountability purposes, on results for which the relevant humanitarian partners can be responsible.

The following table provides indicators and targets for the four strategic priorities. As aforementioned, it is at times impossible, if not inappropriate, to set hard targets. While the first and fourth priorities will be measured against quantifiable performance measures, the increased focus on protection and coordinated advocacy on one hand (second priority) and the use of local resources on the other (third priority) will be assessed on the basis of trends, using external, qualitative reviews.

⁵⁸ For some clusters/sectors, it is deemed either impossible or inappropriate to set "hard" targets, both at the outcome or output level, given the nature of the problem and the relevant response (e.g. number of evictions in 2011).

occupied Palestinian territory

CAP Strategic Priority	Indicator	Target	Monitoring Methodology
1. Humanitarian actions will focus on populations most at risk in Gaza, East Jerusalem, H2 and Area C, (including areas near Israeli settlements and those affected by the Barrier), as well as clearly defined emergency needs throughout the oPt for which such humanitarian assistance is warranted, in support of, or in addition to other longer-term development responses.	1. Individual cluster/sector output achievement rate at MYR and at the end of the year	1. 40% at MYR for each cluster/sector; 70% by October 2011	1. Review of cluster/sector monitoring plans; 3W database; APIS
2. The humanitarian community will ensure greater incorporation of protection dimensions into the humanitarian response, through active protective programming in all sectors of response and better targeted and coordinated advocacy initiatives for the respect of IHL and HRL.	2.1 Incorporation of protection dimensions in cluster/sector and projects 2.2 Scope and depth of participation in IHL / HRL related advocacy events	2.1. % of implemented CAP projects which include protection component 2.2 Increase in cluster/sector partner participation in advocacy events; increase in number and type of audiences reached	2.1 Gender marker; cluster/sector response plan and project reviews; external evaluation 2.2 Protection Cluster reports; OCHA / OHCHR assessment in Year in Review (September 2011)
3. Humanitarian assistance will be provided in a manner that maximizes, to the extent possible, the use of local resources, including human capacities, processes, structures and inputs, in accordance with humanitarian principles.	3. Use of Palestinian inputs (staff, processes, material, etc.) in CAP project implementation	3. Increase (from 2010 implementation) in use of local resources in project implementation, where appropriate	3. Review of cluster/sector monitoring plans; project evaluations; OCHA / external assessment (July 2011)
4. The humanitarian community commits to increased effectiveness and accountability of its interventions on the ground, through regular planning, monitoring and reporting at the cluster level, based on sex-disaggregated evidence and other data relevant to the cluster and a common understanding of needs, capacities, and appropriate response strategies.	4.1 Availability of transparent reports on cluster/sector results 4.2 Availability of sex- and age-disaggregated data in all clusters/sectors	4.1 Quarterly reporting on project implementation and semi-annual reporting on output achievement 4.2 August 2011 for all clusters/sectors	4.1 OCHA quarterly CAP implementation update; semi-annual reporting on outputs, based on cluster/sector monitoring plans 4.2 Cluster/sector databases; 2012 CAP Needs Assessment Frameworks

4.4 Criteria for selection of projects

The humanitarian community in the oPt agreed, in cooperation with the Palestinian Authority, on the following section criteria:

1. Contribution to overall CAP strategic objectives and cluster/sector results

To ensure the integrity and coherence of the CAP as a collective strategy, each project must be fully aligned with the CAP strategic objectives and the agreed cluster/sector results. Specifically, each project must explicitly articulate how its activities are designed to achieve the cluster/sector outcomes

and outputs. This implies that projects with different results from those agreed at the cluster/sector level or projects that expand beyond the scope of those results could not be accepted. A number of projects however, can contribute to multiple cluster/sector outputs and outcomes, depending on their structure, scope and reach. The overarching requirement is that each project selected can clearly and reasonably demonstrate an “if-then” link with a cluster/sector result and the overall CAP objectives (i.e. if this project is implemented, then it will contribute to the achievement of the results).

Rigorous alignment with CAP objectives and cluster/sector results includes four important corollaries:

- i) The link between needs, cluster/sector result and the project activities must be evident.
- ii) The overall purpose of the project is to provide life-saving support, and/or prevent further deterioration of living conditions and livelihoods. The project is not designed to include activities of a development nature (for example, it can be about cash assistance to the most destitute, but not microfinance services to businesses). Under this approach, the humanitarian community concluded that CAP projects could include capacity-building or training as small, secondary components, but not as the main focus of the planned interventions. It was also agreed that infrastructure interventions would be included in CAP projects only insofar as they directly address a life-saving/stabilizing need.
- iii) The focus on life-saving and stabilization interventions should not undermine recovery and development capacities. As such, where appropriate, projects must maximize the use of local resources, including inputs. This requirement is in line with the CAP strategic Objective 3. However, supporting the local economy is not a direct objective of a CAP project, rather a by-product of the approach taken in delivering humanitarian aid.
- iv) The project fills an identified national gap, but it must not overlap with planned Palestinian Authority interventions, for which financial and human resources have been dedicated in 2011. This imperative, which builds on practice from previous years, constitutes a critical element of the partnership with the national authorities and the Palestinian Authority Cabinet CAP decision of 16 May 2010.

2. Effective project design and implementation

As stated in the CAP guidelines for the oPt, each project must be clear, realistic, and cost-effective, while meeting the technical standards agreed by the cluster. Projects should be logical and coherent with achievable goals, within the overall CAP and cluster/sector strategy.

- i) The requesting partner must have a real, oPt-specific capacity to implement the project. Capacity to implement includes a demonstrated track record locally, sufficient and dedicated expertise in country (or easily/quickly available), adequate administrative and logistical resources, effective programming approaches, and access to reliable and high capacity partners on the ground for effective and immediate delivery of results.
- ii) Each project should demonstrate appropriate and relevant inclusion of gender dimensions. While in some limited cases it may be legitimate for a project not to include a specific gender focus (e.g. a project limited to procurement of medicine), the situation in the oPt requires that most projects reflect the context-specific gender dimension in the needs analysis, the design and choice of the activities and the expected results, with sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate.
- iii) To ensure consistency with the overall strategy and strengthen accountability, projects must include a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, which should contribute to the cluster/sector monitoring plan.
- iv) Finally, in adherence with the overall CAP structure and humanitarian funding streams, each project must be implemented and achieve expected results within a 12-month time frame.

4.5 Cluster / Sector Response Plans

Introduction

The following section presents the response plans developed by the clusters/sectors, based on the needs assessment frameworks. As such, each plan is directly linked to the needs summary provided in the previous section (see Section 3), and articulates the specific strategy agreed to for 2011. The response plans also include a logical framework designed to clarify the scope of the response and the links between individual projects and collective results, both at the outcome level and the output level.

An overarching food security framework has been developed to improve inter-cluster/sector coordination, thus bringing together food assistance, CFW/cash assistance and agricultural activities as the three main intervention pillars contributing to the food security goal. The three sectors will offer mutually supportive but differentiated and targeted responses to a common, multi-faceted problem— at-risk livelihoods and associated food insecurity. Under a common goal of increased food security and stabilized livelihoods, each area of work proposes a specific humanitarian action to mitigate immediate causes of food insecurity and support existing coping strategies used by food-insecure households.

Both CFW/Cash Assistance and Agriculture have designed humanitarian actions based on the recognition that economic access to food constitutes the main obstacle to food security. CFW/Cash Assistance will focus on the unemployed poor throughout the oPt, i.e. those for whom there are currently no alternatives to generating minimum levels of income other than temporary non-agricultural job programmes. The Agriculture Sector will target its interventions on supporting those endangered families to stabilize their livelihoods, increase and diversify local production of fresh foods, and restore minimum levels of food security, including nutritional balance, through agricultural means. In support of both types of interventions, the Food Security Sector will offer direct food assistance to the most vulnerable, including children, through a combination of methods (vouchers, local purchase, etc.) designed to ensure appropriate and effective targeting, and support the Palestinian economic fabric, in line with the CAP's overall strategic objective.

4.5.1 Agriculture

Sector Lead Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
Implementing Agencies	ACPP, ACS, ACTED, ACF, ADA-PARC, ARIJ, ASDPD, CARE, CRS, CISP, COOPI, CRIC, FAO, IRW, Juhoud, LRC, Overseas-Onlus, Oxfam GB, PAH, PCOA, PU, <i>Secours Islamique</i> , SCC, UCODEP, Oxfam ITA, UAWC, Welfare Association
Number of Projects	45
Sector Outcomes	1. Threatened agricultural livelihoods are protected and vulnerability to food insecurity is reduced 2. Access and entitlements to critical natural resources (land, water, sea), markets and services is regained
Beneficiaries	32,812 vulnerable farming, herding, and fishing households or 191,486 individuals (28% female, 72% male)
Funds Requested	\$39,501,132
Contact Information	Dr. Azzam Saleh (Lead), azzam.saleh@fao.org Sarah Leppert (Deputy Lead), sarah.leppert@fao.org

Sector strategy

Ongoing and mounting Israeli-imposed restrictions limit or cut off access to important resources for farmers, herders and fishers, including land, water, inputs, markets and some services. As a major consequence of access and movement restrictions, which maintains high unemployment and threatens livelihoods, roughly 1.6 million Palestinians are food-insecure.⁵⁹ Food insecurity prevalence among households whose main breadwinner is employed in agriculture is 37% in the West Bank and 85% in the Gaza Strip, which is higher than the local average figures.⁶⁰ Compounding the political scenario, environmental issues such as harmful effects of untreated sewage and high salinity on Gaza's agricultural production; natural calamities namely water scarcity; and plant and animal diseases, place agricultural livelihoods at an even greater risk of deterioration or collapse.

Humanitarian agencies will offer emergency support to stabilize and prevent further deterioration of livelihoods among the most vulnerable populations dependent on agriculture for income and food security in the Gaza Strip, particularly in the areas near the Israeli border and the sea, and parts of West Bank, namely Area C, Seam Zone, closed military areas, areas adjacent to the Barrier and settlements, areas witnessing severe water shortage, and vulnerable rural pockets of Area B. Furthermore, to link relief to development, a more strategic focus to reduce vulnerability among agricultural livelihoods and increase resilience to shocks is required.

Efforts are currently being made to ensure that the response takes into consideration the gendered needs of both women and men, including collation of sex-disaggregated data, and analysis of the impact of issues and the CAP response on both women and men.

During the proposal vetting process, coordination was conducted to ensure no overlap or duplication of interventions. Coordination efforts will continue through established groups like Drought and Bedouins in the West Bank and Livelihood/Backyard Production in Gaza as well as with other clusters/sectors, primarily Food Security, CFW/Cash Assistance, and WASH. In coordination with the Protection Cluster, the Agriculture Sector will advocate for lifting access and movement restrictions that paralyze and increase vulnerability among affected populations in the aforementioned areas.

⁵⁹ FAO/WFP, Food Security Vulnerability and Analysis Report (FSVA), Dec 2009.

⁶⁰ FAO/WFP, SEFSec, 2009. The regional average for West Bank is 25% and Gaza Strip is 61%.

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Category	Affected population ⁶¹	Beneficiaries		
	Total	Female	Male	Total
Households with agricultural land (includes small-scale farmers)	99,763 (WB) 10,000 (GS)	3,511 HH (WB) 2,694 HH (GS)	6,932 HH (WB) 6,732 HH (GS)	19,869 HH (115,485 individuals)
Households with livestock (includes herders, Bedouins)	21,923 (WB) 1,500 (GS)	2,032 HH (WB) 822 HH (GS)	6,097 HH (WB) 2,466 HH (GS)	11,417 HH (66,082 individuals)
Fishers	3,500	0	1,426 HH (GS)	1,426 HH (9,269 individuals)
Small-scale aquaculture producers	50 (WB) 100 (GS)	25 (GS)	75 (WB)	100 HH (650 individuals)
Total	136,836 HH (121,736 WB; 15,100 GS)	9,084 HH (5,543 WB; 3,541 GS)	23,728 HH (13,104 WB; 10,624 GS)	32,812 HH (191,486 individuals)

To ensure coordinated and comprehensive coverage of agriculture-related needs throughout the oPt, the sector's response plan and needs assessment framework also include detailed information on needs to be addressed with associated locations and population groups, the type of technically appropriate responses (with technical standards) and the organizations that have the capacity and comparative advantage to respond. Such information is available to all partners, including donors, upon request.

Sector outcomes and outputs

Based on the overall strategic objectives for the CAP 2011, the sector has agreed on the outcomes and outputs outlined on the next page.

Sector monitoring plan

As reflected in the logframe, indicators for outcomes and outputs have been agreed upon by the sector partners. The sector has also developed a more detailed monitoring plan, with agreed means of verification, frequency and responsibilities for monitoring at the outcome and output levels. The agriculture database, APIS, will be used to provide regular updates on project implementation and allow for enhanced coordination.

The agriculture humanitarian strategy and the sector's ability to respond to the identified needs in particular, has been designed on the basis of various assumptions, including availability of funding, access to vulnerable families, the ability to import materials in timely manner and an improving political environment.

⁶¹ Affected populations overlap (e.g. 90% of fishers are refugees). The upcoming Agriculture Census from MoA/PCBS will provide more accurate figures.

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<p>Sector Outcome 1: Threatened agricultural livelihoods are protected and vulnerability to food insecurity and poverty is reduced.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # male and # female agricultural workers employed in the agricultural sector. # males and # females involved in agricultural productive activities at the household level. <i>Targets:</i> 100% agricultural workers maintain employment in the agricultural sector. 5% increase in males and females active in agricultural productive activities at the household level. 					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
<p>Output 1.1 Basic agricultural capacities stabilized</p>	<p># <i>dunums</i> of greenhouses rehabilitated for # males and # females</p> <p># <i>dunums</i> of land rehabilitated for # males and # females</p> <p># MT of fodder distributed for # males and # females</p> <p># animal shelters constructed or rehabilitated for # males and # females</p>	<p>1,360 <i>dunums</i> of greenhouses rehabilitated for 1,176 M / 672 F</p> <p>5,175 <i>dunums</i> of land rehabilitated for 2,459 M / 1,945 F</p> <p>504 MTs of fodder distributed for 78 M / 72 F</p> <p>No baseline for animal shelters</p>	<p>610 <i>dunums</i> of greenhouses rehabilitated for 458 M / 152 F</p> <p>4,345 <i>dunums</i> of land rehabilitated for 3,258 M / 1,086 F</p> <p>20,156 MTs of fodder distributed for 4,200 M / 1,400 F</p> <p>715 animal shelters constructed or rehabilitated for 536 M / 179 F</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide/ repair agriculture assets like land and greenhouses Inputs and technical support -Emergency fodder and tankered water for livestock Terrestrial fish production (aquaculture) projects Animal shelters Artificial insemination 	<p>ACF, ACPP, ACTED, ADA-PARC, ARIJ, ASDPD, CARE, CISP, COOPI, FAO, Juhoud, LRC, Overseas-Onlus, Oxfam GB, PAH, PCOA, PU, SCC, Secours Islamique, UAWC, UCODEP, Welfare Association</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Access to small-scale agriculture for self consumption and income for the most vulnerable households</p>	<p># home gardens (including rooftop) are established or rehabilitated for # males and # females</p> <p># backyard production units (sheep, goat, chickens, pigeons, rabbits) distributed to # males and # females</p> <p># beehives distributed to # males and # females</p>	<p>980 home gardens (including rooftop) were established or rehabilitated for 86 M / 744 F</p> <p>No baseline</p> <p>No baseline</p>	<p>2,463 home gardens (including rooftop) are established or rehabilitated for 616 M / 1847 F</p> <p>3,145 backyard production units (sheep, goat, chickens, pigeons, rabbits) distributed to 786 M / 2,359 F</p> <p>3,485 beehives distributed to 40 M / 3,445 F</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backyard production Home gardens Urban agriculture Cottage industries Small-scale food processing School gardens Waste water treatment and re-use Drip irrigation 	<p>ACF, ACPP, ACS, ACTED, ARIJ, CARE, FAO, IRW, Juhoud, LRC, Overseas-Onlus, Oxfam GB, PCOA, PU, SCC, Secours Islamique, UAWC, Welfare Association</p>
<p>Output 1.3 Farming and herding communities resilience to water scarcity improved</p>	<p># cisterns established and rehabilitated for # males and # females</p> <p># <i>dunums</i> irrigated for # males and # females</p>	<p>113 cisterns established and rehabilitated for 100 M / 50 F</p> <p>No baseline</p>	<p>1141 cisterns established and rehabilitated for 855 M / 285 F</p> <p>4,202 <i>dunums</i> irrigated for 3,150 M / 1,050 F</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cisterns Fodder crops and drought tolerant shrubs Water harvesting and storage units Irrigation networks Conservation agriculture 	<p>ACTED, ADA-PARC, ARIJ, ASDPD, COOPI, CRIC, FAO, LRC, PAH, SCC, UCODEP, Welfare Association</p>

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	# grey or black waste water treatment units benefit # males and # females	No baseline	451 grey or black waste water treatment units benefit 400 M / 200 F	to combat soil degradation Waste water treatment and re-use	
Output 1.4 Ability to respond to debilitating animal or crop diseases and pests strengthened	# males and # females receive # veterinary kits for their livestock # dunums of greenhouses rehabilitated for # male and # female farmers affected by <i>Tuta Absoluta</i>	No baseline 1,500 dunums of greenhouses rehabilitated for 1,457 M / 43 F	2,937 M / 979 F receive 3,915 veterinary kits 1,465 dunums of greenhouses rehabilitated for 1,099 M / 366 F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock health/ safety measures Provide/ repair agriculture assets In-kind and technical support Greenhouse repair Pest management 	ACPP, ACTED, ADA-PARC, ARIJ, CARE, CISP, CRIC, FAO, Oxfam GB, UAWC, UCODEP
Output 1.5 Planning, monitoring and coordinating of emergency preparedness and response, among Agriculture Sector stakeholders improved	Sector meetings in Gaza (#) and West Bank (#) for CAP, Inter-cluster coordination, Emergency response, Backyard production, Drought & Bedouins, Water Scarcity Task Force, Agriculture Sector Working Group # surveys conducted that include disaggregated data by sex and age % increase in updated agriculture project information in APIS from 2010 to 2011	Sector meetings held in Gaza (15) and West Bank (14) 11 surveys 2,830 new projects and activities, incl. edited activities, uploaded between 01-01-2010 to 26-10-2010	Sector meetings held in Gaza (15) and West Bank (14) 15 surveys 15% increase in updated project information in APIS from 2010 to 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination for emergency preparedness/response Inter-cluster coordination with male and female farmers, fishers and herders on appropriate solutions Surveys/data collection for evidenced-based sector planning/monitoring, incl. sex disaggregated data APIS Piloting vouchers and micro-finance schemes to link local production with food aid programmes 	Public sector, Private sector, NGOs, international non-governmental organizations (INGO), UN, donors, related sectors/clusters, beneficiaries, local producers
Sector Outcome 2: Access and entitlements to critical natural resources (land, water, sea) markets and services is regained. <i>Indicators:</i> % improvement in access and entitlements <i>Targets:</i> 2% improvement in access and entitlements					
	Indicator	Indicator baseline	Indicator target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Increased awareness and knowledge of access restrictions, rights and obligations that impact the Agriculture Sector	# of advocacy activities raising awareness of needs among different groups (e.g. farmers/ herders/fishers, men/women, boys/girls)	One HCT/AIDA advocacy event for Gaza	Five events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HCT advocacy events Advocacy campaigns Factsheets Press briefings Donor or member state briefings 	All partners with leadership from HCT, AIDA, Palestinian NGO network (PNGO), PA, OCHA and Protection Cluster

4.5.2 Cash-for-Work and Cash Assistance

Sector Lead Agency	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES (UNRWA)
Implementing Agencies	ACF, Caritas, COOPI, IRW, Mercy Corps, OXFAM UK, PMP, PU, SC, UNFPA, UNRWA
Number of Projects	17
Sector Outcomes	Stabilized livelihoods of vulnerable families and individuals, with the following related outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased household income • improved infrastructure and community services and protected community assets • improved labour skills
Beneficiaries	Total direct beneficiaries: 1,063,658, including 178,325 job holders (male - 107,632; female - 70,693) and their dependents
Funds Requested	\$173,807,749
Contact Information	Marion Taupiac, m.taupiac@unrwa.org

Sector strategy

Sector members will seek to tackle the impact of chronic unemployment and poverty that are prevalent throughout the oPt. The strategy will focus on providing short-term employment and emergency economic assistance, aimed at enabling poor families to meet basic needs, including food, and infusing cash into the economy by providing dignified short-term work opportunities for the jobless and thereby improving their resilience to shocks. Interventions are partial in scope and are not intended to tackle the root causes of poverty and unemployment and for the most part do not represent sustainable employment. They are a vital palliative to structural needs that also require recovery, development and political solutions.

CFW programmes will also continue to support the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and delivery of essential public services, including sanitation and solid waste, health and education. The primary focus of the sector will remain on unskilled work, where agencies have the greatest scope to intervene in a cost-effective manner. However, actors will seek to increase the participation of economically and socially marginalized groups, such as women, youth and the disabled, in CFW activities during 2011. Where appropriate, interventions will be adapted to support the employability of target beneficiaries, through providing work experience and on-the-job training that will allow workers to enhance their skills as a basis for future economic improvements.

By injecting financial resources at the household level, utilizing community-based human capacities and inputs, implementation of cluster activities will support achievement of the CAP's overall objective of maximizing local resources.

The strategy is also based on broad consistency between actors in the sector regarding eligibility criteria, wage levels, scope of work and contract duration and systematic coordination to ensure appropriate geographical coverage and eliminate gaps and duplication. Furthermore, while CFW opportunities will continue to focus predominantly on unskilled labour, various organizations will also seek to increase support for the skilled labour force, in recognition of the need for skills enhancement to accompany and fuel overall economic improvements in the future. CFW actors will look to create flexible programmes that can be adapted to major changes in the situation. Finally, as described in the needs analysis, interventions in this sector complement other livelihoods and safety net activities in the Agriculture and Food Security Sectors.

Sector monitoring plan

As reflected in the logframe, indicators for outcomes and outputs have been agreed upon within the sector, based on assessment of needs and partner capacity. The sector has also developed a more detailed monitoring plan, with agreed means of verification, and semi-annual reporting on outputs and responsibilities by all implementing partners who participate in the collective monitoring effort. A key assumption in the sector response plan is the availability and capacity of contractors, in addition to the overall political, economic and security environment.

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Category	Affected population			Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Unemployed⁶²	59,500	248,500	308,000	70,593	107,532	178,125
- Incl. dependants	50%	50%	1,800,000	50%	50%	884,733
Gaza						
- Unemployed	28,000	119,000	147,000	54,116	74,574	128,690
- Incl. dependants	50%	50%	1,100,000	50%	50%	604,070
West Bank						
- Unemployed	31,500	129,500	161,000	16,476	32,958	49,434
- Incl. dependants	50%	50%	700,000	50%	50%	280,663
Of whom youth ⁶³	-	-	125,000	-	-	8,065
Food-insecure/vulnerable	-	-	-	-	-	Minimum 886,252
Gaza	-	-	1,192,550	-	-	707,141
West Bank	-	-	894,500	-	-	344,441
Small-scale farmers	-	-	-	-	-	Estimated 338,601
Herders / Bedouins	-	-	-	-	-	Estimated 133,430
Area C residents	-	-	-	-	-	Estimated 340,207
Total - Direct beneficiaries (total accounts for overlap in categories above)			Maximum 1,800,000	50%	50%	1,063,658

Sector outcomes and outputs

In line with the CAP's overall strategic objectives, the sector has agreed on the following outcomes and outputs:

Sector Outcome 1: Stabilized livelihoods of vulnerable families and individuals					
<i>Indicators: Poverty and/or food security status of 178,125 families; household income and expenditures</i>					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative activities	Partners
Output 1.1 Increased Income of target/vulnerable groups	Value of assistance provided / household	-	\$1,099	CFW cash assistance	Mercy Corps, CRS, PU, Relief International (RI), UNRWA WB & Gaza, ACF, Pontifical Mission Jerusalem (PMP), IRW, UNFPA, COOPI, SC, CARITAS, OXFAM GB
	Overall value of assistance provided	-	\$195,691,954		
	# job days created (men / women)	-	6,509,253	CFW	
Output 1.2 Improved basic infrastructure/protected community assets	# and type of infrastructure projects realized	-	tbd	CFW	Mercy Corps, CRS, PU, UNRWA WB & Gaza, ACF, PMP, COOPI, SC, CARITAS
	# and type of community service projects realized	-	tbd	CFW	
Output 1.3 Improved labour skills	# of men / women receiving training	-	Minimum of 5,327	Cash for training, internships and work placements activities	PU, UNFPA, UNRWA WB & Gaza, PMP, CARITAS

⁶² Figures based on 2009 labour force data, PCBS labour force surveys, according to the relaxed rate of unemployment.

⁶³ Figures for unemployed youth cover 15 – 24 age group, as per PCBS labour force data; interventions will only extend to those aged 18+.

4.5.3 Food Security

Sector Lead Agencies	Chair: WFP Co-chair: FAO
Implementing Agencies	WFP, UNRWA, CARE International, NRC, IRW, HelpAge, ARIJ
Number of Projects	9
Sector Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable households met 2. Endangered livelihoods protected or restored, and restoration of local economy promoted, through local purchases 3. Coordinated, timely, effective and efficient food security assistance provided to those most in need through use of harmonized methodology for food trend analysis 4. Emergency food component of Palestinian social safety net strengthened
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 907,100 in Gaza targeted with staple/fresh food parcels and vouchers, and 320,000 school children • 382,000 in West Bank targeted with staple/fresh food parcels and vouchers, and 75,000 school children
Funds Requested	\$204,141,651
Contact Information	Olivia Hantz, olivia.hantz@wfp.org

Sector strategy

Food assistance and livelihoods support continue to be indispensable for the population in order to reduce reliance on potentially damaging or risky coping strategies. These strategies include poor food consumption, sale of assets, indebtedness, withdrawal of children, especially girls from school, distress migration/displacement, over-exploitation of natural resources, illegal or exploitative work and they take place in a context of consistently high food and fuel prices since 2008 and global financial crisis (which is affecting employment abroad and potential remittances or other support from the Palestinian Diaspora) and recurrent water crises..

The amount of assistance provided through both social and productive safety nets must be sufficiently high not only to prevent households from falling into poverty and food insecurity, but also to lift some of them out of poverty and food insecurity. Levels of assistance must be defined on the basis of a systematic follow-up of changes in the situation of beneficiaries – e.g. focus on women-headed households. Relevant assistance includes food, cash and livelihood support for agriculture-based livelihoods as well as other income generating activities – as appropriate. As such, close consultation will be needed to define the linkages and complementarities of assistance provided under Food Security with the CFW and Agriculture Sectors in addressing the income/consumption gap of the targeted beneficiaries and the Health Sector in relation to nutritional concerns.

Assistance is also to be provided along the reform of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) Safety Nets Reform, aiming at providing a unified targeting system and develop a “need-based” formula (Proxy Means Test Formula complemented by the food consumption score) to address food insecurity in the framework of poverty alleviation across the territory.

Emergency food security interventions should not be designed solely around food insecurity figures but should also include assistance to those at risk of becoming food-insecure in order to prevent them from falling into the hunger trap.⁶⁴ Failure to do so will almost inevitably result a deterioration of the livelihoods and food security status of an increasing number of households that will be added to the category requiring direct food assistance. This is particularly challenging in consideration of the rapid demographic growth at approximately 3% per year.

Further resources should be devoted not only to ensure that timely and adequate provision of food and nutritional assistance (both standard rations and fresh foods) meets the needs of the most food-insecure populations, but to also improve direct access to food (e.g. through school feeding, food voucher schemes, cash transfer as safety nets under the Cash Sector, backyard production units within the Agriculture Sector) and enhance livelihoods and economic security of men, women and their families at the household level.

⁶⁴ Coordination is to be ensured between humanitarian activities tackling immediate needs and recovery/development programmes having medium/long-term impact. The later are not in the CAP but linkages should be made at project design by various actors in the food security sector.

As such, the response strategy will be articulated around the following main activities:

- Respond to the immediate food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable households (as per above identified target groups) both in Gaza Strip and in the West Bank through food assistance, including fresh foods.
- Assist the marginal rural communities (i.e. Herding communities in Area C, Seam Zone affected populations, Gaza sea/land restricted areas affected populations) with adequate levels of food assistance.
- Expand school feeding programmes in food-insecure areas as an additional safety net for vulnerable households.
- Provide food voucher to food-insecure and vulnerable households in urban/peri-urban poor families as a tool to support local production (e.g. dairy products, eggs, vegetables, etc.).
- Promote voucher for work and training for long term unemployed, with a focus on productive asset creation in rural areas.⁶⁵
- Strengthen the emergency food security component of the social safety net reform of the MoSA, in close consultation with UNRWA, to improve harmonization of beneficiary selection criteria and aid modalities/packages.

To ensure coordinated and comprehensive coverage of food aid-related needs throughout the oPt, the sector has also developed detailed information on needs to be addressed with associated locations and population groups, the type of technically appropriate responses (with technical standards) and the organizations that have the capacity and comparative advantage to respond. Such information is available to all partners, including donors, upon request.

Sector outcomes and outputs

Based on the strategic objectives and priorities for 2011, as well as the cluster/sector needs assessment and analysis (SEFSec), the Food Security Sector agreed on the following outcomes and outputs:

Sector Outcome 1: Basic food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable households met					
<i>Indicators:</i> Households food consumption score ⁶⁶					
<i>Targets:</i> Average "poor food consumption score" is below 10.2% in West Bank (WB) and below 14% in the Gaza Strip (GS)					
	Indicator	2010 Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1.1 Food distributed to targeted food-insecure and vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) receiving food as percentage of planned figures 	Approx. 632,443 women and girls and 632,443 men and boys = Total: 1,264,886	595,850 women and girls and 595,850 men and boys = Total: 1,191,700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General food distribution • Bread distributions • Fresh food distributions 	WFP CARE UNRWA Health Action International (HAI) ARIJ
Output 1.2 Food vouchers distributed to targeted food-insecure and vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) receiving vouchers as percentage of planned 	Approx: 24,000 women and girls and 24,000 men and boys = Total: 48,000	48,550 girls and women and 48,550 men and boys = Total: 97,100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread vouchers distributions • Food voucher distributions 	WFP NRC

⁶⁵ Within the scope of the CAP process, as well as in coordination between the cash and agricultural working groups.

⁶⁶ The Food Consumption Score estimates the amount and variety of food consumed in the households during the seven days preceding the survey, by counting the number of times specific food items (grouped in specific food groups) are consumed. Three groups are constructed: "Poor food consumption" consists of basic staple food (i.e. cereals, sugar and oil) consumed on a nearly daily basis, vegetables four times during the seven days prior to the survey and very rare consumption of animal products and fruits; quantities are also likely to be low and below kilocalorie requirements for household members with additional needs (pregnant and lactating women, physically active adults); "Borderline" diet" is similar but includes a slightly more frequent consumption of vegetables (five times during the seven-day period), meat and eggs (three to four times) and fruits (twice); quantities are probably just sufficient to meet kilocalorie requirements; an "acceptable" diet is yet more diversified with consumption of the various food groups on a nearly daily basis; the amounts consumed are expected to be sufficient.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total voucher amount distributed as a percentage of planned 	\$4,017,297	\$18,815,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish voucher distribution 	
Output 1.3 School snacks or meals distributed to targeted schools in food-insecure areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of school children (disaggregated by gender) receiving snacks/meals # of feeding days per school year in assisted primary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 400,000 school children assisted, of which approx. 50% are girl - school children receive snacks/meals every school day of the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 400,000 school children assisted, of which approx. 50% are girls - School children receive snacks/meals every school day of the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Snacks or meals distributions 	WFP UNRWA IRW
Output 1.4 Food safety and quality improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of awareness raising sessions on proper food storage and utilization at household level # of people reached with sensitization raising messages disaggregated by gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns are currently not implemented in a systematic way but on an ad hoc basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11,474 households are sensitized on fresh food utilization 240,000 beneficiaries in the Gaza Strip are sensitized on an ad hoc basis as and when needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of awareness raising sessions 	CARE WFP
Sector Outcome 2: Endangered livelihoods protected or restored, and restoration of local economy promoted, through local purchases.					
<i>Indicators:</i> % of local purchases as part of overall food/NFI purchases					
<i>Targets:</i> Indicate targets 67% of MT purchased are purchased locally					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Increased sourcing of quality food from local food producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of producers supported (if possible gender disaggregated) Tonnage of food items purchased from local producers Total monetary (\$) value of food distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 88,183 MTs Approx. 57 Million \$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approx. 3,000 producers supported (gender breakdown N/A, but includes women's groups as well as farmers and medium size companies) 97,700 MTs 77.8 Million \$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local procurement of food items and packaging used in food assistance programmes (e.g. dairy products, salt, locally milled wheat flour, vegetables etc.) 	WFP HAI UNRWA CARE NRC ARIJ

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Sector Outcome 3: Coordinated, timely, effective and efficient food security assistance provided to those most in need through use of harmonized methodology for food trend analysis					
<i>Indicators:</i> Beneficiary inclusion and exclusion errors are reduced (to avoid overlaps and gaps)					
<i>Targets:</i> Reduced by at least 5% in WB and 5% in GS					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 3.1 Assessments and surveys conducted and produced (SEFsec etc.)	#of joint assessments/surveys (disaggregated by gender) conducted and produced	1 SEFSec in 2010 and three <i>ad hoc</i> targeted food security (FS) studies	1 SEFSec in 2011 and at least two <i>ad hoc</i> targeted FS studies	Conduct of surveys, assessments	WFP FAO PCBS UNRWA and other partners
Output 3.2 Common assessment methodology is developed and agreed upon by all partners	# of partners using the same methodology	Some partners are basing their interventions on the same assessment methodology	At least all CAP FS partners base their interventions on same assessment methodology (SEFSec)	Joint review of existing methodology, circulation of assessment results	WFP UNRWA CARE IRW HAI NRC ARIJ
Output 3.3 Linkages with other sectors/clusters improved	- Nutrition activities adequately discussed in the appropriate sector(s) - Backyard farming activities adequately discussed in the appropriate sector(s)	FS Sector lead and other FS partners regularly participate in nutrition coordination forum as well as sector leads meetings	- 80% of relevant other sector meetings attended by at least the FS lead - 100% of cross-cutting issues are discussed with other relevant sectors	regular participation of FS partners in related coordination fora, relevant information is passed on to related sectors/clusters	WFP UNRWA CARE IRW HAI NRC ARIJ Plus partners from Agriculture, WASH, Cash Assistance etc.

Sector Outcome 4: Emergency food component of Palestinian social safety net strengthened.

Indicators: Aligned targeting methodology applied in oPt

Targets: Implemented fully in WB, process initiated in Gaza (pending Proxy Means Testing Formula [PMTF] implementation)

	Indicator	Indicator baseline	Indicator target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 4.1 Harmonization of beneficiary selection criteria and aid packages improved (food insecurity characterization criteria, PMTF & Food Consumption Score, etc.)	#of partners using the same methodology	N/A	At least all CAP FS partners are harmonizing beneficiary selection methodology and aid package in WB and process is initiated in Gaza	Joint beneficiary data list, aligned PMTF, aligned social transfer package	WFP MoSA UNRWA and other partners and NGOs

Sector monitoring plan

The Food Security Sector will monitor its humanitarian response through a range of means, including the SEFSec assessment, and partners' reports, including PCBS. Such means are detailed in a specific monitoring plan, which includes frequency of reporting, and responsibilities assigned to various partner members.

Such plan includes a range of assumptions that underpin the sector's expected results, including the absence of food and pipeline breaks, continuing access, including in schools, and adherence of local food producers to international safety and quality standards.

4.5.4 Education

Cluster Lead Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Implementing Agencies	FAO, IR, Near East Foundation, NRC, SC, Sharek, TdH, UNESCO, UNRWA, UNICEF, Berzeit University, Canaan Centre, Tamer, Ma'an, Al-Nayzak
Number of Projects	17
Cluster Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end of 2011, access to boys' and girls' education improved in targeted areas. • By end of 2011, improve protective environment in educational settings in targeted areas.
Beneficiaries	608,000 (boys/girls/men/women in vulnerable areas)
Funds Requested	\$16,938,320
Contact Information	Maryan Koehler, mkoehler@unicef.org Kanar Qadi, kqadi@unicef.org

Cluster strategy

Three areas are the focus for the Education Cluster's 2011 humanitarian response in the oPt: Area C, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. These areas are the most seriously affected by denial or restrictions on the right to access a basic education and to the right to a protected educational environment. The impact may differ on boys and girls, male and female teachers, school staff and families, especially mothers and fathers but, overall, the impact is one of denial and restriction of rights guaranteed under international human rights law which requires, in certain cases, life-saving measures, and in all, a response of a humanitarian nature.

In Gaza, the response will focus on providing essential educational materials and resources; ensuring safety and minimum sanitary conditions within schools, offering remedial education opportunities for the most at risk children and providing psycho-social support for children, their teachers and families distressed from the war and the continuing blockade.

In the West Bank, and East Jerusalem and Area C in particular, the Education Cluster has assessed 135 public schools of which twenty-four serving approximately 10,000 marginalized students have been prioritized and classified as sub-standard⁶⁷ and in critical need of humanitarian assistance.

The response will also pay close attention to the fact that the many challenges to education affect boys and girls differently. Girls may decide to stay home rather than face physical, mental and/or sexual abuse on their way to and from school from soldiers and settlers. Boys may be targeted even more than girls at checkpoints or feel compelled to drop school to support economically-strapped families. Such realities are compounded for boys and girls with special needs.

Cluster outcomes and outputs

The Education Cluster, in line with the strategic objectives of the CAP 2011, aims to provide effective, equitable and gender sensitive humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable groups with the aim of ensuring access to basic education and access to a protective educational environment. The below outcomes and outputs will, therefore, be pursued in 2011.

Cluster monitoring plan

Access-related indicators will be monitored by Education Cluster members through scheduled or random visits to the project sites; participatory assessment exercises with focus groups; regular discussions with local authorities and community leaders; reports by other humanitarian agencies; periodic analysis of baseline data gathered in visits and discussions; analysis of field reports including levels of implementation assessed against planned activities and outcomes.

⁶⁷ Defined as unsafe; lacking in basic sanitation facilities.

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Cluster Outcome 1: By end of 2011, access to boys' and girls' education improved in targeted areas. Indicator: CAP Education partners report increase in numbers of students accessing education in targeted areas.					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1.1 Improved access to infrastructure and equipment, age and ability appropriate school furniture, and basic classroom teaching/learning materials for boys and girls, in targeted areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in the #/ % of accessible classrooms provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% UNRWA schools on double shift Four AG school classrooms needed 1,000 classrooms needed EJ 135 schools substandard Five caravans needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% decrease in # of schools on double shift Four AG provided 25 classrooms built 48 schools repaired Five caravans provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to additional classrooms and schools, including provision of temporary and permanent structures Provide access to alternative learning spaces in remote, inaccessible or potentially dangerous areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC, Ma'an, Tamer, UNRWA, MoEHE, FAO, TdH, IR, Near East Foundation, Sharek, Berzeit University
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in boys and girls accessing school facilities, disaggregated by gender and vulnerability status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 EJ 39,000 Gaza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide equipment for special needs and access to basic classroom teaching/learning materials 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of schools provided basic furniture/equipment according to differing age and ability needs of boys and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 preschools in Gaza need equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 preschools in Gaza provided equipment 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of child safe spaces created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 207 shaded areas needed in Gaza 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 207 shaded areas provided 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # new centres increasing access for special needs/at risk students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 190 safe areas needed Five centres needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 190 safe areas provided Five centres built 		
Output 1.2 Improved physical access to schools for boys and girls and male and female teachers and administrative staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # boys/girls/teachers provided transport; % increase in # of students (m/f) and teachers reporting feeling safer travelling to and from school and/or improved physical access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 bus seats needed 60% (Gaza UNESCO survey) don't feel safe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 bus seats provided 15% increase in students feeling safe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide transport and safe passage (escort) for boys, girls and female teachers in particular 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF, MoEHE, SC, Tamer, FAO, IR
Output 1.3 Improved alternative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> #/ % of boys and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 552,300 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance school programmes for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC, Ma'an, UNRWA, Canaan

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Cluster Outcome 1: By end of 2011, access to boys' and girls' education improved in targeted areas. Indicator: CAP Education partners report increase in numbers of students accessing education in targeted areas.					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
learning/teaching opportunities for conflict-affected boys and girls and male and female teachers (gender sensitive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (sex/age) attending alternative courses, extra-curricular activities; and activities; #/% of special needs students enrolled in classes; # male/female teachers participating in workshops aiming to increase awareness and knowledge of alternative learning/teaching programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> students 2,330 special needs students enrolled 3,000 	<p>identified conflict-affected boys and girls; Support remedial learning opportunities; Provide extra-curricular courses and activities; Workshops on right of access to basic education and minimum standards of emergency education</p>	<p>Centre, UNICEF, MoEHE, Tamer, NRC, TdH, Near East Foundation, FAO, UNESCO, Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), MoSA, Al-Nayzak, Sharek, Berzeit Univeristy</p>
Output 1.4 Improved awareness by international community of problems of access to education experienced by conflict-affected boys and girls in vulnerable areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of advocacy campaigns conducted targeting international community on violation of right to access to basic education for boys and girls in Area C, EJ and Gaza data collection and reporting on at-risk boys and girls which include gender, disability, refugee-non-refugee, location % increase in documentation, including monitoring and evaluating, indicating increase/decrease in access to education; # of cluster members (organizations) provided technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a inadequate data and reporting on at risk boys/ girls including gender, disability, refugee-non-refugee, location n/a 20 organizations needing technical training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 targeted campaigns increased data and reporting on at risk boys/ girls including gender, disability, refugee-non-refugee, location Data collected on 50,000 students 20 organizations provided technical training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy campaigns, including support to child-led advocacy campaigns in the schools Collect disaggregated data Establishment of baseline data, mapping and Education Management Information System (EMIS) Identification of vulnerable schools Document advocacy interventions Identify needs for kindergartens Technical support to cluster members including minimum standards on emergency education 	<p>UNICEF, MoEHE, SC, UNRWA UNICEF, MoEHE, NRC, SC, UNRWA</p>

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Cluster Outcome 2: By end of 2011, improve protective environment in educational settings in targeted areas. Indicator: Numbers/%age increase in students accessing protective environment in education.					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 In conjunction with Child Protection, protective environment improved by providing equal access for boys and girls and for male/female teachers to programmes on violence-free environment and psycho-social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of support groups in place for male/female teachers # of male/female teachers participating in support groups and activities % decrease in violent behaviour/incidents at school; % increase in support /awareness among staff/students of violence-reducing techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a n/a TBD TBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 support groups 200 teachers/20 schools supported TBD based on assessments and survey results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide equal # male/female teachers and other educational personnel with knowledge to recognize students in need of psycho-social support Support for school counselors - Provide access to adult support groups and activities Establish child-protection mechanisms in schools 	UNRWA, UNICEF, MoEHE, SC, Tamer, Berzeit University, UNESCO
Output 2.2 In conjunction with WFP, protective environment improved by providing vulnerable girls and boys equal access to school feeding programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide children nutritious meals or snacks at school to help reduce anaemia and stunted growth (1 in 10 children anaemic; 1 in 17 stunted growth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 155,800 children provided nutritious snacks/meals at school in 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 165,800 children provided nutritious snacks/meals at school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address food/nutrition issues in schools 	UNICEF, MoEHE
Output 2.3 In conjunction with WHO, protective environment improved by providing male and female students with equal access to health-screenings and urgent health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in schools with access to crisis-related health and hygiene issues; % increase in staff with ability to provide urgent health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBD-based on assessments and survey results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide health screenings and urgent health care - Provide knowledge for staff on crisis-related health and hygiene issues 	UNRWA, UNICEF, MoEHE
Output 2.4 Protective environment improved by providing male and female students with access to life-saving information (e.g. mine-risk awareness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # girls/boys provided life-saving information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> n/a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 boys/girls provided life-saving information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide life-saving information to students and staff Establish Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms in school; Provide non-formal classes/information on protection threats and appropriate responses 	UNICEF, MoEHE, SC, UNRWA, UNESCO, NRC

4.5.5 Health and Nutrition

Cluster Lead Agencies	Chair: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) Co-chair: MINISTRY OF HEALTH (MOH) MHPSS Working Group Co-chairs: WHO/UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Implementing Agencies	AEA, AEI, Al Wedad Society for Community Rehabilitation, CARE International, Cana'an Institute of New Pedagogy, Danish Church Aid, GCMHP, HelpAge International, HI, Islah Charitable Society, MAP-UK, MDM-France, MDM-Spain, MERLIN, Medico International, Middle East Aid, SPHP, PRCS, Palestine Avenir, PECEP, SJEH, TdH – IT, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, PMRS, PTC Foundation UK, West Bank and Gaza Health Work Committees, West Bank Union of Health Work Committees, Gaza Union of Health Care Committees, University College of Applied Sciences, Jabalia Rehabilitation Society
Number of Projects	32
Cluster Outcomes	1. Access to quality health and nutrition services to the most vulnerable populations as identified by the Health & Nutrition Cluster needs analysis is ensured 2. National emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and hazard mitigation in Health and Nutrition Cluster is strengthened
Beneficiaries	2,514,398 people
Funds Requested	\$22,206,039
Contact Information	Dr. Vachagan Harutyunyan; vha@who-health.org

Cluster strategy

The cluster's response plan consists of two outcomes first of which is aiming at ensuring access of the populations in the priority communities identified by the Health and Nutrition Cluster (HNC) to the basic essential package of curative and preventative health and nutrition services, defined as primary health care level 2 and above. At the same time, recognizing the importance of specialized medical aid for prevention of mortality, morbidity and disability, a number of the HNC member agencies with relevant technical expertise will undertake providing it to those who lack necessary means for accessing them due to their socio-economic status and other effects, including those of the occupation.

The access to health services will be ensured by the cluster members through a two-tiered approach: direct provision of services via facilities and community outreach as well as collection analysis and dissemination of data and information for addressing barriers to access to health care and protection concerns of the target populations.

The groups that will be targeted in the areas identified by the cluster (see Annex 1) include refugees that experience restrictions on accessing health services, children under five, women (particularly pregnant women), people with disabilities, people in need of chronic and mental care, older people (>60 years old) and Bedouins in isolated areas.

The cluster partners are committed to providing services of the highest attainable level of quality. The efficiency and effectiveness of those services will be ensured by aligning them with relevant national and international standards, capacity-building, improving infrastructure and adapting it for the needs of the most vulnerable, systematic collection and analysis of appropriately disaggregated data for project management advocacy and learning as well as by involving target communities in design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of those services. Furthermore the cluster partners will ensure that relevant cross-cutting issues are addressed in their needs analyses and responses.

To address the health issues associated with the environmental pollution described in the UNEP "Environmental assessment of the Gaza Strip" report, health and Nutrition Cluster partners will, where applicable, conduct activities in support of the "Protecting children from unsafe water in Gaza" strategy and action plan, particularly its sectors 3 "Protect children from the effects of unsafe water through improved control of water-associated diseases and appropriate home management of (acute watery) diarrhoea" and 4 "Protect children from unsafe water and sewage-contaminated food that contribute to disease and under-nutrition ("hidden hunger") through nutritional support and exclusive breastfeeding" of the action plan and close coordination and support from the WASH

Cluster. Essential activities for prevention and treatment of anemia will be integrated within the Primary Health Care (PHC) services provided by the HNC member agencies to address high levels of anemia, particularly in Gaza.

By means of the outcome two the HNC will aim to strengthen national capacity to prevent, prepare for and respond to the future health hazards and risks, thereby insulating the population and reducing future vulnerability from the impact of shocks. This will be achieved by investing in key areas of emergency risk reduction, such as early warning systems, contingency planning, building technical capacities of communities and health professionals and providing supplies for emergency preparedness and response in the areas beyond control of Palestinian Authority. This work will be done in alignment with the National Health Emergency Preparedness Plan that is currently in development by the Ministry of Health (MoH) with support from the Flagship project in West Bank and WHO in Gaza.

Coordination is a critical function that enables multiple actors involved in humanitarian response to harmonize their efforts and use available resources efficiently. The HNC, co-chaired by the Palestinian MoH and WHO will provide a framework for partnerships among international and national humanitarian health actors, civil society and other stakeholders and will ensure that international health responses are appropriately aligned with national structures.

Category of Assistance	Planned # of Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Total
Primary Health Care ⁶⁸	1,705,287	809,111	2,514,398
Support to the Public Health Care Sector	817,531	780,369	1,597,900
MHPSS	315,673	313,871	629,544
Nutrition	447,450	127,650	575,100
Services to People with Disabilities	9,900	8,900	18,800
Eye Care	11,000	9,000	20,000
Services to Older People	3,630	2,420	6,050
Other specialized services (obstetric care, chronic illnesses, etc)	5,750	3,250	9,000

To ensure coordinated and comprehensive coverage of health-related needs throughout the oPt, the cluster's response plan also includes detailed information on needs to be addressed with associated locations and population groups, the type of technically appropriate responses (with technical standards) and the organizations that have the capacity and comparative advantage to respond. Such information is available to all partners, including donors, upon request.

Cluster outcomes and outputs

Within the overall CAP strategic objectives for 2011, the HNC's overarching goal is to reduce avoidable mortality, morbidity and disability, and restore the delivery of, and equitable access to, preventive and curative health and nutrition services as quickly as possible and in as sustainable a manner as possible. The cluster has agreed on the following outcomes and outputs:

Cluster monitoring plan

The HNC has agreed on a set of indicators, with agreed targets for 2011. A detailed plan, with means of verification, frequency and responsibilities for monitoring at the outcome and output levels has been developed, to guide cluster wide monitoring efforts throughout the year. The plan, which includes the use of joint evaluations and assessments in addition to individual partner reporting, relies on active participation on the part of all partners in collecting and sharing data on critical health developments.

It also identifies a number of risks, including the tightening restrictions on movement of populations, goods and activities of humanitarian actors, and the possible deterioration of the security situation in Palestine as well as a range of assumptions, from the availability of funding for emergency health and nutrition interventions to the finalization of the National Health Preparedness Plan by the first quarter of 2011.

⁶⁸ Number of beneficiaries covered by the primary health care services provided by the Health and Nutrition Cluster Partners had been taken as a proxy of the total population to be served by the Health and Nutrition Cluster in 2011.

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Cluster Outcome 1: Access to quality health and nutrition services to the most vulnerable populations as identified by the HNC needs analysis is ensured.					
Indicators					
- 70% of the vulnerable communities identified by the Health and Nutrition Cluster are covered with level 2 Primary Health Care services. - % of identified vulnerable persons ⁶⁹ in need of specialized services accessed them.					
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1.1 Access to the appropriate infrastructure and materials for essential health services for target population is ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of health facilities providing at minimum level 2 package of services in the target areas in 2011 # of health facilities supplied with equipment and commodities according to the Palestinian Essential Drugs list and other MoH standards and protocols and in coordination with MoH/Health and Nutrition Cluster mechanism 	70% N/A	70% 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing health services via mobile health teams Renovating and building PHC centres in appropriate locations Adapting provision of services to the needs of the vulnerable Strengthening coordination Between Israeli and Palestinian sides to improve referrals Provision of medical equipment and health supplies Strengthen continuum of maternal and newborn health care Integrate nutrition services and services for vulnerable groups within the PHC 	<p>Palestinian MoH, Ard El Aftal (AEA), Ard El Insan (AEI), Al Wedad society for community rehabilitation, CARE International, Canaan Institute of New Pedagogy, DanChurchAid, GCMHP, HelpAge International, Hi, Islah Charitable Society, MAP-UK, MDM-France, MDM-Spain, MERLIN, Medico International, Middle East Aid, SPHP, PRCS, PA, PECEP, SJEH, ToH – IT, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, PMRS, PTC Foundation UK, West Bank and Gaza HWC, West Bank Union of Health Work Committees (UHCW), UHCC, University College of Applied Sciences, Jabalia Rehabilitation Society</p>
Output 1.2 Availability and skills of health staff working in target services improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of national guidelines on prevention and management of malnutrition, including at the community level are developed by the end of 2011 % of health services provided / supported by the cluster partners are in compliance with agreed MoH/WHO protocols # of health providers trained by the Health and Nutrition Cluster members in 2011 	0 N/A N/A	3 90% 7,320	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building of public and private sector health and nutrition staff in critical areas of health expertise Improving working environment of the health and nutrition staff Training of community-based health care providers 	

⁶⁹ Examples of vulnerable persons include but are not limited to: people with disabilities, women with pregnancy complications, people with non-communicable diseases, children under five, older people.

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<p>Cluster Outcome 1: Access to quality health and nutrition services to the most vulnerable populations as identified by the HNC needs analysis is ensured.</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <p>- 70% of the vulnerable communities identified by the Health and Nutrition Cluster are covered with level 2 Primary Health Care services.</p> <p>- % of identified vulnerable persons⁷⁰ in need of specialized services accessed them.</p>					
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Evidence-based monitoring and advocacy in place for timely response to emerging and existing urgent needs of at risk groups and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of nutrition sentinel surveillance sites Proportion of the health projects implemented within the scope of CAP 2011 report data disaggregated by age and sex # of articles, case studies and assessments prepared and disseminated by the HNC members informing of health / protection issues of the target populations in 2011 # of protection incidents investigated and reported by the cluster members in 2011 	<p>64</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>110</p> <p>100%</p> <p>Actual number of materials prepared and disseminated</p> <p>Actual Number of registered protection incidents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic collection of data on health status, determinants and needs of the target populations disaggregated by age and sex Advocacy for the right to health Strengthening Nutrition and Disease Surveillance systems Development and integration of mechanisms for identification and documentation of protection cases within the continuum of health care services Gathering and dissemination of information and data on the state of health and nutrition in oPT 	
<p>Output 1.4</p> <p>Vulnerable population (see category of assistance table above) actively contribute to monitoring and evaluation of the health sector projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of HNC projects that were designed with involvement of target beneficiaries % of HNC projects monitored with support from target beneficiaries % of HNC projects regularly sharing data with target beneficiaries 	<p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forming community-based project advisory committees Involving target beneficiaries in design and implementation of needs assessments Informing target beneficiaries of the planned assistance before providing it Involving target beneficiaries in implementation of the projects Involving target beneficiaries in monitoring and evaluation of the projects 	

⁷⁰ Examples of vulnerable persons include but are not limited to: people with disabilities, women with pregnancy complications, people with non-communicable diseases, children under five, older people.

Cluster Outcome 2: National disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction in health and nutrition sector is strengthened <i>Indicators:</i> - By the end of 2011 Health and Nutrition Cluster developed and operationalized its emergency preparedness / contingency preparedness plans in West Bank and Gaza in line with the National Health Emergency Preparedness Plan / UN contingency plan					
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Critical health events, hazards and vulnerabilities are identified and monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical health determinants, hazards and vulnerabilities are identified by August 2011 Early Warning System established and operational in all project areas by August 2011 	N/A No	Yes Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of critical health and nutrition hazards and risks Development of tools and procedures for monitoring health and nutrition hazards Establishing thresholds for the monitored health and nutrition hazards to trigger humanitarian response Integration of the early warning systems into the regular health service provision Monitoring of the health and nutrition hazards via sentinel surveillance sites 	Palestinian MoH, AEA, AEI, AI Wedad society for community rehabilitation, CARE International, Canaan Institute of New Pedagogy, DanChurchAid, GCMHP, HelpAge International, Hi, Islah Charitable Society, MAP-UK, MDM-France, MDM-Spain, MERLIN, Medico International, Middle East Aid, SPHP, PRCS, PA, PECEP, SJEH, TdH-IT, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, PMRS, PTC Foundation UK, West Bank and Gaza HWC, UHWC, Gaza UHCC, University College of Applied Sciences, Jabalia Rehabilitation Society
Output 2.2 HNC Contingency plan is developed in line with the National Health Emergency Preparedness Plan / UN Contingency Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of health risks, needs and gaps in services provided to the populations on oPt-affected by the crisis is carried out Health and Nutrition Cluster Contingency Preparedness plan is developed for West Bank and Gaza by the end of September 2011 	No No	Yes Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the potential health hazards and risks Defining planning scenarios for each contingency, analyze vulnerabilities Develop health and nutrition cluster Contingency plan Implement preparedness activities 	
Output 2.3 Capacity of health providers and communities to respond to emergencies is strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of health providers trained on topics relevant to emergency preparedness by the end of 2011 # of community members trained on topics relevant to emergency preparedness by the end of 2011 National critical care and management of burns protocols completed 	N/A N/A No	735 970 Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacity of health providers and communities to respond to emergencies 	

Cluster Outcome 2: National disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction in health and nutrition sector is strengthened <i>Indicators:</i> - By the end of 2011 Health and Nutrition Cluster developed and operationalized its emergency preparedness / contingency preparedness plans in West Bank and Gaza in line with the National Health Emergency Preparedness Plan / UN contingency plan					
	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.4 Supplies for emergency response identified and prepositioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Nutrition Cluster assesses and shares information on levels of stocks of the emergency preparedness and response items on a quarterly basis Health supplies for emergency preparedness are procured and prepositioned by the members of the Health and Nutrition Cluster by the end of 2011 	N/A	Yes	Identify and preposition supplies for emergency response	
		N/A	Yes		

4.5.6 Protection

Cluster Lead Agencies	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR) UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF) (Child Protection Sub-Cluster)
Implementing Agencies (27)	OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNRWA, UNMAS, UN-HABITAT, ACTED, EAPPI, TdH, NRC, Mercy Corps, WCH, SC, MAG, Diakonia, Ard El Atfal, Al Zahraa, CTCCM, SYF, JCW, PCHR, IPCC, PCATI, Hamoked, ICAHD
Number of Projects	44 (19 Child Protection, of which 10 MHPSS)
Cluster Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased awareness and respect for HR & IHL provisions by end 2011. 2. Access to justice by identified vulnerable groups enhanced. 3. Incidents of forced displacement averted. 4. Incidents of death, injury, violence, abuse, torture, exploitation, harassment and intimidation prevented. 5. By end 2011, impact of incidents of death, injury, violence, torture, abuse, exploitation and displacement of men, women, girls and boys mitigated through mental health and psycho-social support, protective presence and other protective measures.
Beneficiaries	Difficult to quantify due to nature of protection (see strategy section below) 10% of beneficiaries will be people with disabilities (according to UN global estimate)
Funds Requested	\$42,241,853
Contact Information	Saul Takahashi, Cluster Lead: stakahashi@ohchr.org ; Christine Clarence, Child Protection Sub-Cluster Lead: cclarence@unicef.org

Cluster strategy

The overall goal of the Protection Cluster is to improve the protection of the civilian population in the oPt by ensuring an adequate response to the broad range of protection risks and concerns faced by Palestinian men, women, girls and boys. The Protection Cluster humanitarian response for this CAP process should be focused on addressing the key protection needs of the targeted populations, enabling them to lead a productive, dignified, healthy life. The response should be as holistic as possible (in collaboration with other clusters and sectors) and developed according to a rights-based approach, attempting to mainstream IHL/HR laws and principles as much as possible.

The Protection Cluster will implement preventive, mitigating, and remedial activities that can be pursued concurrently, including both advocacy-related and programme-based activities. Actions directly supporting vulnerable groups include protective presence, legal aid and facilitation of recourse to legal and administrative measures to address violations, psycho-social support, awareness-raising to ensure affected populations know how to access services, including food and water, shelter, medical and educational and livelihood services, UXO-risk education and technical support. To support the direct protection actions, higher level targeted advocacy and lobbying campaigns that will target both national and international audiences to get support to end the impunity and lack of accountability of perpetrators of the ongoing rights violations will be carried out, as well as other accountability initiatives. Human rights and IHL violations will be monitored, documented and reported on an ongoing basis to enable the advocacy campaigns and keep abreast of any changes in the context and humanitarian needs.

In particular, actions and interventions that will be prioritized should:

- seek to enhance self-reliance and resilience (e.g. support to community-based protection and support mechanisms).
- provide life-saving support, stabilize living conditions and livelihoods and prevent the deterioration of the situation.
- respond to and integrate gender- and disability-related issues.
- have the greatest potential to protect communities' ability to stay where they are, thus preventing or reducing the threat of forced displacement.
- focus on child protection.

In line with the above, the scope of the Protection Cluster in facilitating access to essential services and resources is limited mainly to advocacy, lobbying, recourse to legal and administrative measures and protective presence. Delivery of essential services and provision of livelihood support as measures to mitigate the impact of restricted access is mainly the domain of the other clusters. The Protection Cluster Lead will coordinate with the other cluster leads to provide guidance on project development and design in terms of protective programming principles. Furthermore, provision of some services, including material and livelihood support could be considered protective measures and therefore within the scope of the cluster's work if they are implemented as one component within the framework of a larger project with a very clear protection entry point and rationale, and in combination with other more clear-cut 'protective measures' (advocacy, legal support, lobbying, protective presence, and psycho-social responses).

In addition, all projects submitted by the Protection Cluster must adhere to 'do no harm' criteria, part of which involves conducting an analysis as part of the project development to ascertain whether any proposed intervention may exacerbate the protection risks that the targeted population are exposed to or trigger new protection risks.

The following vulnerable groups needing particular protection support have been prioritized for 2011: Bedouins and other vulnerable groups dependent on land and agriculture for their livelihoods in Area C, Palestinians living near settlements, in the areas adjacent to the Separation Barrier or in the Gaza access restricted areas, and those under threat of displacement in East Jerusalem and Area C. Prisoners and detainees, refugees, female heads of household, women and girls victims and survivors of gender-based and/or domestic violence, older persons, persons with disabilities and children, in particular children involved in hazardous labour will also received focused attention.

As protection issues affect so much of the population at all levels, it is difficult to quantify numbers in need of support for many of these issues within the identified priority groups, or disaggregated statistics on these affected populations. In addition, there is currently a significant information gap regarding GBV and the situation of people with disabilities and the challenges they face in the local context. *These data gaps need to be addressed.*

Cluster outcomes and outputs

Based on the strategic objectives and priorities for 2011, as well as the cluster/sector needs assessment and analysis, the Protection Cluster will seek to achieve the following outcomes and outputs⁷¹ in 2011.

Cluster monitoring plan

The response plan outcomes and outputs will be monitored during quarterly cluster monitoring meetings and through the inputs provided to the Mid-Year Review and Year in Review. In the log frame above, responsibility for reporting on the different specific outputs has been assigned to the various partners. Gender and disability perspectives will be integrated into monitoring, documenting and reporting on violations and in advocacy messages, methodologies, trainings and briefings. Efforts will be made to make formats and mechanisms used to raise awareness accessible to people with disabilities (e.g. Braille, audio, large print, etc.) and to ensure that all legal support provided to people with disability is likewise accessible (e.g. by bringing in a sign language interpreter, by ensuring materials are available in alternative format, etc.).

⁷¹ See log frames starting on the next page.

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<p>Cluster Outcome 1: Increased awareness and respect for HR & IHL provisions by end 2011</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More investigations into IHL and HR violations and more indictments. • Increased number of interrogations attended by lawyers and/or video-recorded. • Fewer reported incidents of torture for those interrogations at which a lawyer was present, particularly among children. • Fewer examples of policies and practices that run counter to HR & IHL provisions. 				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative activities	Partners
<p>Output 1.1 Knowledge and capacity of the humanitarian community to use IHL and IHL strengthened</p>	<p>Accuracy of references of IHL and humanitarian principles are integrated into policy documents, statements by policy-makers and humanitarian actors</p> <p>Quality and accuracy of legal analysis</p> <p>Incorporation of protection strategies in humanitarian projects and advocacy initiatives by humanitarian actors that incorporate strategies</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of CBOs on monitoring and reporting mechanism • Advocacy workshops for INGOs • Coordination between cluster members to ensure effective links and timely response • IHL briefings and training for members of various clusters • Technical support and legal advice on relevant IHL/IHL issues to the humanitarian community • Produce advocacy tools (research, relevant reports, assessments) • Produce new methodologies on how to mainstream IHL into the work of humanitarian aid • Trainings and briefings for the international community on relevant legal issues • Establish baseline data on the impact of residency and family reunification issues on women, esp. divorcees and women's access to their children 	<p>SC UNICEF ICAH Diakonia JCW</p>
<p>Output 1.2 IHL and HR violations monitored, documented and reported on a regular and ongoing basis, in particular grave violations against children in armed conflict</p>	<p>No. of violations documented</p> <p>No. of reports</p> <p>No. of factsheets</p> <p>No. of briefings</p>	<p>All major violations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of rights violations • Production of reports and factsheets on violations • Support to partners to do assessments • Standards developed for integrating gender and disability perspectives into monitoring, documenting and reporting on violations 	<p>SC UNICEF OHCHR PCATI UNRWA Diakonia</p>

<p>Cluster Outcome 1: Increased awareness and respect for HR & IHL provisions by end 2011</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More investigations into IHL and HR violations and more indictments. • Increased number of interrogations attended by lawyers and/or video-recorded. • Fewer reported incidents of torture for those interrogations at which a lawyer was present, particularly among children. • Fewer examples of policies and practices that run counter to HR & IHL provisions. 					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative activities	Partners
<p>Output 1.3 Awareness of affected populations of IHL and IHRL and their related rights increased</p>	<p>No. of people informed of protection mechanisms for children</p> <p>No. of people attending awareness-raising sessions</p>		<p>10,000</p> <p>14,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness-raising sessions and campaigns on GBV and reproductive rights • Awareness sessions for female and child ex-detainees on their rights • - Awareness sessions for children on their rights and protection mechanisms 	<p>UNIFEM</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>SC</p>
<p>Output 1.4 Awareness and responsiveness of direct and indirect duty bearers to their duties under IHL and IHRL increased</p>	<p># of briefings and targeted advocacy initiatives vis-à-vis direct and indirect duty bearers regarding involvement/responsibility in policies and practices that run counter to IHL/IHRL</p>		TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral and linkages with partners • Direct duty bearers called upon to respect IHL and IHRL in relation to specific harmful policies and practices through dialogue and negotiation • Mobilize and sensitize international stakeholders to the impact of abuses and encourage them to put pressure on duty bearers to respect IHL and HRL • Advocacy activities and/or campaigns on various issues including torture and ill-treatment of children in detention, forced displacement, settler violence, movement and access restrictions and family unification • Conduct targeted advocacy in Europe to promote respect for IHL in the work of humanitarian actors • Organize MEP visits to the oPt and integrate IHL briefings into visits of journalists and clergy persons 	<p>SC</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>ICAHN</p> <p>PCATI</p> <p>UNRWA</p> <p>Diakonia</p> <p>EAPPI</p> <p>Hamoked</p> <p>JCW</p>

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Cluster Outcome 2: Access to justice by identified vulnerable groups enhanced				
Indicators				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thousands of Palestinians and their families access their rights to freedom of movement and residency. More efficient, effective and accountable mechanisms for Israel's registration and tracking of Palestinian prisoners. Women in Gaza have increased access to justice on issues of family law and domestic violence. Increased access to judicial redress for Palestinian civilian victims of war crimes. 				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Identified affected populations better able to access legal support and domestic and international legal and administrative mechanisms to address violations	No. of women maintaining access to their families without having to leave E J'lem daily or live in fear of arrest or forcible transfer to the West Bank No. of detainees traced and their families contacted Exit and entry permits issued for residents affected by movement restrictions Women, men, boys and girls in Gaza have increased knowledge of their rights and how to access legal remedies Lawyers and local NGOs have increased capacity on identified key legal issues No. victims of military operations bring compensation claims to Israeli courts	1,500 6,000 65 Yes Yes 280	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising on how to access legal remedies. Capacity-building of lawyers and local NGOs to provide emergency legal support. Legal advice. Referral to legal services. Legal representation of victims of military operations in Israeli courts. Legal aid to women on issues of family law and domestic violence in Gaza. Legal and administrative aid to residents affected by movement restrictions and family unification issues (200 cases will be handled and 100 legal actions will be filed in order to secure permits for residents to go from Gaza to WB or Israel or WB to EJ or EJ to Gaza, 40 new cases will be opened, 100 ongoing cases will be handled, and 20 legal actions developed etc.); Detainee tracing. Representation of administrative detainees. Monitoring of detainee conditions. Facilitation of visiting permits for women to visit relatives in prison and challenging military bodies to review security restrictions. 	PCHR Hamoked NRC JCW SC UNICEF Diakonia

<p>Cluster Outcome 2: Access to justice by identified vulnerable groups enhanced</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thousands of Palestinians and their families access their rights to freedom of movement and residency. More efficient, effective and accountable mechanisms for Israel's registration and tracking of Palestinian prisoners. Women in Gaza have increased access to justice on issues of family law and domestic violence. Increased access to judicial redress for Palestinian civilian victims of war crimes. 				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative activities	Partners
<p>Output 2.2 Children arrested and detained in East J'lem provided with timely and appropriate legal support</p> <p>Output 2.3 Victims of inter-factional violence or Palestinian Authority/ Hamas torture and/or abuse better equipped to access legal support</p>	<p>NOTE: <i>At present there capacity and resources among cluster members participating in the CAP to work on facilitating access to and/or providing legal support for these target groups is low, in particular with regard to financial resources. However, during the year, the cluster lead will keep this issue on the table during cluster meetings and will encourage organizations to design and seek funding for projects around this output.</i></p>			
<p>Cluster Outcome 3: Throughout 2011, incidents of death, injury, violence, abuse, exploitation, harassment and intimidation prevented</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced number of women, men and children victims of UXO and ERW-related accidents and incidents in Gaza. Reduced number of incidents of settler violence and harassment. Reduced number of incidents of soldier violence and harassment. 				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
<p>Output 3.1 Children can access protective mechanisms and are supported by protective actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are reporting violations to community focal points and/or 1612 WG directly Communities have been informed how to refer cases to existing support services (e.g. legal services, psycho-social support [PSS]) Children are accompanied on the way to and from school in communities targeted by settler/soldier violence 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and support for children on child rights and protection. Awareness raising and PSS sessions for children and parents. Counselling Protective presence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SC

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Cluster Outcome 3: Throughout 2011, incidents of death, injury, violence, abuse, exploitation, harassment and intimidation prevented <i>Indicators</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced number of women, men and children victims of UXO and ERW-related accidents and incidents in Gaza. • Reduced number of incidents of settler violence and harassment. • Reduced number of incidents of soldier violence and harassment. 					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 3.2 Reduced number of women, men and children victims of UXO and ERW-related accidents and incidents	<p>No. of UXO/ERW-related deaths and injuries</p> <p>No. of advice sessions given to humanitarian/development stakeholders</p> <p>No. of UXO risk assessments</p> <p>No. of UXO safety awareness briefings</p> <p>No. of UXO located, marked, recorded</p>	<p>2009: Nine persons killed and 30 injured;</p> <p>2010 (as of 30 August): 11 persons injured</p>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine action technical advice to all UN, INGO, and NGO agencies, and civilians. • Limited UXO risk assessments. • UXO safety awareness briefings as required to new UN, NGO staff, at-risk civilian population. • IED advice, awareness training and possible post-blast investigation capacity. • UXO locating, marking & recording. • Limited UXO removal & neutralization if required and if permitted. • Ability to swiftly deploy a larger mine action capacity should there be a need (e.g. large scale military operation, permission by local authorities to destroy high explosives). 	UNMAS
Output 3.3 Protective presence and other protective mechanisms for other identified groups in at risk areas ensured	<p>Average no. of civilians assisted on a daily basis</p> <p>Standard referral pathways for protective mechanisms set up and functioning</p>	Under development	<p>500</p> <p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective presence for civilians at risk of settler violence, HRD, farmers and herders in Area C. • Development of child protection networks. • Agencies supported to document violations. • Reports of violations distributed to UNSC as well as other fora for advocacy. 	EAPPI UNICEF SC

<p>Cluster Outcome 3: Throughout 2011, incidents of death, injury, violence, abuse, exploitation, harassment and intimidation prevented</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced number of women, men and children victims of UXO and ERW-related accidents and incidents in Gaza. • Reduced number of incidents of settler violence and harassment. • Reduced number of incidents of soldier violence and harassment. 					
<p>Output 3.4 Capacity of communities to create and sustain community-based protection mechanisms strengthened</p>	<p>Indicator No. local CBOs in Gaza trained to detect, refer and report on child right issues through 1612 mechanism and Child Protection Network</p>	<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Target 70</p>	<p>Indicative Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting community-based family centres for provision of a range of services. • Dissemination of information on protection services available. • Training of community volunteers on supporting children in emergencies. • Involvement of community leaders and parents to assist with child protection issues. 	<p>Partners UNICEF SC</p>
<p>Cluster Outcome 4: By end 2011, number of incidents of forced displacement averted.</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition orders frozen indefinitely. • Reduction in yearly average total of house demolitions and/or evictions in the West Bank, inc. East Jerusalem. • Reduction in number of land seizure orders implemented. 					
<p>Output 4.1 Accessible legal support for residents facing forced displacement / demolitions / evictions available</p>	<p>Indicator Lawyers have increased capacity on identified key legal issues No. of persons benefiting from legal advice No. of legal cases filed</p>	<p>Baseline</p>	<p>Target Yes 2,000 700</p>	<p>Indicative activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach work to inform affected residents of legal services available. • Free legal support for residents with stop work/ demolition/ eviction/ land seizure orders. • Capacity-building of lawyers to provide emergency legal support to residents facing displacement. 	<p>Partners NRC</p>

Cluster Outcome 4: By end 2011, number of incidents of forced displacement averted. <i>Indicators</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition orders frozen indefinitely. • Reduction in yearly average total of house demolitions and/or evictions in the West Bank, inc. East Jerusalem. • Reduction in number of land seizure orders implemented. 					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative activities	Partners
Output 4.2 Alternative zoning plans submitted to Jerusalem municipality and Danish Church Aid (DCA) in Area C and responses monitored	Detailed plans for Area C villages submitted to International Communication Association (ICA) for approval Sets of materials for cases to attempt to generate legal precedents for approval of plans Detailed plans for EJ sites submitted to the J'lem Municipality for approval Town scheme plans submitted to the J'lem Municipality for approval		4 4 6 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up plans for four locations in area C and submit plans to ICA, freezing demolitions. • Engage local governments, engineers and all clusters of the target communities to deal with planning and zoning. • Consider cases to be run through the Israeli legal system when necessary. • Survey for six areas in Jerusalem. • Launch official planning process in the six sites on neighbourhood level, thus freezing all withstanding demolition orders, with full participation of the different clusters of community. • Prepare planning programmes for the six areas and guide through approval. 	IPCC UNHABITAT
Output 4.3 Throughout 2011, physical movement and access of identified vulnerable groups to natural resources, livelihoods and essential services facilitated	Average no. of civilians assisted on a daily basis		500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide presence and monitoring at checkpoints and agricultural gates. • Dialogue and negotiation with Israeli authorities, verbally or in writing, to request that access to resources and services is ensured, and remind them of their obligations under the relevant body of law. 	EAPPI UNRWA

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<p>Cluster Outcome 5: By end 2011, impact of incidents of death, injury, violence, abuse, exploitation and displacement of men, women, girls and boys mitigated through psycho-social support, protective presence and other protective measures</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children, youth and adolescents (50% girls) have improved coping skills and mechanisms through peer and psycho-social support. • Increased availability of legal and psycho-social counselling services for women in the middle areas of the Gaza Strip. • Caregivers have improved coping mechanisms and are able to support their children to cope with daily life. • Referral system for victims of or at risk of suffering GBV or domestic violence is in place in Gaza by end 2011. 				
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative activities	Partners
<p>Output 5.1 Victims of or those at risk of GBV better able to access emergency protection mechanisms, MHPSS, legal services, material, and/or livelihood support</p>	<p>No. women receiving MHPSS</p> <p>Referral system in place</p> <p>No. CBOs trained in women's protection and referral</p>	<p>44,500</p> <p>Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop referral system for women and girls victims of violence in Gaza. • Provide Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) training for police and service provider NGOs to act as human rights monitors. • Grassroots GBV awareness campaign in Gaza. • Strengthen staff capacity in municipalities and community centres to integrate legal and MH counseling and PSS into their services. • Outreach PSS, legal counselling, awareness raising on reproductive rights, life skills and GBV to women and youth. • Provide support to referring cases with special needs to adequate services • Strengthen skills of Gaza NGOs for women protection under UNSCR 1325 and 1889, advocacy, combating GBV and on legal and psycho-social counselling and GBV case management, including referral mechanisms. 	<p>UNIFEM UNFPA</p>
<p>Output 5.2 Victims of violence, extreme hardship and insecurity better able to access material, legal, psycho-social and livelihood support</p>	<p>No. children receiving PSS</p> <p>No. youth receiving PSS</p> <p>No. caregivers receiving PSS</p> <p>No. female ex-detainees receiving CFW</p>	<p>20,000</p> <p>2,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of access to all support services for target communities, including livelihood support. • Emergency sport and recreational activities for children in Gaza • PSS for children and caregivers in Gaza, E J'lem and Area C, including child labourers in Gaza. • PSS training sessions, legal advice and individual and group counselling sessions 	<p>UNICEF UNRWA TdH Al Zaahra UNIFEM</p>

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<p>Cluster Outcome 5: By end 2011, impact of incidents of death, injury, violence, abuse, exploitation and displacement of men, women, girls and boys mitigated through psycho-social support, protective presence and other protective measures</p> <p><i>Indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children, youth and adolescents (50% girls) have improved coping skills and mechanisms through peer and psycho-social support. • Increased availability of legal and psycho-social counselling services for women in the middle areas of the Gaza Strip. • Caregivers have improved coping mechanisms and are able to support their children to cope with daily life. • Referral system for victims of or at risk of suffering GBV or domestic violence is in place in Gaza by end 2011. 					
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative activities	Partners	
<p>Output 5.3 Victims of conflict-related violence (inc. settler violence) better able to access emergency protection mechanisms, material, MHPSS, legal services and /or livelihood support</p>	<p>No. children receiving PSS No. youth receiving PSS No. caregivers receiving PSS</p>	<p>20,000 2,000</p>	<p>for women at risk of abandonment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and coordination with local CSOs, PSS, CFW for ex-female detainees. • Provision of access to all support services for target communities. • Adolescents skills development. • Peer support counselling and advice. • Emergency sport and recreational activities. • Remedial classes and support for children. • Psycho-social support in safe play areas for children, youth and mothers in and near the Buffer Zone. • PSS for child ex-detainees. 	<p>UNICEF UNRWA TdH MercyCorps, WCH, CTCCM, SYF SC</p>	
<p>Output 5.4 IDPs receive appropriate and adequate emergency support and sustained support for their rehabilitation, re-integration and return</p>	<p>Displaced residents receive an emergency response within 1 day of displacement event. Each case of forced displacement receives legal referrals, and their case followed until return or reintegration. Those forcibly displaced receive PSS, educational, and socio-economic support for at least 6 months after displacement.</p>	<p>Yes Yes Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking of post-incident livelihood needs assessment. • Delivery of an emergency livelihood response kit. • Follow up, monitoring and evaluation. • PSS, solidarity, and advocacy. • Developing safe play areas for displaced children. 	<p>ACTED SC</p>	

4.5.7 Shelter

Sector Lead Agencies	NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (Gaza only) OCHA (West Bank – temporarily)
Implementing Agencies	UNRWA, UNHABITAT and NRC
Number of Projects	7
Sector Outcomes	1.) Access to adequate shelter for the most vulnerable 2) Improved understanding of degrading shelter conditions and most vulnerable groups 3) Increased preparedness for the on-set of a new emergency
Beneficiaries	5,206 direct households approximately 31,236 individuals, including prioritization of female-headed households and people with disabilities. Plus indirect beneficiaries and 35,000 individuals potentially benefiting from NFIs distributions in case of emergency
Funds Requested	\$21,868,404
Contact Information	Neil Jebb, Sector Lead, Gaza areamanager.gz@opt.nrc.no Muin Moqat, Sector Coordinator, Gaza shelterco.gz@opt.nrc.no

Sector strategy

Based on the recognition that most shelter needs are best addressed through responses that fall outside of the CAP, the Shelter Sector made the following strategic choices in order to define and limit the scope of the response for 2011 CAP.

Priority responses for 2011 include addressing the shelter needs of the most vulnerable men, women, boys and girls still using tents or makeshift shelters as part or all of their living space, families living in unsanitary, overcrowded, inadequate shelters, and continued support to those vulnerable households depending on continued cash assistance till a durable solution is found. Separate focus groups with beneficiary men and women will assist the sector in designing and delivering relevant shelter and identifying roles for beneficiary men and women in shelter response. The sector will also focus on preparing for the possibility of the on-set of a new emergency.

While, in Gaza, some limited reconstruction activities are anticipated to take place during 2011, it will likely be slow and will not address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable in a timely manner. The Shelter Sector will, therefore, continue to implement a range of, repair, transitional and remedial activities. All target indicators detailed below can realistically be addressed with the assumption of the blockade on Gaza remaining in place at its current level.

In the West Bank refugee dwellings will be rehabilitated and ways to address needs for Area C populations sought. In East Jerusalem the focus will be on assessments and data gathering.

To ensure coordinated and comprehensive coverage of shelter related needs throughout the oPt, the sector's response plan also includes detailed information on needs to be addressed with associated locations and population groups, the type of technically appropriate responses (with technical standards) and the organizations that have the capacity and comparative advantage to respond. Such information is available to all partners, including donors, upon request.

Sector outcomes and outputs

Within the overall aim of improving basic living conditions for the most vulnerable groups through the provision of shelter related activities, and based on the CAP strategic objectives and priorities for 2011, as well as the sector needs assessment and analysis, the shelter sector will aim towards the following outcomes:

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Sector Outcome 1: Access to adequate shelter for the most vulnerable.					
<i>Indicators: % of target population living in adequate shelter by the end of 2011</i>					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1.1 Repairs or shelter provided to ensure adequate shelter to the most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of repairs completed or shelter provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,206 households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,206 units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash or materials assistance (including rental assistance) 	UNRWA UNHABITAT NRC
Output 1.2: Improved understanding of degrading shelter conditions and most vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiaries consulted disaggregated by sex and vulnerability Number of advocacy activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector database vulnerable group's data, including female-headed-household (FHH) and large families. (Plus unmet natural growth population) Approx. 68,000 units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct beneficiary consultations with 5% of overall caseload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved consultation and advocacy with beneficiary males and females, including those who are elderly or have disabilities, on shelter conditions and solutions. 	UNRWA UNHABITAT NRC

Sector Outcome 2: Increased preparedness for the on-set of a new emergency					
<i>Indicators: Capacity of national and international actors to respond to new emergency</i>					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Disaster preparedness capacities and resources strengthened in Gaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFI stockpiles Contingency planning & training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35,000 individuals (50% of total stock) Not available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35,000 individuals Four trainings including LNGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategically placed stockpiles Emergency preparedness training to key actors 	UNRWA NRC

Baseline data as of October 2010 Unified Shelter Sector Database www.sheltergaza.org

Sector monitoring plan

Based on the outcomes, outputs and indicators listed above, the sector has developed a detailed monitoring plan, with agreed means of verification, frequency and responsibilities for monitoring at the outcome and output levels. The Unified Shelter Sector Database (USSD) in Gaza will be updated monthly to monitor shelter coverage, including for female-headed household. Stock lists and attendance lists for training will be used to monitor emergency preparedness.

The response plan is based on a number of assumptions and risks, including the availability of qualified trainers, the active participation of all actors in shelter related initiatives, access to vulnerable groups and unhindered availability of material on the open market in Gaza or coordinated from Israel by international agencies.

4.5.8 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Cluster Lead Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Implementing Agencies	<u>West Bank</u> : , ACF, ACPP, ARIJ, AVSI, CISP, COOPI, DanChurchAid, GVC, ICC, PARC, PU, UNRWA, UNICEF, WHO <u>Gaza</u> : ACF, COOPI, GVC, IRW, Oxfam GB, PAH, SC, UNRWA, UNICEF, WHO
Number of Projects	37
Cluster Outcomes	1. Improved access to safe, affordable, reliable water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in West Bank and Gaza. 2. Reduction in risks of disaster related displacement through enhanced access and entitlements to essential WASH services and facilities for the vulnerable communities.
Beneficiaries	2,136,432
Funds Requested	\$33,786,722
Contact Information	Thierry Foubert, WASH Cluster Information Manager, tfoubert@unicef.org

Cluster strategy

The WASH Cluster recognizes the impracticality of reaching out to the entire affected population within a one year time-frame. The cluster agencies have, therefore, decided to focus the critical vulnerabilities in terms of geography and demography. Such target groups that are in need of immediate assistance have been identified on the basis of thresholds of risks of displacement, reliability and affordability of services. It is apparent that inadequate quantity and inappropriate quality of water and sanitation facilities and services is leading to improper personal and community health and hygiene practices putting these communities including schools at grave risk of communicable diseases. In Gaza in particular, the Strategic Response to UNEP Report (UNEP Taskforce) has called for protecting infants and young children from unsafe water through immediate improvements in water quality and volume and mitigation of water contamination during its life cycle.

WASH Cluster agencies will address the immediate needs of identified critically vulnerable target groups with a focus on projects that are designed to establish a link between the humanitarian response (e.g. water scarcity, sewage contamination) and the longer-term development projects of the PA. A phased response could be considered, if the specific situation demands. A stronger focus on inter-cluster interventions will also ensure an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and impact mitigation.

Finally, the WASH Cluster agencies have also decided that the projects will have to be 'green' as much possible, following the 'do no (or less) harm to environment principle'. Women and men will be consulted at all stages of project implementation. In particular, risk assessments will be conducted before the intervention within the communities at risk of displacement to ascertain that planned responses do not result in new demolitions. Where appropriate, such interventions will be complemented by legal assistance mechanisms and collective advocacy efforts.

Category	Affected Population			Beneficiary Population		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Students – Poor WASH facilities in schools in Gaza and West Bank inc. Area C & EJ	19,733	20,492	40,225	122,734	123,997	246,731
Communities receiving < 60 lpcpd in WB	410,739	425,145	835,884	96,745	96,675	193,420
Communities with less than 75% connectivity to sewage networks in Gaza	243,668	253,636	497,304	132,511 (excl refugees)	134,280 (excl refugees)	266,791 (excl refugees)
Communities receiving 'bad' quality water (Gaza) from the networks as well as private water vendors in Gaza	471,577	490,825	962,402	127,426	89,257	216,683
Refugees affected by water, sewage & solid	133,110	136,890	270,000			

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waste problems in; Camps in Gaza Camps in WB				448,265 94,927	446,534 102,836	894,799 197,763
Communities at risk of adverse environmental conditions due to natural or person-made disasters in Gaza (storm-water flooding, mismanaged solid waste etc.)	213,280	216,720	430,000	131,361	138,661	270,022 (excluding WHO⁷² project)
Communities at risk of displacement due to lack of water Area C in WB	25,290	26,111	51,401	24,815	23,125	47,940
Buffer Zone in Gaza	38,546	40,121	78,667	22,098	18,447	40,545

To ensure coordinated and comprehensive coverage of WASH-related needs throughout the oPt, the Cluster's response plan also includes detailed information on needs to be addressed with associated locations and population groups, the type of technically appropriate responses (with technical standards) and the organizations that have the capacity and comparative advantage to respond. Such information is available to all partners, including donors, upon request.

Finally, it is also important to stress that the WASH Cluster has experienced consistent underfunding over last few years, leaving the WASH concerns still un-met. Hence the cluster calls for urgent attention to prevent further deterioration of dignity of human life.

Cluster outcomes and outputs

With the overall aim of reducing morbidity due to water and excreta related communicable diseases in oPt, the cluster agencies have agreed on the following results. The WASH Cluster agency results are in line with the strategic response to UNEP report in terms of decreasing infant and under-five mortality and morbidity due to water-borne diseases. Overall the outcomes significantly contribute towards increasing the number of households with sustainable access to safe and adequate water supply for drinking and domestic use and safe and adequate sanitation, as emphasized in the strategic response to UNEP report (Gaza) and the Water Scarcity Framework (West Bank).

Cluster Outcome 1: Improved access to safe, affordable, reliable water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in West Bank and Gaza.					
<i>Indicators</i>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women and number of men accessing the safe, reliable and affordable WASH services. • Proportion of monthly household income spent on accessing the WASH services (esp. drinking water). • Average price of water per cu.m. for vulnerable communities. 					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1.1	Number of people accessing the safe (good quality) water supplies in Gaza.	471,577 women and 490,825 men from 23 communities with a focus on 512,369 people from four communities (including Gaza city) receiving bad quality water.	216,683	Improving quality of water supplied to the vulnerable communities through repairs, maintenance of networks, monitoring of supplies and awareness.	ACF, GVC, IRW, PAH, UNICEF, WHO
Output 1.2	Number of people (including the deprived	410,739 women and 425,145 men from 441 communities receiving less than	194,420	Response Measures focusing on emergency water supplies	ACF,ACPP, AVSI, ADA-PARC, ARIJ, CRIC, CISP,

⁷² WHO Project focusing on protecting Palestinian communities in the West Bank and Gaza from preventable water and vector-borne communicable diseases through vector control supplies and operations, awareness training etc. targets total population of 3.93 million Palestinians.

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to vulnerable communities in Area C and unserved / partially served pockets in the West Bank.	pockets) accessing less than 60lpcpd water in West Bank.	60lpcpd water with a focus on 51,660 people from Area C at grave risk of displacement due to inadequate water		(tankering, filling points), improving storage capacities.	DanChurchAid, GVC, PU, UNICEF
Output 1.3 Increased access to improved and appropriate sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable communities (including the refugee camps) in West Bank and Gaza.	Number of people (including refugees) with access appropriate sanitation facilities.	243,668 women and 253,636 men from 20 Communities in Gaza including 545,600 women and 554,400 men refugees in Gaza and 133,110 women with 136,890 men refugees in West Bank with inappropriate sewage network connectivity, problems of solid waste management	1,359,353	Providing alternative means of safe excreta disposal, hygiene & environmental sanitation awareness.	ACF, ACPP, CISP, COOPI GVC, Oxfam GB, PAH, SC, UNICEF, UNRWA
Output 1.4 Increased number of West Bank and Gaza schools with improved water availability, hygiene education and separate secure sanitation facilities for girls and boys inclusive of children with physical disability.	Number of girls', boys' and mixed schools with improved water, sanitation and hygiene facilities including handwashing stations with soap available.	139,733 girls and 20,492 boys students from 46 schools (with a focus on schools in Area C) and Gaza.	246,731	Provision of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities to boys and girl students, including physically challenged in schools and KGs.	GVC, ICC, IRW, Oxfam GB, UNICEF
<p>Cluster Outcome 2: Reduced risk of disaster related displacement through enhanced access and entitlements to essential WASH services and facilities for the vulnerable communities.</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability status of women and men affected by disasters. • Number of legal household connections to reliable WASH services to MHHs and FHHs. • State of WASH infrastructure in Gaza. 					
Output	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Capacity of vulnerable communities to respond to adverse environmental conditions resulted by natural or person-made disasters is strengthened	Increased knowledge and preparedness of # of men and # of women affected by recurrent environmental disasters.	430,000 people from communities living in vicinity of natural disaster-prone areas.	270,022	All such physical, organizational, motivational measures contributing to disaster risk mitigation	ACF, AVSI, ARIJ, ADA-PARC, CISP, COOPI, DanChurchAid, GVC, Oxfam GB, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO
Output 2.2 WASH Partners' capacity for preparedness	Increased knowledge base of partner agencies and CBOs including	WASH partner agencies and CBOs and PA.	WASH Cluster partner agencies, CBOs,	Contingency Planning and capacity-building	ACF, UNICEF

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is reinforced	improved technical capacity and preparedness for rapid response.		Palestinian Authority line ministries including PWA, CMWU, MoEHE, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).		
Output 2.3 Cluster coordination including efforts for harmonized information management of technical, gender and diversity data are improved.	Continued, coordinated and coherent WASH response and improved information and data-collection Increased knowledge base, informed advocacy and awareness towards WASH entitlement	All stakeholders at various levels including donors and diplomats WASH partner agencies and CBOs and PA.	Same as before.	Cluster Coordination Information Management and Advocacy initiatives including sensitization at all levels.	UNICEF

Cluster monitoring plan

As reflected in the log frame, indicators for outcomes and outputs have been agreed upon, by the cluster partners in consultation with the Palestinian Authority line ministries including the PWA, the CMWU, and the MoEHE. The cluster agencies have also developed a more detailed monitoring plan, with agreed means of verification, frequency and responsibilities for monitoring at the outcome and output levels. Efforts will be undertaken to ensure that the responsibilities are shared and the frequency of monitoring is maintained, as agreed to understand the impact of the interventions and coverage of needs. The cluster, in concurrence with the strategic response to UNEP report, also recommends setting up an inter-cluster monitoring and evaluation mechanism based on indicators and outcomes for continued assessments of risks and tracking of targeted responses thereupon, contributing towards the objectives of providing safe drinking water to children in Gaza. A similar inter-cluster monitoring mechanism is in development within the framework of the Water Scarcity Task Force.

4.5.9 Coordination

Sector Lead Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)
Implementing Agencies	FAO, OCHA, UNRWA
Number of Projects	4
Sector Outcomes	1. The cluster system is solidified as an inclusive inter-agency forum for year-round strategic planning and monitoring of humanitarian action. 2. Humanitarian aid is delivered more efficiently, and in a more principled manner, through facilitation of, and advocacy for, access to hard-to reach areas such as Gaza, East Jerusalem and the seam zone.
Beneficiaries	Direct: Humanitarian actors; Indirect: beneficiaries of humanitarian aid
Funds Requested	\$21,063,798
Contact Information	Reena Ghelani, ghelani@un.org

Sector strategy

While progress was made in 2010 on improving coordination of needs assessments and data collection but more needs to be done, particularly to fill data gaps to better identify vulnerable groups and a more nuanced understanding of vulnerability. To this end, shared definitions of vulnerability – or rather, shared benchmarks for the conditions that would trigger a certain type of humanitarian response – are needed as well as disaggregation, and analysis of, all data by location, social groups, sex and age. To achieve this, the clusters should function as a forum for year-long joint planning and monitoring. While national NGOs are well represented in some humanitarian fora, they are less active in individual clusters, which reveals a need to encourage their participation in all sectors and clusters. The HCT has also identified a need to reassess the appropriateness of cluster coverage and current cluster activities, including as it relates to inter-cluster coordination.

Despite some easing of the flow of goods to Gaza during 2010, the need to facilitate movement of staff and goods to and within the Gaza Strip and the West Bank has not decreased. Restrictions on staff crossing into and out of Gaza remain, as do heavy coordination procedures for goods, for which dedicated staff is needed. On the above issue of access as well as on other issues related to protection of civilians and respect for human rights, all district-level CAP workshops concluded that the need for coordinated and targeted advocacy remains.

Under the strategic leadership of the HC and the HCT, coordination activities aim to maintain and build upon improvements made in coordination capacities, and coordination with the Palestinian Authority and key donors.

Outcomes and outputs

With the overall aim of ensuring evidence-based, gender- and diversity sensitive, and principled humanitarian action, the below outcomes and outputs will be pursued in 2011.

Cluster Outcome 1: The cluster system is solidified as an inclusive inter-agency forum for year-round strategic planning and monitoring of humanitarian action.					
<i>Indicators:</i> All clusters are able, on a quarterly basis, to report on progress in CAP response plan implementation, and, on a semi-annual basis, on output achieved					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1.1 Strengthened evidence-base for joint humanitarian planning	All clusters use a cluster-wide, shared, data collection and analysis methodology featuring sex-disaggregated data, geographic and social differences to inform response planning.	No	Yes	On-going support by OCHA, and M&E TF to clusters for the full RBM cycle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCHA, UN M&E TF, All cluster leads, FAO
	Information gaps identified through the CAP 2011 process are addressed.		Yes	Conducting the Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey	

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				(SEFSec) for 2011.	
Output 1.2 Current cluster coverage and activities, including means of inter-cluster coordination, are reviewed and revised to ensure effectiveness of the cluster system	A review is finalized and recommendations to the HCT lead to an HCT decision to maintain or make specific changes to current arrangements.	--	Yes	Joint mission by global cluster leads; local HCT/cluster lead workshop; dedicated OCHA staff member to ensure inter-cluster coordination; proposals for enhanced inter-cluster coordination put forward and discussed in the inter-cluster meeting.	OCHA, cluster leads, HCT
Output 1.3 National NGOs routinely participate in cluster activities	Positive trend of NGO participation in all clusters. NNGO perception of utility of the coordination fora.	Yes N/A	Yes Overall positive, based on survey / external evaluation	OCHA to initiate monthly meetings with Palestinian NGOs and other outreach activities. Cluster leads to reach out to relevant NNGOs.	OCHA, cluster leads, HCT
Output 1.4 Needs for emergency funding are quickly identified and addressed	Positive trend in HRF requests emanating from cluster lead assessment of gaps.	N/A	Yes	Continued management of the HRF, including support to cluster leads to identify funding gaps and disseminating information.	OCHA, HRF board
<p>Cluster Outcome 2: Humanitarian aid is delivered more efficiently, and in a more principled manner, through facilitation of, and advocacy for, access to hard-to reach areas such as Gaza, East Jerusalem and the seam zone.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> INGO Erez applications vs approvals, Gaza goods; West Bank access incidents w staff hours lost; sample indicator of %age of WASH and/or other cluster "package" of projects approved.</p>					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Facilitation services for movement of staff and goods provided	UNRWA Operations Support Officers (OSOs) and OCHA Access Unit are functioning.	Yes	Yes	Maintaining, and as appropriate, expanding, the activities of the OSOs and the OCHA access unit.	UNRWA, OCHA
Output 2.2 Humanitarian advocacy is effectively coordinated	An HCT advocacy schedule with priority themes is developed and updated on a monthly basis.	Yes	Yes	Continued functioning of the HCT advocacy group.	OCHA, HCT

Cluster monitoring plan

Access-related indicators will be monitored by the OSOs for UNRWA, and OCHA for all other actors. OCHA will monitor all other indicators, some through updates requested from the cluster leads in the regular cluster meetings. The perceptions of Palestinian NGOs will be captured through a survey.

4.6 Roles and Responsibilities

The planning, implementation, and monitoring of the CAP is under the overall responsibility of the Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA. The Humanitarian Coordinator chairs the HCT, which brings together UN and NGO partners of the humanitarian community to assess the humanitarian situation, and agree on common position and strategies with regards to what assistance is to be provided to the most vulnerable populations and how such assistance should be offered. In this regard, the HCT is the policy-making forum on issues related to humanitarian access through out the oPt, including East Jerusalem and Gaza and engagement with the various authorities for the provision of humanitarian relief. Its membership includes the Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO), the Palestinian NGO Development Centre (NDC), the Association of International Aid Agencies (AIDA), and UN humanitarian agencies, with the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement, represented by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and Doctors without Borders participating as observers.

The HCT is supported by and provides guidance to the clusters/sectors and their related sub-clusters / sub-sectors. It also provides oversight to a number of working level structures such as the Area C Task Force and the Advocacy Task Force.

In addition, the Humanitarian Task Force (HTF), co-chaired by the Palestinian Authority Ministry of Planning and Administrative Affairs and the Humanitarian Coordinator, was revitalized in 2010 as a forum for information sharing and coordination of policies and programmes between the humanitarian community and the PA.

Cluster / Sector	Relevant Government Institution	Cluster / Sector Lead	Members and Other Stakeholders
Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	FAO	ACPP, ACS, ACTED, ACF, ADA-PARC, ARIJ, CARE, CRS, CISP, COOPI, CRIC, FAO, IRW, LRC, Overseas-Onlus, Oxfam GB, PAH, Palestinian Centre for Organic Agriculture (PCOA), PU, <i>Secours Islamique</i> , SCC, Oxfam Italy (UCODEP), UAWC, Welfare Association
Cash-for-Work / Cash Assistance	Ministry of Social Affairs	UNRWA	ACF, Caritas, COOPI, Islamic Relief (IRW), Mercy Corps (MC), OXFAM UK, PMP, <i>Première Urgence</i> (PU), SC, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNRWA
Coordination and Support Services	Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development	OCHA	OCHA, FAO, UNRWA, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPs), Cluster Leads
Education	Ministry of Education	UNICEF	FAO, IR, Near East Foundation, NRC, SC, Sharek, TdH, UNESCO, UNRWA, UNICEF
Food Security	Ministry of Social Affairs Ministry of Agriculture	WFP Co-Lead FAO	UNRWA, WFP, IRW, PCAO, CARE International, ACH, ACPP, ACTED, ARIJ, CISP, COOPI, GVC, IR, MAAN, Oxfam GB, PARC, PCOA, Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), <i>Première Urgence</i> , RAFEED, SCC, UAWC, Welfare Association (WA), World Vision (WV)
Health and Nutrition	Ministry of Health	WHO	AEA, AEI, Al Wedad Society for Community Rehabilitation, CARE International, Cana'an Institute of New Pedagogy, GCMHP, HelpAge International, Handicap International, Islah Charitable Society, MAP-UK, MDM-France, MDM-Spain, MERLIN, Medico International, Middle East Aid, SPHP, PRCS, PA, PECEP, SJEH, TdH – IT, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, PMRS, PTC Foundation UK, West Bank and Gaza HWC, West Bank UHWC, Gaza UHCC, University College of Applied Sciences, Jabalia Rehabilitation Society

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Protection	Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development (social affairs department)	OHCHR with OCHA support and UNICEF for Child Protection	OHCHR, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNRWA, UNMAS, UN HABITAT, ACTED, EAPPI, TdH, NRC, Mercy Corps, WCH, SC-UK, SCS, MAG, Diakonia, Ard El Atfal, Al Zahraa, CTCCM, SYF, JCW, PCHR, IPCC, PCATI, Hamoked, ICAHD
Shelter and NFIs	-	NRC (Gaza)	UNRWA, UN HABITAT, NRC
WASH	Palestinian Water Authority	UNICEF	ACF, ACPP, ARIJ, AVSI, CISP, COOPI, DanChurchAid, GVC, PAH, PARC, <i>Première Urgence</i> , UNRWA, UNICEF Oxfam GB, SC, UNRWA, UNICEF

5. CONCLUSION

The 2011 CAP for the occupied Palestinian territory is the product of a need, a commitment, and a partnership.

In the fluid reality of the oPt, marked by the ever-changing political environment and uncertain economic advances, the immensity of the needs of many vulnerable Palestinian men, women and children remains a constant. In this regard, the many positive or negative events that occurred in 2010, from the difficult resumption of negotiations in September to the flotilla incident in late May have only highlighted further the plight of the population without fundamentally changing the parameters that affect people's access to services, their ability to maintain basic livelihoods or to protect themselves from violence and harassment. Even the much heralded and welcome improvements in the Palestinian macro-economic situation, which will falter if timely budget support is not secured, have failed to date to meet critical needs, especially in Gaza, Area C and East Jerusalem. The imposing and unresolved realities of the continuing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, an entrenched occupation, and Palestinian divisions simply do not permit it, and they will continue to hamper development prospects until Palestinian aspirations for statehood, in peace and security with Israel, are realized.

Unsurprisingly, while much has been accomplished in areas such as shelter, water and health, the analysis undertaken in the process of developing the proposed humanitarian strategy reveals a range of outstanding needs across clusters and sectors, with new imperatives arising and pockets of extreme vulnerability in those places most affected by the occupation. In the absence of fundamental and structural changes to the operating environment, the need in 2011 to feed the most destitute, to provide access to minimum levels of health and education services to isolated communities, to support basic agricultural capacities, to ensure weather resistant shelter, to offer temporary work opportunities and avoid further dependence, and to protect human rights for all, remains unchanged, both in scope and nature, from 2010. Gaza, East Jerusalem, and Area C, including the Jordan Valley and the seam zone, all constitute areas of significant vulnerability, exposed to economic deprivation, restrictions on access and movement, psycho-social pressures and physical insecurity. And while the humanitarian community hopes for significant progress in the political arena, it must also plan for the worst, including the ever present possibility of renewed large-scale violent conflict, in view of the volatility and fragility of the situation on the ground.

In this context, the humanitarian community has developed a strategy reflecting a series of commitments. First and foremost, the humanitarian partners recognize that they do not, nor can they respond to the universe of needs in the oPt, many of which require a recovery and development response, as well as political solutions. Therefore, based on the capacities and comparative advantages of its members, the CAP focuses on a smaller subset of needs, those where humanitarian actions are needed to relieve immediate human suffering, and where such a response either anticipates or complements longer-term solutions. In particular, the CAP 2011 places greater emphasis on identifying the most vulnerable, and includes a commitment to include those populations that had previously received scant attention, such as the elderly and Palestinians with disabilities, including within the refugee population, that do not access government-led or other sources of support.

The CAP 2011 also commits to a greater focus on the gender dimension of the crisis, from designing to monitoring. This is imperative given that Palestinian males suffer overwhelmingly from direct conflict-related violence, while Palestinian women and girls bear a disproportionate burden of suffering in the areas of domestic violence and access to services. This focus is reflected, *inter alia*, in the use of a standardized gender code for all CAP projects and the stated objective, at the overall strategic level, of having sex-disaggregated data within all clusters and sectors by August 2011 to better inform programme design and implementation.

A third commitment relates to the introduction and application of results-based management within the CAP to promote internal effectiveness and clarity while strengthening external transparency. Each cluster or sector has developed and is committed to monitoring and reporting on key indicators, each supported by agreed targets. In addition, in an effort to ensure coherence and focus, each CAP project must demonstrate a clear contribution to cluster or sector outputs, which in turn must relate to cluster or sector outcomes and overall CAP priorities. Detailed monitoring plans both at the cluster/sector level and at the CAP strategic priority level have been elaborated and should be used by all stakeholders.

In this regard, the design, implementation and monitoring of the CAP 2011 depend on effective partnerships, both within and between clusters/sectors and with external stakeholders. Internally, the development of the CAP objectives, plans and projects is the result of an increasingly consultative process between the UN and national and international NGOs. An example of the improving inter-cluster/sector coordination is the overarching food security framework that has been developed, bridging food assistance, CFW/cash assistance and agriculture as the three main intervention pillars contributing to the food security goal. Follow through on the commitments listed above, including the gender focus and the application of results based monitoring, will require active engagement by all, including donors. Similarly, the CAP has benefited from increased cooperation with the PA, which has played an important role at all stages, from the Cabinet decision to endorse a CAP for 2011 to the needs analysis and the review of projects to ensure, as agreed, that CAP projects would not duplicate planned PA interventions.

Finally, the success of the humanitarian response as articulated in the CAP 2011 to meet the needs on the ground requires active donor engagement on many levels. Access of humanitarian material and staff into Gaza, Area C and in and out of East Jerusalem must be assured through, *inter alia*, consistent and persistent donor and Member States engagement and advocacy. Similarly, external support to reverse or discourage Israeli measures aimed at curtailing NGO and UN operational capacities, notably but not exclusively in East Jerusalem, is essential. Settler violence, evictions and demolitions, and excessive measures of control must be met with effective pressure from the international community, together with continued support for Palestinian efforts to ensure public security and the rule of law, and measures to prevent militant violence.

Beyond those efforts, donor funding remains critical. Without timely and adequate financial resources, many of the needs and the suffering analysed in the CAP will be ignored and CAP objectives, priorities, outcomes and outputs will not be achieved. Underfunding for the CAP also has detrimental longer-term effects, leading to a deepening of those needs in the future and detrimental consequences for recovery and development prospects. As shown in its Cabinet decision endorsing the CAP 2011, the Palestinian Authority recognizes the importance of humanitarian assistance as a necessary approach to prevent further deterioration in living conditions, especially in areas beyond its control, and hence provide the “space” for other political and/or development efforts to take hold and create the conditions for reduced dependency and sustainable and equitable growth. In the current context, failure to respond to the humanitarian situation undermines those efforts.

The humanitarian community recognizes its responsibilities for increased effectiveness and transparency in the provision of emergency relief to those Palestinians most in need. The crisis in the oPt puts into sharp focus the palliative nature of humanitarian assistance, rendered necessary because of decades of violence, Israeli occupation and political failures. The CAP 2011 strategy aims, once again, at alleviating Palestinian suffering in anticipation and as an enabler for this legacy to be reversed.

ANNEX I. LIST OF PROJECTS

Table III: List of Appeal projects (grouped by cluster/sector)

<p>Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2011 as of 15 November 2010 http://fts.unocha.org</p>

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

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Location
AGRICULTURE				
OPT-11/A/35895/5819	To reduce vulnerability to food insecurity of the Bedouin families in North Gaza	CRIC	610,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/A/35903/6344	Protection and improvement of agricultural livelihoods of female-headed households from Hebron Governorate through distribution of livestock.	PAH	63,028	West Bank
OPT-11/A/35955/8359	Improving the nutrition level of poor families by establishing household gardens	PCOA	119,720	Gaza
OPT-11/A/35960/8359	Repair of damaged agricultural open field farms and greenhouses in Alshokeh and Khanyoun	PCOA	261,450	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36022/6344	Improving water availability and consumption of vulnerable farming and herding communities living in Area C Hebron Governorate through cistern rehabilitation.	PAH	168,390	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36026/12957	Rehabilitating damaged lands, restoring damaged agricultural assets, and developing integrated farming techniques in the Gaza Strip	OVERSEAS-Onlus	657,000	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36086/13081	Emergency interventions to restore and protect vulnerable farming households through Date Palm off-shoots plantation	ASDPD	180,000	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36091/8403	Urgent intervention to control Tuta Absoluta impact in greenhouses	ADA (PARC)	985,160	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36097/6027	Early economic and agricultural recovery in Southern and Eastern rural areas of the Gaza Strip	PU	452,000	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36098/8403	Support the vulnerable herders in South Hebron through improvement of their resilience to water scarcity by construction of water harvesting and storage facilities (cisterns).	ADA (PARC)	583,200	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36122/5574	Increase the access of poor women headed and poor households in the Northwestern rural areas of Jerusalem Governorate to self food and sustainable agro production activities. (FSAG)	SCC	1,040,000	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36131/5645	Assistance for vulnerable small farmers, breeders, and households in West Bank and Gaza affected by the protracted crisis	CARE International	2,800,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/A/36186/7822	Women Livelihood Support	JUHOUD	234,000	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36253/5186	Emergency Support to Protect Herding Livelihoods in the Most Vulnerable Communities in the southern West Bank	ACF	1,350,000	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36359/6458	Emergency support to Fishers' Livelihoods in the Gaza Strip	ACTED	248,411	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36363/5186	Increase Food Access for Vulnerable Rural Households in the Gaza Strip through Backyard Production Activities	ACF	1,350,500	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36380/6458	Water Cistern Rehabilitation through Cash-for-Work	ACTED	73,310	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36388/6849	Mitigating high levels of food insecurity among vulnerable rural populations in the Gaza Strip through backyard production, protection of threatened agricultural livelihoods and Cash for Work.	ACPP	565,078	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36391/6458	Rehabilitation of contaminated lands in Gaza	ACTED	199,840	Gaza

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Location
OPT-11/A/36395/7601	Enhance the access to natural resources and agro-management practices of the vulnerable farming families affected by the Barrier in the Western part of Tulkarm and Qalqilyia Governorates	ARIJ	817,000	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36430/5574	Urgent Intervention for Supporting Food Security Resilience for Female-Headed & Poor Households in Gaza	SCC	835,000	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36433/8700	Emergency stabilization of livelihoods for farming families affected by the Barrier in Hebron district	LRC	810,740	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36439/8700	Enhancement of Food Security and Livelihood of Vulnerable Farming Family in South-Eastern Part of Hebron Governorate	LRC	499,018	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36447/8360	Rooftop breeding in refugee camps	ACS	200,000	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36449/6861	Improvement of Economic Condition & Food Security in Rural Areas "Phase II"	Secours Islamique	940,304	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36451/7601	Support vulnerable and food unsecured rain-fed field crops and fodder farmers to combat drought conditions in Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates	ARIJ	376,644	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36453/8360	Enhancing home gardening activities and backyard production in urban and semi-urban areas	ACS	245,000	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36457/5816	Protecting and improving the livelihood of Bedouin communities at risk of displacement in the C areas of Jericho, Ramallah and the Jordan Valley	CISP	877,400	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36459/5167	Land and water assets' rehabilitation in favour of vulnerable communities of the northern districts of the West Bank	COOPI	389,550	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36463/5120	Livelihoods support for vulnerable urban and peri-urban population in the Gaza Strip through backyard production	OXFAM GB	835,000	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36473/8699	Development of backyard agricultural activity to boost food production (Humanitarian)	UAWC	235,290	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36476/5120	Enhancing vulnerable rural men and women agricultural production capacities in the West Bank.	OXFAM GB	1,719,671	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36477/8699	Protection of herder's livelihoods in the Al Ramadin cluster (southern Hebron 18 hamlets: Zanuta, Somara, Asili, keteit, Alkasher, Alrahwa, Anab Alkaber, Dair saidi,	UAWC	833,700	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36480/123	Rapid mitigation of the livelihood crisis of small-scale farmers, fishers and aquaculture producers in the Gaza Strip through emergency aquaculture interventions	FAO	588,500	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36491/8058	Protect Livelihoods of Small Scale Famers in Tulrakim	IRW	188,465	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36495/123	Mitigation of household food insecurity through backyard food production activities targeting vulnerable women and youth in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	2,890,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/A/36498/8356	Emergency support to the herders and Bedouin communities in Southern West Bank and Gaza Strip	UCODEP	2,073,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/A/36501/8356	Waste water recycling in vulnerable "C" rural areas: farming opportunities to alleviate food insecurity and poverty	UCODEP	1,584,000	West Bank
OPT-11/A/36510/123	Emergency assistance to protect endangered livelihoods of dairy-dependent families in the Gaza Strip	FAO	643,500	Gaza
OPT-11/A/36513/123	Emergency interventions to protect threatened livelihoods of poor and small scale farmers in Seam Zones, Area C, vulnerable pockets of rural Area B and the Gaza Strip	FAO	3,000,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/A/36516/123	Emergency support to endangered livelihoods dependent on livestock in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	3,000,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/A/36517/123	Quick impact interventions to alleviate water shortages among vulnerable farming and herding households to stabilize their livelihoods and strengthen resilience	FAO	1,600,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/A/36529/8566	Supporting Household-level Agricultural Activities in Marginalized Rural Areas of WBG through Home Gardens	Welfare Association	975,450	West Bank and Gaza

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Location
OPT-11/A/36642/6458	Protecting the livelihood of vulnerable food insecure households through livestock support and provision of alternative livelihood assets	ACTED	910,101	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/A/36663/5146	PIPES (Palestinian Irrigation Project Exceeding Standards)	CRS	492,712	West Bank
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			39,501,132	
CASH FOR WORK AND CASH ASSISTANCE				
OPT-11/ER/35892/5593	West Bank Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 3: Cash Assistance	UNRWA	8,069,944	West Bank
OPT-11/ER/35896/5593	West Bank Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 1: Cash-for-Work Programme	UNRWA	49,295,370	West Bank
OPT-11/ER/35920/5593	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	UNRWA	51,603,345	Gaza
OPT-11/ER/35921/5593	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	UNRWA	45,454,500	Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36056/6971	Support to the livelihoods of Fishermen households through cash-for-work	RI	734,000	Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36064/6027	Emergency livelihood recovery for conflict affected communities in the oPt	PU	850,000	West Bank
OPT-11/ER/36143/8058	Emergency Cash-for-Work employment for recent graduates in Gaza Strip	IRW	920,000	Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36252/14388	Livelihood support to vulnerable families in East Jerusalem villages and areas in the Gaza Strip through the provision of temporary employment opportunities.	PMP	1,038,360	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36254/5186	Emergency Cash-for-Work through Agricultural and Public Services in the Hebron Governorate	ACF	1,550,000	West Bank
OPT-11/ER/36308/1171	Enhance access to livelihood and socio-economic stability for marginalized youth in the occupied Palestinian territory	UNFPA	529,650	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36311/7398	Livelihood support to vulnerable families in west of Ramallah and Bethlehem Governorates through the provision of temporary employment opportunities.	Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	600,000	West Bank
OPT-11/ER/36311/8769	Livelihood support to vulnerable families in west of Ramallah and Bethlehem Governorates through the provision of temporary employment opportunities.	Caritas Switzerland	600,000	West Bank
OPT-11/ER/36312/1171	Improve access of vulnerable women in the Gaza strip to income opportunities to reduce social and economic marginalization and increase livelihoods at household level	UNFPA	207,580	Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36358/5167	Support to vulnerable households affected by limited livelihood opportunities in West Bank and Gaza Strip	COOPI	3,000,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36366/5186	Emergency Cash-for-Work through Agricultural and Public Services in the Gaza Strip	ACF	2,600,000	Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36378/5162	Economic Relief and Essential Services for Vulnerable Communities in the Gaza Strip	Mercy Corps	3,000,000	Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36381/5120	Livelihoods support for vulnerable urban and peri-urban population in the Gaza Strip through Cash for Work schemes.	OXFAM GB	1,110,000	Gaza
OPT-11/ER/36403/6079	Livelihood Support to Vulnerable and Poor Households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip through Cash for Work Activities	SC	2,645,000	West Bank and Gaza
Sub total for CASH FOR WORK AND CASH ASSISTANCE			173,807,749	
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES				
OPT-11/CSS/35890/123	Enhancing evidence based planning, monitoring and effective coordination of emergency response in food security and agriculture	FAO	760,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/CSS/35897/5593	Co-ordination and Capacity Development	UNRWA	11,435,095	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/CSS/35928/5593	Operations Support Officer Programme in Gaza	UNRWA	1,728,570	Gaza
OPT-11/CSS/36559/119	Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in the occupied Palestinian territory	OCHA	7,140,133	West Bank and Gaza

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Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			21,063,798	
EDUCATION				
OPT-11/E/35917/5593	Education (Gaza)	UNRWA	7,474,500	Gaza
OPT-11/E/36089/123	Improving access to high-quality alternative learning for girls and boys in Gaza: rehabilitating Gaza's only agriculture secondary school	FAO	294,000	Gaza
OPT-11/E/36204/5103	Psychosocial support for Vulnerable Children (boys and girls) in Gaza	UNESCO	225,000	Gaza
OPT-11/E/36208/5103	Access to protective life skills and basic education for out of school adolescents in East Jerusalem and Gaza	UNESCO	583,596	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/E/36210/6079	School based protection for Palestinian children in high risk areas in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza	SC	711,920	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/E/36216/6079	Responding to protection crises: child led monitoring and referrals in Refugee Communities in the West Bank and Gaza	SC	470,800	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/E/36233/6079	Empowering disadvantaged and conflict affected Palestinian school children in Jerusalem	SC	941,885	West Bank
OPT-11/E/36314/5762	MHPSS - Psychosocial and Child protection activities for pupils affected by the Israeli occupation in the Hebron Governorate	Terre Des Hommes	364,460	West Bank
OPT-11/E/36315/5834	Falling through the gaps in Gaza	NRC	102,700	Gaza
OPT-11/E/36385/124	Ensuring Access to Basic Education in Most Vulnerable Areas	UNICEF	1,916,952	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/E/36386/124	Education Cluster Coordination	UNICEF	325,624	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/E/36392/124	Empowering conflict-affected adolescent girls and boys through alternative learning opportunities	UNICEF	1,312,651	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/E/36440/14400	Non-formal education: An alternative to effective access to education for high-risk Jerusalem school children who have dropped out of schools or are at high risk of failing through the system.	Birzeit University (BZU)	875,000	West Bank
OPT-11/E/36450/8058	Continuing Education During Emergency	IRW	204,204	West Bank
OPT-11/E/36471/8157	Kindergartens improvement and development (KID).	Near East Foundation	138,888	West Bank
OPT-11/E/36520/8833	Homework Centres	SYF	286,000	Gaza
OPT-11/E/36711/6079	Enabling Children's Access to Resources, Knowledge and learning support	SC	710,140	Gaza
Sub total for EDUCATION			16,938,320	
FOOD SECURITY				
OPT-11/F/35893/5593	West Bank Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 2: Food Aid and NFIs	UNRWA	3,563,920	West Bank
OPT-11/F/35919/5593	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	UNRWA	113,506,380	Gaza
OPT-11/F/35959/5645	Reducing Food Insecurity and Improving Dietary Conditions through Fresh Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the occupied Palestinian territory	CARE International	4,500,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/F/36105/8058	School Feeding Project	IRW	2,215,000	Gaza
OPT-11/F/36125/561	Emergency Food Assistance for Operation Lifeline Gaza (EMOP 10817.0)	WFP	29,158,825	Gaza
OPT-11/F/36127/5834	Food Security - Gaza Strip	NRC	301,740	Gaza
OPT-11/F/36150/561	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and to Enhance Livelihood Resilience in The West Bank (PRRO 200037)	WFP	49,520,326	West Bank
OPT-11/F/36155/7601	Enhancing Access of Poor Households to Quality Locally Produced Food in Tubas, Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates	ARIJ	845,350	West Bank

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Location
OPT-11/F/36260/5536	Strengthen food availability for vulnerable OLDER women and men (OVER 60 YEARS OLD) and their families	HelpAge International	530,110	Gaza
Sub total for FOOD SECURITY			204,141,651	
HEALTH AND NUTRITION				
OPT-11/H/35876/5593	Access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care for vulnerable refugees in the West Bank	UNRWA	5,197,172	West Bank
OPT-11/H/35879/5645	Community based emergency health and nutrition assistance in Palestine	CARE International	1,820,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/35991/5328	Emergency Humanitarian Nutrition and Health Response for Vulnerable Children (boys and girls) in the Shijaia, Darraj and Rafah areas of Gaza	Danchurchaid	308,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/35992/6405	Contribute to improving care for young boys and girls in need of specialist/expert speech therapy	TdH - IT	129,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36121/122	Mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) in primary health care in response to emergencies	WHO	459,030	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36123/13003	Umomah- (Motherhood) to promote exclusive breast feeding of infants	AEA	236,720	West Bank
OPT-11/H/36145/5349	Improving access of Persons with Disabilities and in particular Children with Cerebral Palsy and Children with multiple disabilities of the Gaza Strip to services adapted to their needs	HI	699,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36157/5195	Improving the overall access and meeting the needs of Primary Health Care to the affected Palestinian populations in the West Bank	MERLIN	225,330	West Bank
OPT-11/H/36157/5528	Improving the overall access and meeting the needs of Primary Health Care to the affected Palestinian populations in the West Bank	Medico Intl.	235,330	West Bank
OPT-11/H/36183/5195	Strengthen the response to medical emergency services on Primary Health Care and community levels in the buffer zones areas in the Gaza Strip.	MERLIN	384,548	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36219/122	Providing technical support for MHPSS interventions post emergency	WHO	317,790	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36258/5536	Access to quality health care for OLDER women and men 60 YEARS and OVER, on community and health facility level	HelpAge International	424,170	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36259/5536	Special welfare psychosocial programmes for older men and women and to advocate for access to quality health- and social services.	HelpAge International	587,710	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36268/6405	Integrated psychosocial and nutritional support to respond to basic needs of preschool girls and boys affected by the Israeli occupation in Southern Gaza Strip	TdH - IT	650,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36280/122	Sustaining and strengthening the health and nutrition cluster in oPt	WHO	717,028	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36284/122	Strengthening national emergency risk reduction capacity in health and nutrition sector in the oPt	WHO	564,960	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36290/122	Improving management of medical equipment and donations in Gaza Strip	WHO	727,386	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36294/5678	Health Services Emergency Risk Reduction and Preparedness, Khan Younis District,	MDM	390,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36299/5678	(MHPSS) Strengthening the mental health services and the psychosocial support in Gaza Strip. oPt.	MDM	330,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36300/122	Strengthening the Health Information System in Gaza	WHO	376,640	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36301/5678	(MHPSS) Strengthening access and quality of mental health services and psychosocial support from primary health care structures in Jericho District, West Bank	MDM	300,000	West Bank
OPT-11/H/36318/1171	Ensure uninterrupted availability of reproductive health commodities especially family planning methods	UNFPA	395,900	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36321/1171	Ensure access to basic and comprehensive obstetric and newborn care in Rafah Governorate, Southern Gaza	UNFPA	299,600	Gaza

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OPT-11/H/36321/5893	Ensure access to basic and comprehensive obstetric and newborn care in Rafah Governorate, Southern Gaza	MAP	53,500	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36330/14267	Sustaining quality eye care services for poor Palestinians living in marginalized, isolated localities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	SJEH	803,771	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36337/5893	Supporting quality MCH services for Bedouin women and children of the Jordan Valley	MAP	227,022	West Bank
OPT-11/H/36345/8014	Provision of health services to the populations, particularly women and children, in H2 Hebron in West Bank	HWC	310,650	West Bank
OPT-11/H/36374/122	Preventing micronutrient deficiencies among children, lactating and pregnant women	WHO	-	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36374/124	Preventing micronutrient deficiencies among children, lactating and pregnant women	UNICEF	672,404	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36379/122	Strengthening of Emergency Nutrition Surveillance in oPt	WHO	-	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36379/124	Strengthening of Emergency Nutrition Surveillance in oPt	UNICEF	730,875	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36419/5893	Provision of Primary Trauma Care Training in high risk communities in West Bank and Gaza Strip	MAP	132,400	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36493/122	Ensuring safe childbirth through the enhanced availability, access and use of high-quality, skilled care for women and their newborn babies	WHO	521,473	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36738/8834	Nutrition Services For Malnourished Children 6 - 59 Months Old in Gaza Strip	AEI	660,630	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36860/8817	Psychosocial Intervention with Traumatized Children and Families in the Gaza Strip	GCMHP	320,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/37046/5593	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza Strip)	UNRWA	1,998,000	Gaza
Sub total for HEALTH AND NUTRITION			22,206,039	
PROTECTION				
OPT-11/ER/36198/6458	DWG Livelihoods Emergency Response: An integrated emergency response to households at risk of displacement after livelihoods destruction	ACTED	485,840	West Bank
OPT-11/H/35926/5593	Community Mental Health Programme (Gaza)	UNRWA	2,973,024	Gaza
OPT-11/H/35941/5162	[MHPSS] Psychosocial Support for Gazan Communities	Mercy Corps	1,500,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/35978/5328	[MHPSS] Providing Psychosocial Support for Children in Northern Gaza (Jabalia and Bet Hanoun) – Phase II	Danchurchaid	252,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36316/6458	Psychosocial and Nutritional Support for Preschoolers in the Gaza Strip	ACTED	472,825	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36325/1171	MHPSS - Psychosocial support and increased awareness about reproductive rights to marginalized women and their families in most vulnerable areas within the Jordan Valley	UNFPA	119,840	West Bank
OPT-11/H/36441/124	(MHPSS) Direct psychosocial care and support to children with acute distress levels and their caregivers through emergency teams	UNICEF	1,754,098	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/H/36518/8833	(MHPSS)Psychosocial support for adolescence & youth at buffer areas in Gaza Strip.	SYF	279,000	Gaza
OPT-11/H/36822/8856	Psychosocial Care for Gaza orphan children, widow mothers	CTCCM	222,400	Gaza
OPT-11/MA/35904/5116	Mine Action Residual Response Capacity in the Gaza Strip	UNMAS	493,820	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/35871/5593	Protection of Palestine Refugees Affected by Armed Conflict and Forced Displacement in the West Bank	UNRWA	1,793,463	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/35898/8814	Promoting Access: Freedom of Movement	HaMoked	360,738	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/35900/8814	Detainee Rights: Protecting the Rights of Detained Palestinians and their Families	HaMoked	189,677	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/35927/5593	Emergency Support to Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Gaza	UNRWA	8,991,000	Gaza

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Location
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/35958/8814	Family Unification and Residency Rights in East Jerusalem	HaMoked	157,000	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36033/6750	(MHPSS) Resilient children through strong schools and families.	WCH	200,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36061/6079	Protection from Displacement and Support for IDPs	SC	521,560	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36074/13084	Providing access to justice and supporting compensation claims for civilian victims of IDF operations in the Gaza Strip	PCHR	502,325	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36077/6079	(MHPSS) Rehabilitation of the Palestinian Ex-detainee Children in the West Bank.	SC	734,927	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36084/5105	Protection of Palestinian Female Former Prisoners and Detainees in Israeli Prisons: a rights-based reintegration)	UNIFEM	290,000	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36103/13003	Mosanada- (Support); MHPSS of women headed families, their children and their school teachers.	AEA	203,070	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36124/5105	Safety net for women victims and survivors of violence in the Gaza Strip	UNIFEM	188,748	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36202/6079	Child Rights at the Centre - Enhancing National Capacities to Monitor, Document, and Report on Child Protection Issues in Gaza.	SC	156,200	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36203/7634	Promoting accountability and respect for international law including humanitarian and human rights law	Diakonia, Sweden	674,100	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36223/5834	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for increased protection and access to justice for Palestinians in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem)	NRC	3,300,000	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36225/5834	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for increased protection and access to justice for Palestinians in Gaza	NRC	1,270,000	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36239/6079	Protecting the Rights of Palestinian Children Affected by Armed Conflicts through Community based interventions in the Gaza Strip	SC	469,244	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36242/8902	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel	SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,825,000	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36262/6079	Foster the community based child protection and referral mechanism in the Gaza Strip	SC	514,670	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36304/5762	Prevention and protection of boys and girls from the worst forms of Child Labour in Beit Lahya	Terre Des Hommes	529,548	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36307/8815	Home Demolitions and the Law: an ICAHD legal advocacy project (H)	ICAHD	150,000	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36326/8808	Gathering evidence of Torture From Palestinian Detainees and Past Detainees	PCATI	100,000	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36327/1171	MHPSS – Protect women, girls and young men in the Gaza Strip and Hebron from psycho social distress and gender based violence	UNFPA	551,050	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36341/14386	Protection and Monitoring of Residency Rights for Women in East Jerusalem	JCW	65,700	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36356/12847	Zoning and Planning Area “C” villages in the West Bank	IPCC	222,000	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36357/12847	Zoning and Planning Intervention to Prevent House Demolition and Facilitate House Licensing Process	IPCC	760,000	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36393/124	(MHPSS) Mitigating the impact of conflict on adolescent girls and boys through sports and psychosocial support in safe play areas	UNICEF	1,052,459	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36396/7039	Planning support in view of preventing displacement in East Jerusalem and Area C	UN-HABITAT	392,699	West Bank
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36435/124	Coordination of Child Protection Working Group and Sub-Cluster	UNICEF	380,055	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36442/14389	Creating a Protection Mechanism for Women at risk of abandonment in the Middle Areas of Gaza Strip	Al Zahraa	156,027	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36443/124	Psychosocial and protection support for conflict-affected children through family and community centers	UNICEF	2,704,233	West Bank and Gaza

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Location
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36445/124	Monitoring, Reporting and Response to grave violations against children in armed conflict in oPt (as per SCR 1612 and 1882)	UNICEF	1,096,311	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/36692/6079	Child & Family Centres in Gaza (CFCs)	SC	2,482,816	Gaza
OPT-11/P-HR-RL/37059/5025	Fostering respect for IHRL and IHL through strengthened leadership and coordination of the Protection Cluster	OHCHR	704,386	West Bank and Gaza
Sub total for PROTECTION			42,241,853	
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS				
OPT-11/S-NF/35883/5593	Shelter rehabilitation for vulnerable refugee households in West Bank refugee camps	UNRWA	1,213,066	West Bank
OPT-11/S-NF/35922/5593	Temporary Shelter and Shelter Repair (Gaza)	UNRWA	16,983,000	Gaza
OPT-11/S-NF/36160/5834	Transitional shelter for vulnerable households headed by females or households including persons with disabilities - Gaza	NRC	2,300,500	Gaza
OPT-11/S-NF/36168/5834	Shelter Sector Coordination (Lead Agency) - Gaza	NRC	182,970	Gaza
OPT-11/S-NF/36170/7039	Monitoring of the degrading shelter situation in the Gaza Strip as a basis for enhanced advocacy, humanitarian programming and coordination	UN-HABITAT	197,102	Gaza
OPT-11/S-NF/36176/7039	Monitoring of the degrading shelter situation in the West Bank with a focus on Area C as a basis for enhanced advocacy, humanitarian programming and coordination	UN-HABITAT	197,102	West Bank
OPT-11/S-NF/36178/7039	Urgent response to the immediate shelter needs of poor mostly female headed households in East Jerusalem	UN-HABITAT	794,664	West Bank
Sub total for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			21,868,404	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE				
OPT-11/WS/35924/5593	Emergency Environmental Health Programme (Gaza)	UNRWA	1,358,640	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/35980/5328	Water Interventions in Eastern Bethlehem	Danchurchaid	790,000	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/35990/6344	Ensuring access to water for agriculture and reducing environmental treats through the re-use of treated sewage effluents in Khuza municipality	PAH	656,645	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/35997/6344	Improvement of water quality and supply in the Middle Area refugee camps, Gaza Strip	PAH	1,102,475	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36037/5819	To improve the water quality and quantity through reuse wastewater for vulnerable people in South-West Hebron District	CRIC	850,000	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36066/6027	Improvement of access and management of water in Qalqilya District, West Bank, oPt	PU	1,413,000	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36093/8058	Installation of water treatment units for women headed families in different target areas - Gaza Strip	IRW	411,950	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36099/8403	Emergency water supply for one of rural Palestinian communities in the North West Bank (Jenin governorate).	ADA (PARC)	237,300	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36227/14375	Appropriate sanitation facilities are provided for personal hygiene and protection	ICC	207,600	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36255/5186	Emergency response to improve access to water and sanitation facilities in the southern Hebron governorate by; enhancing storage capacity, constructing water filling points, improving water quality and WASH facilities within schools	ACF	2,650,000	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36282/5120	Public Health Improvement for Vulnerable Communities in Gaza	OXFAM GB	2,000,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36322/5768	Improving access of poor and vulnerable households to the basic water needs in the Bedouins communities - East area of the Yatta cluster	AVSI	360,000	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36332/7601	Improving access of poor and vulnerable households to the basic water needs in the Eastern part of the Bethlehem Governorate	ARIJ	413,850	West Bank

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Location
OPT-11/WS/36361/5186	Supporting vulnerable families in the Gaza Strip by strengthening and improving the municipal water supply and increasing storage capacity at the household level.	ACF	935,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36362/5186	Protecting women, girls, boys, men and the elderly in the Gaza Strip from the risk of storm water flooding.	ACF	1,002,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36364/5186	To provide access to appropriate sanitation facilities within Khan Younis Camp in the Gaza Strip.	ACF	587,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36365/5186	To improve the water quality and quantity for vulnerable communities in the Gaza Strip	ACF	780,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36384/8058	Supplying drinking water for schools	IRW	365,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36390/6849	Emergency response to critical humanitarian WASH needs in vulnerable communities in the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT).	ACPP	832,048	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36399/6079	Emergency Intervention to Improve the Water and Sanitation Situation in Western Beit Lahia	SC	668,300	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36401/6079	Emergency Intervention to Improve the Water and Sanitation Situation in Al Shoka, East Rafah	SC	645,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36407/5636	Increase of water availability and access in areas vulnerable to drought in the Central and South West Bank	GVC	1,212,433	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36408/5636	Improving living conditions by improving accessibility to safe, affordable water supply in the most vulnerable pocket groups in the Hebron Governorate	GVC	1,163,150	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36409/5636	Extension of waste water collection service to the Western areas of Rafah Governorate, Gaza Strip.	GVC	850,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36410/124	Improving drinking water quality in Gaza through installation of desalination units	UNICEF	796,110	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36411/5636	Improving access to safe drinking water in the Deir Al Balah Governorate, Middle Area of the Gaza Strip.	GVC	1,340,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36412/124	Rehabilitation and upgrading of wastewater network in Al-Qadesiya Area in Rafah	UNICEF	438,524	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36413/124	WASH Cluster Coordination	UNICEF	710,589	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36414/124	Improving WASH facilities in selected schools in Gaza and the West Bank	UNICEF	2,294,942	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36415/124	Increasing water availability for vulnerable communities in the West Bank through urgent water network repairs	UNICEF	1,549,452	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36434/5816	Improving water quality for Bedouin population at risk of displacement in the C areas of the Jordan Valley	CISP	450,000	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36446/5816	Improving hygiene and sanitation conditions of Bedouin population especially women in C areas of the Jordan Valley	CISP	1,044,500	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36456/5636	Improving living conditions for the most vulnerable in the Hebron Governorate by improving accessibility to safe water	GVC	715,974	West Bank
OPT-11/WS/36465/5167	Municipal solid waste intervention for reducing susceptibility to environmental and health threats for vulnerable households in Gaza city.	COOPI	783,240	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36478/5636	Construction and rehabilitation of wastewater infrastructure in the Northern Governorate of the Gaza Strip and vulnerable Gaza Municipality areas.	GVC	500,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36483/5636	Improving access to water in the vulnerable Eastern border areas of Rafah Governorate, Gaza Strip.	GVC	1,360,000	Gaza
OPT-11/WS/36494/5120	Improving public health for conflict-affected schools and kindergartens in Gaza	OXFAM GB	312,000	Gaza
Sub total for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			33,786,722	

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Location
CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED				
OPT-11/SNYS/36804/8487	Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF)	ERF (OCHA)	-	West Bank and Gaza
Sub total for CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED			-	
Grand Total			575,555,668	

Table IV: Summary of requirements (grouped by location)

<p>Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2011 as of 15 November 2010 http://fts.unocha.org</p>

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

Location	Requirements (\$)
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza	74,560,858
Projects covering only Gaza	337,913,443
Projects covering only West Bank	163,081,367
Grand Total	575,555,668

ANNEX II. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2010 APPEAL

Table V: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by cluster/sector)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2010 as of 15 November 2010 http://fts.unocha.org								
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.								
Cluster/sector	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
AGRICULTURE	45,454,326	46,608,762	-	10,411,286	10,411,286	36,197,476	22%	-
CASH FOR WORK AND CASH ASSISTANCE	194,437,846	193,033,142	-	65,465,852	65,465,852	127,567,290	34%	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	23,486,031	23,307,169	4,938,854	16,120,374	21,059,228	2,247,941	90%	288,600
EDUCATION	23,693,700	24,024,569	-	4,187,327	4,187,327	19,837,242	17%	-
FOOD SECURITY	248,439,364	183,154,461	42,583,294	71,017,230	113,600,524	69,553,937	62%	-
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	21,852,355	22,350,184	-	19,418,645	19,418,645	2,931,539	87%	-
PROTECTION	53,674,467	55,354,485	-	29,865,874	29,865,874	25,488,611	54%	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	15,310,261	17,010,776	-	10,977,860	10,977,860	6,032,916	65%	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	38,125,338	38,564,991	-	14,809,510	14,809,510	23,755,481	38%	-
CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	5,247,759	4,570,065	9,817,824	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	664,473,688	603,408,539	52,769,907	246,844,023	299,613,930	303,794,609	50%	288,600

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

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Table VI: Summary of requirements and funding (grouped by appealing organization)

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2010 as of 15 November 2010 http://fts.unocha.org								
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
ACF	12,369,700	12,369,700	-	4,405,787	4,405,787	7,963,913	36%	-
ACPP	3,278,406	2,499,376	-	226,084	226,084	2,273,292	9%	-
ACTED	1,018,264	1,312,097	-	747,583	747,583	564,514	57%	-
ActionAid	1,451,613	1,451,613	-	-	-	1,451,613	0%	-
AIRD	1,525,000	1,525,000	-	-	-	1,525,000	0%	-
Al-Maqdese (MSD)	-	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	0%	-
Almawassi	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	0%	-
ANERA	60,262	60,262	-	-	-	60,262	0%	-
ARIJ	2,210,834	2,210,834	-	336,716	336,716	1,874,118	15%	-
ASDPD	145,000	145,000	-	-	-	145,000	0%	-
BADIL	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	400,000	0%	-
B'Tselem	407,750	407,750	-	-	-	407,750	0%	-
CARE International	5,893,230	5,893,230	-	4,536,208	4,536,208	1,357,022	77%	-
CBI	-	43,100	-	43,100	43,100	-	100%	-
CHF International	1,657,000	2,710,000	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	710,000	74%	-
CISP	2,974,500	2,974,500	-	632,869	632,869	2,341,631	21%	-
CMBM	472,407	472,407	-	-	-	472,407	0%	-
COOPI	4,025,000	4,025,000	-	1,591,512	1,591,512	2,433,488	40%	-
Danchurchaid	1,460,621	1,405,960	-	222,986	222,986	1,182,974	16%	-
Diakonia, Sweden	-	881,638	-	881,638	881,638	-	100%	-
EMDH	631,579	631,579	-	-	-	631,579	0%	-
ERF (OCHA)	-	-	5,247,759	2,596,122	7,843,881	7,843,881	0%	-
FAO	10,621,576	11,936,715	-	6,401,313	6,401,313	5,535,402	54%	-
GCMHP	741,173	410,100	-	-	-	410,100	0%	-
GVC	3,565,000	3,565,000	-	2,481,545	2,481,545	1,083,455	70%	-
HaMoked	584,020	584,020	-	-	-	584,020	0%	-
HelpAge International	568,260	462,160	-	-	-	462,160	0%	-
HI	771,826	771,826	-	138,553	138,553	633,273	18%	-
HWE	317,000	317,000	-	-	-	317,000	0%	-
ICAHD	200,000	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	0%	-
ILO	679,300	679,300	-	-	-	679,300	0%	-
IMC UK	993,086	993,086	-	-	-	993,086	0%	-
IPCC	-	760,000	-	427,769	427,769	332,231	56%	-
IRD	765,000	765,000	-	-	-	765,000	0%	-
IRW	4,366,474	4,607,922	-	1,443,376	1,443,376	3,164,546	31%	-
IWE	-	43,100	-	43,100	43,100	-	100%	-
MDC	-	89,421	-	89,421	89,421	-	100%	-
MDM Suisse	290,000	290,000	-	-	-	290,000	0%	-
Mercy Corps	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	610,501	610,501	889,499	41%	-
MERLIN	545,000	545,000	-	366,300	366,300	178,700	67%	-
Near East Foundation	-	77,023	-	74,635	74,635	2,388	97%	-
NRC	7,952,012	7,952,012	-	3,050,581	3,050,581	4,901,431	38%	-

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Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
OCHA	7,028,694	6,849,832	4,938,854	2,718,415	7,657,269	- 807,437	100%	288,600
OHCHR	553,900	553,900	-	-	-	553,900	0%	-
OVERSEAS-Onlus	651,673	651,673	-	-	-	651,673	0%	-
OXFAM GB	8,912,622	8,912,622	-	2,700,656	2,700,656	6,211,966	30%	-
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	913,055	913,055	-	-	-	913,055	0%	-
PAH	852,732	1,006,415	-	395,818	395,818	610,597	39%	-
PCATI	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	0%	-
PCC	186,000	186,000	-	-	-	186,000	0%	-
PCHR	277,625	277,625	-	-	-	277,625	0%	-
PCOA	801,858	801,858	-	-	-	801,858	0%	-
PCPM	-	120,000	-	120,000	120,000	-	100%	-
PHG	436,000	436,000	-	-	-	436,000	0%	-
PMRS	286,000	286,000	-	-	-	286,000	0%	-
PU	7,756,087	7,756,087	-	1,373,930	1,373,930	6,382,157	18%	-
RCSD	896,270	896,270	-	-	-	896,270	0%	-
RHR	-	34,436	-	34,436	34,436	-	100%	-
SC	14,893,057	14,620,738	-	4,224,271	4,224,271	10,396,467	29%	-
SCC	1,437,694	1,437,694	-	1,101,928	1,101,928	335,766	77%	-
SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,713,435	1,663,435	-	1,650,000	1,650,000	13,435	99%	-
START Services	-	647,515	-	-	-	647,515	0%	-
SYF	1,147,200	1,147,200	-	390,105	390,105	757,095	34%	-
UAWC	789,400	789,400	-	-	-	789,400	0%	-
UCODEP	1,923,903	1,923,903	-	672,948	672,948	1,250,955	35%	-
UNDP	23,385,390	23,385,390	-	1,710,773	1,710,773	21,674,617	7%	-
UNESCO	1,096,600	1,096,600	-	-	-	1,096,600	0%	-
UNFPA	4,636,100	4,860,200	-	3,910,295	3,910,295	949,905	80%	-
UN-HABITAT	2,375,913	2,375,913	-	-	-	2,375,913	0%	-
UNICEF	21,781,874	21,758,575	-	9,796,692	9,796,692	11,961,883	45%	-
UNIFEM	2,173,219	2,301,070	-	-	-	2,301,070	0%	-
UNMAS	3,395,038	3,395,038	-	1,952,902	1,952,902	1,442,136	58%	-
UNOPS	420,755	420,755	-	-	-	420,755	0%	-
UNRWA	323,319,372	323,319,372	-	152,871,350	152,871,350	170,448,022	47%	-
WCH	807,500	807,500	-	-	-	807,500	0%	-
Welfare Association	1,890,000	1,890,000	-	-	-	1,890,000	0%	-
WFP	150,047,354	84,762,451	42,583,294	23,804,441	66,387,735	18,374,716	78%	-
WHO	2,780,475	2,680,286	-	4,067,364	4,067,364	- 1,387,078	100%	-
WSCR	66,000	66,000	-	-	-	66,000	0%	-
Grand Total	664,473,688	603,408,539	52,769,907	246,844,023	299,613,930	303,794,609	50%	288,600

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

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

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2010 as of 15 November 2010 http://fts.unocha.org			
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges
	(\$)		(\$)
United States	86,500,000	29%	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	52,769,907	18%	-
European Commission	51,265,203	17%	288,600
Canada	19,604,246	7%	-
Spain	14,348,461	5%	-
Sweden	11,819,828	4%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	7,694,555	3%	-
Italy	7,477,457	2%	-
Netherlands	6,993,007	2%	-
Australia	6,724,294	2%	-
Belgium	5,921,855	2%	-
Norway	5,204,821	2%	-
Allocation of funds from Red Cross / Red Crescent	4,619,581	2%	-
United Kingdom	4,208,791	1%	-
Germany	2,864,555	1%	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	2,539,923	1%	-
Switzerland	2,081,109	1%	-
Finland	1,849,568	1%	-
Austria	1,826,041	1%	-
France	1,596,137	1%	-
Saudi Arabia	1,500,000	1%	-
Poland	120,000	0%	-
Denmark	46,131	0%	-
Organization of the Islamic Conference	29,970	0%	-
Qatar	8,490	0%	-
Grand Total	299,613,930	100 %	288,600

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table VIII: Non-Appeal funding (per IASC standard sector)

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2010 as of 15 November 2010 http://fts.unocha.org
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.

Cluster/Sector	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
AGRICULTURE	3,073,990	7%	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,446,486	3%	-
EDUCATION	595,536	1%	-
FOOD	2,282,009	5%	-
HEALTH	11,809,356	25%	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	9,580,759	21%	-
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	797,194	2%	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	366,300	1%	-
WATER AND SANITATION	339,105	1%	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	16,435,327	35%	4,320,392
Grand Total	46,726,062	100%	4,320,392

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

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

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

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	86,500,000	25%	-
European Commission	66,036,320	19%	4,608,992
Carry-over (donors not specified)	52,769,907	15%	-
Canada	20,073,289	6%	-
Norway	17,062,584	5%	-
Spain	14,348,461	4%	-
Switzerland	13,441,263	4%	-
Sweden	13,040,557	4%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	7,763,711	2%	-
Germany	7,741,723	2%	-
Italy	7,477,457	2%	-
Netherlands	6,993,007	2%	-
Australia	6,724,294	2%	-
Belgium	6,350,118	2%	-
Allocation of funds from Red Cross / Red Crescent	4,619,581	1%	-
United Kingdom	4,208,791	1%	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	2,539,923	1%	-
Finland	2,121,677	1%	-
Austria	1,826,041	1%	-
France	1,596,137	0%	-
Saudi Arabia	1,500,000	0%	-
Luxembourg	1,400,560	0%	-
Poland	120,000	0%	-
Denmark	46,131	0%	-
Organization of the Islamic Conference	29,970	0%	-
Qatar	8,490	0%	-
Grand Total	346,339,992	100%	4,608,992

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

* Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc.)

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2010. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

ANNEX III. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ACH	<i>Action Contra el Hambre</i>
ACPP	<i>Asamblea de Cooperacion Por la Paz</i>
ACS	<i>Associazione di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo</i>
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ActionAid	ActionAid
ADA-PARC	Agricultural Development Association - Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
AEA	Ard El Attal
AEI	Ard El Insan
AHLC	Ad hoc Liaison Committee for Assistance to the Palestinians
AIDA	<i>Association of International Development Agencies</i>
AIRD	Association for Integrated Rural Development
Al Zahraa	Al Zahraa Society for Women and Child 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
BADIL	Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
B'Tselem	The Israeli Information Centre for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
CAP	Consolidated Appeal or Consolidated Appeal Process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBI	Community Bridge Initiative
CBO	community-based organization
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFW	cash-for-work
CHAP	common humanitarian action plan
CISP	<i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i>
CMBM	Center for Mind Body Medicine
CMWU	Coastal Municipal Water Unit
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i>
CRIC	<i>Centro Regionale di Intervento per la Cooperazione</i>
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTCCM	Community Training and Crisis Management
DCA	Danish Church Aid
Diakonia	Diakonia, Sweden
EAPPI	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
ECHO	European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EMDH	<i>Enfants du Monde Droits de l'Homme</i>
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
ER	early recovery
ERF	Humanitarian Emergency Response Fund
ERW	explosive remnants of war
EJ	East Jerusalem
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FHH	female-headed household
FSVA	Food Security Vulnerability and Analysis Report
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	gender-based violence
GCMHP	Gaza Community Mental Health Project
GDP	gross domestic product
Gol	Government of Israel
GS	Gaza Strip
GVC	<i>Gruppo Volontariato Civile</i>
HAI	Health Action International
HaMoked	Centre for the Defence of the Individual
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator

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HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HI	Handicap International
HNC	Health and Nutrition Cluster
HTF	Human Task Force
HWC	Health Work Committees
HWE	House of Water and Environment
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICA	International Communication Association
ICAHD	The Israel Committee Against House Demolitions
ICC	International Christian Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israel Defense Forces
IHL	International humanitarian law
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	international non-governmental organization
IPCC	International Peace and Cooperation Centre
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
IWE	Institute of Water and Environment
JCW	Jerusalem Centre for Women
LRC	Land Research Centre
MAG	Mines Advisory Group
MAP-UK	Medical Aid for Palestinians-United Kingdom
MDC	MA'AN Development Center
MDM	<i>Médecins du Monde (Suisse)</i>
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MHH	male-headed household
MHPSS	mental health and psycho-social services
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MSD	Al-Maqdese for Society Development
NEF	Near East Foundation
NFI	non-food-item
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
OSOs	Operations Support Officers
Overseas-Onlus	Overseas-Onlus
OXFAM GB	Oxfam Great Britain
NDC	NGO Development Centre
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PA	Palestinian Authority
PA	Palestine Avenir
PAH	Polish Humanitarian Action
PAMS	Palestinian Assistance Monitoring System
PCATI	Public Committee Against Torture in Israel
PCHR	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
PCOA	Palestinian Centre for Organic Agriculture
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PECEP	Palestinian Early Childhood Educational Programme
PECS	Palestine Expenditure and Consumption
PHC	primary health care
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Society
PMP	Pontifical Mission Jerusalem
PMTF	Proxy Means Testing Formula

occupied Palestinian territory

PNGO	Palestinian NGO network
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
PTC	Primary Trauma Care Foundation - UK
PU	<i>Première Urgence</i>
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
RBM	results-based management
RCSD	Rural Centre for Sustainable Development
RHR	Rabbis for Human Rights
RI	Relief International
SC	Save the Children
SCC	Swedish Cooperative Centre
SEFSec	Socio-economic and Food Security Monitoring System
SJEH	St. John's Hospital
SYF	Sharek Youth Forum
SPHP	Society of Physically Handicapped People
SYF	Sharek Youth Forum
TdH	<i>Terre Des Hommes</i>
ToT	training of trainers
UAWC	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
UCODEP	Unity and Cooperation for Development of Peoples
UHCC	Gaza Union of Health Care Committees
UHWC	Union of Health Work Committees (West Bank)
UN	United Nations
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
UNMAT-GO	UN Mine Action Team-Gaza Office
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
USSD	Unified Shelter Sector Database
UXO	unexploded ordnance
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	West Bank
WCH	War Child Holland
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSCR	El Weded Society for Community Rehabilitation
WV	World Vision

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 among 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, the CAP presents a situation analysis, assessment of humanitarian needs, and response plans. It encompasses the humanitarian aid programme cycle:

- 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: it is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region. The CHAP includes:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place
- An assessment of needs
- Best-case, worst-case, 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

Under the Humanitarian Coordinator's leadership, and in consultation with host governments and donors, the Humanitarian Country Team develops the CHAP at the field level. This team includes Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) members and standing invitees (UN agencies, IOM, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction or SCHR). 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 CAP does not contain a funding pool or channel. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts.unocha.org)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal-funded needs and worldwide donor contributions.

In summary, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need with 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**