

occupied  
Palestinian  
territory



MID-YEAR REVIEW

MAY 2003



UNITED NATIONS



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**UNITED NATIONS**  
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## OVERVIEW

The UN Humanitarian Plan of Action (PoA) was released in November 2002, more than two years after the conflict flared again in September 2000. The Plan of Action clearly stated the fundamental challenge facing the humanitarian community: without political solutions to lift the closures, curfews and other restrictions, relief efforts can have only a limited impact on the humanitarian situation.

These political decisions, however, did not materialise. Consequently, as this review illustrates, the humanitarian situation for people in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) continued to worsen since November 2002 when the Plan was launched.

The underlying dilemma before the humanitarian community continues to be either “finance the occupation” and relieve Israel – the occupying power – of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention to cater for the needs of civilians, or discontinue relief efforts and insist on Israel’s legal and binding obligations. With no willingness on the part of Israel to assume this responsibility and worsening economic situation, the international aid community was left with no option but to intervene.

The launch of the Plan was aimed at reinforcing existing relief programmes to reach the great majority of Palestinians through food, health, education, employment generation and agricultural production interventions. Together with the efforts of the Palestinian Authority (PA), bilateral donors and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), the Plan’s activities helped to cushion the devastating impact of closures, recurrent military escalations and economic decline.

But the impact of relief efforts will always be limited. They cannot stem a further decline in the economic situation. As the World Bank study indicates, if aid contributions were doubled to around US\$ 2 billion over 2003, poverty would shrink from only 60% to 52% of the population by the end of 2004.<sup>1</sup>

## EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The developments that followed the publication of the Plan in November 2002 generally followed the scenario that was thought to be the most probable, i.e. “a gradual deterioration due to the continuation of the political *status quo*.” The continued disrespect for international humanitarian law (IHL) was the single largest cause of the growing humanitarian emergency.

The military occupation of Palestinian self-rule areas continued, and movement in and out of Palestinian population centres remained highly restricted. More than 100 checkpoints, combined with another 300-400 ditches and earth mounds, blocked key roads and feeder roads. These prevented people reaching medical centres and schools, and are the largest single impediment to the Palestinian economy. Palestinian manufacturers and farmers wanting to export their products have been hard hit. In comparison, the entry of Israeli goods into the oPt was generally unimpeded.

The overall numbers under curfew declined (on average 390,000<sup>2</sup> civilians under curfew in November 2002 – April 2003 as compared to 520,000 in the second half of 2002), but people under curfew in areas such as Hebron, Jenin and parts of Gaza were frequently under tighter and continuous curfew.

The number of Israeli civilian deaths per month reached an average of 12 deaths per month for January – March 2003, while Palestinian casualties averaged 80 per month as a result of Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) incursions and military campaigns. The Gaza Strip, with its refugee camps and towns, came under particularly harsh attack: since September 2000, the total Palestinian deaths exceeded 2,200 killed (1,700 in November 2002) and over 28,000 injured (21,000 in October 2002)<sup>3</sup>.

The water and hygiene situation throughout the oPt continued to deteriorate. There is strong empirical evidence that the population in rural communities are forced to use alternative water sources that are contaminated, this having a high incidence of water-related diseases. In the villages around Ramallah, Tulkarem and Nablus, for example, infection rates have reached up to 60%<sup>4</sup> of the population. Dealing with solid waste disposal in the face of restricted movement is also still a huge concern.

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<sup>1</sup> *Two Years of Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis: an Assessment*, The World Bank, March 2003.

<sup>2</sup> Curfew data: OCHA curfew tracking system.

<sup>3</sup> Data on casualties: Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS).

<sup>4</sup> Palestinian Hydrology Group: Monitoring Report No. 8, March 2003.

The nutritional status of the population also deteriorated since November 2002 as a result of the general worsening of the population's economic situation. An increased number of families required food assistance and the situation of those already receiving assistance worsened. An inter-agency team is currently carrying out a review of the situation to ascertain further food security and nutrition data, including clearer targeting criteria and subsequent food assistance.<sup>5</sup> This will help improve targeting and distribution of food aid by clearly identifying those groups - who are vulnerable, why they are vulnerable – and ascertaining the most appropriate form of assistance, be it food aid or other forms of support.

The disruption of movement and trade combined with limited access to labour markets in Israel (around 10,000 - 15,000 work permits were granted compared with a pre-September 2000 total of approximately 130,000) maintained the current trend from organised business activity into barter trade and subsistence farming. The domestic labour market shrank, with over 50%<sup>6</sup> of pre-September 2000 private workforce out of work.

Unemployment, according to a World Bank report<sup>7</sup>, is now reaching 53% of the population and at least 60% of Palestinians live below the poverty line. Geographically, 75% of the Gaza population live under the poverty line in comparison to 50% of the population in the West Bank. The accelerated impoverishment is reflected in a significant drop in the real per capita food consumption of Palestinians, which is now estimated at 70% of pre-September 2000 levels<sup>8</sup>.

In accordance with a plan endorsed by the Israeli Government in June 2002, the construction of a separation wall was pursued along the entire West Bank. The wall is aimed at separating Israel from the West Bank to prevent any uncontrolled movement of Palestinians to Israel. According to Israeli sources, the construction of the first segment of "the wall" – 145 kilometres<sup>9</sup> of electric and barbed-wire fences, trenches, walls – will be completed by July 2003. Should it continue as planned, the fence will disrupt livelihoods and economic activity of an estimated 95,000 Palestinians residing in 27 towns and villages in the West Bank and the Jerusalem area, who will be caught between the Green Line and the Wall.<sup>10</sup>

In spite of a continuing preoccupying situation, there were some positive developments in the past six months. The Israeli Government decided to partially resume transferring PA tax revenues (taxes collected by Israel on behalf of the PA). Since the publication of the Plan of Action, an estimated US\$ 95 million in tax clearances have been granted; US\$ 680 million is still being retained.

Against formidable odds and steep socio-economic decline, the Palestinian Authority and private service providers continued to provide essential services to the population and employ an estimated 125,000 civil servants. Continued donor budget support enabled the PA ministries and municipalities to maintain a minimum level of basic services, such as health, education, water and electricity supply.

The announcement of the "Road Map" has prompted cautious optimism. The Road Map is expected to outline a gradual or phased process towards a permanent two-state solution. Conceptually, the Road Map is performance-based and includes a humanitarian component that will be monitored in parallel with political processes.

## **CHANGES IN THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION**

The tracking of humanitarian indicators (as recommended by the Plan of Action) shows deterioration in the overall situation since the Plan was published. There is a decline in all except one parameter -curfew statistics- in comparison with November 2002.

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<sup>5</sup> The report will be available in June 2003.

<sup>6</sup> *Two Years of Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis: An assessment*, The World Bank, March 5 2003.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).

<sup>9</sup> The average width of the wall is sixty metres, but in certain cases it will reach up to 100 metres.

<sup>10</sup> *Impact of Israel's Separation Barrier on Affected West Bank Communities*, LACC, May 2003.

Monitoring Indicator	Situation as of November 2002	Situation as of May 2003
Persons with limited access to water and hygiene	30,000	50,000
Injured (monthly average)	250 <sup>11</sup>	270
Casualties (monthly average)	60 <sup>12</sup>	72
Special Hardship Cases	320,000	410,000
Living under curfew (daily average)	520,000 <sup>13</sup>	390,000
Water prices (tanker-water % change MT)	8	12
Destroyed Agricultural Land (dunums)	52,000 <sup>14</sup>	92,000 <sup>15</sup>
Destroyed Housing (number of units)	1,800 <sup>16</sup>	2,300 <sup>17</sup>
Unemployment (%)	50 <sup>18</sup>	53
Number of workers in Israel (daily)	22,000 <sup>19</sup>	16,000 <sup>20</sup>
Poverty (% of total population)	60 <sup>21</sup> (21 pre-Intifada)	60 (75 Gaza Strip)
Consumer Prices (compared to Sept. 2000) % change	7	11 <sup>22</sup>

## HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

The monitoring of humanitarian activities indicates non-compliance by the IDF on the commitments made by the Government of Israel to the UN Secretary General's Humanitarian Envoy, Ms. Catherine Bertini. One example is the average of 60 ambulances facing delays or other incidents per month. Around one quarter of those were denied access completely. Fifteen ambulances were fired at during the month of March<sup>23</sup>.

The situation for international aid workers in the oPt has become increasingly difficult as well. With the closures and overall lack of access, humanitarian goods were not delivered in a timely manner, if at all. In what can only be seen as a worrisome situation, one UN staff member was killed in November 2002 and three internationals from an NGO in March-April 2003 were seriously wounded or killed. OCHA continues to monitor the access and incidents faced by international staff at checkpoints.

Humanitarian vehicles continue to be subjected to delays. Liaison with IDF, through civil-military structures, has improved dialogue but there is little tangible evidence that access has improved. Palestinian civilians and aid organisations have experienced no change, and in many areas – Nablus and Gaza Strip – there was a sharp deterioration. Further, the implementation of the remaining commitments does not meet the established benchmarks<sup>28</sup>.

## OUTLOOK

On current humanitarian trends, the overall human development achievements in the oPt since the early 90s are in jeopardy.

In general the risk of a massive degeneration of the humanitarian situation is limited because of a continued supply of goods to the local market (matching the reduced demand); limited but stable salary payments (e.g., by PA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

<sup>11</sup> PRCS casualty database.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> OCHA curfew tracking database.

<sup>14</sup> PA Ministry of Agriculture.

<sup>15</sup> Includes land under the wall.

<sup>16</sup> UNRWA.

<sup>17</sup> PA Ministry of Housing. NB: Amnesty International estimates this number at 3,000

<sup>18</sup> World Bank.

<sup>19</sup> This includes 12,000 "licensed" daily workers in Israel from the Gaza Strip, and an estimated 10,000 labourers from the West Bank.

<sup>20</sup> This includes the average number of labourers (mostly in Gaza) who manage to enter Israel or settlements. The number of issued permits was generally higher – exceeding 30,000. There has been no movement from 1 – 15 May 2003.

<sup>21</sup> *Two Years of Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis: an Assessment*, The World Bank, March 2003.

<sup>22</sup> Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Price increases are due to rising transport costs, which in turn are the result of closures.

<sup>23</sup> OCHA Monitoring of Bertini Report, January-March 2003.

[UNRWA]), occasional employment opportunities (industrial zones, settlements) and local charity networks. The increased humanitarian interventions since 2002 by donors, UN, Red Cross/Red Crescent, international NGOs will also ameliorate sharp declines in living conditions of Palestinians.

But containing the humanitarian crisis will only occur when the capacity of service provision of the Palestinian Authority and Palestinian NGOs is able to continue and when the internal closure regime is lifted. Initial results from assessments recently conducted by relief agencies suggest that vulnerability continues to spread to newer segments of the Palestinian population.

The successful implementation of the “Road Map” should bring substantial improvements to the security environment and lifted internal closures may facilitate service provision in the oPt. However, in the absence of a broader political settlement, the overall socio-economic situation will hardly improve in the short-term, thus requiring continued humanitarian assistance.

An example of the situation:

**“A School Under Military Curfew – Remedial Education Helps Palestinian Children Learn Despite School Closures”**

**HEBRON** - “I’d like to go to school without being scared,” says Suha, a ten-year-old Palestinian girl who lives in the West Bank city of Hebron. When her neighbourhood is under military curfew, she dashes out of the house to go to school nonetheless. In her striped blue and white uniform, the grade-five pupil climbs walls and fences, sneaking from one backyard to the next, until she reaches a safe street and the relative calm of Al Qwasme School.

There are days, however, when the entire city is under curfew and its 29 schools are closed. According to the school principal, at least three school days are lost every month at Al Qwasme School. In the outlying areas of Hebron district, students can miss up to two weeks a month.

That is why UNICEF<sup>29</sup> is supporting a unique remedial education that includes worksheets and educators, recording 30-minute lessons that were each broadcast twice on local television channels.

Suha was “very happy” to see her teacher on television. But she says she prefers to go to school - even if it means travelling through the neighbouring cemetery, where there is often shooting. Suha says the worksheets are not as much fun as the TV broadcasts. “I can’t concentrate when there are soldiers around the house,” she notes. According to her mother, the military regularly takes up positions on the neighbouring building’s rooftop. Suha, a highly motivated pupil, hopes to become a doctor. Even though she is a good student, her father says the remedial programme is crucial. Suha’s main concern is avoiding soldiers: “They tell us: ‘Go home and go to bed. There’s no school.’ But it’s not true. There *is* school. They don’t want us to learn. They want us to be illiterate.”

<sup>29</sup> UNRWA has also been implementing remedial education programmes benefiting a substantial number of students.

# ANNEX I.

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
occupied Palestinian territory (HAP) 2003**

Summary of Requirements and Contributions  
By Appealing Organisation  
as of 22 May 2003

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	9,300,000	5,637,000	1,941,891	0	0	1,941,891	3,695,109	34.45%
OCHA	1,900,000	2,079,092	1,889,730	0	0	1,889,730	189,362	90.89%
UNDP	15,750,000	15,750,000	0	0	0	0	15,750,000	0.00%
UNESCO	600,000	600,000	0	0	0	0	600,000	0.00%
UNFPA	4,185,000	4,185,000	0	0	0	0	4,185,000	0.00%
UNICEF	16,200,000	16,200,000	0	3,355,705	0	3,355,705	12,844,295	20.71%
UNRWA	202,727,762	202,727,762	36,149,869	0	24,668,460	60,818,329	141,909,433	30.00%
UNSECOORD	847,000	847,000	0	0	0	0	847,000	0.00%
WFP	39,789,000	33,209,000	22,046,053	0	0	22,046,053	11,162,947	66.39%
WHO	2,500,000	3,100,000	1,476,892	0	0	1,476,892	1,623,108	47.64%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>293,798,762</b>	<b>284,334,854</b>	<b>63'504'435</b>	<b>3,355,705</b>	<b>24,668,460</b>	<b>91,528,600</b>	<b>192,806,254</b>	<b>32.19%</b>

Please note that the complete set of the latest financial tables can be viewed on-line at [www.ReliefWeb.int/fts](http://www.ReliefWeb.int/fts)

## ANNEX II.

### Matrix of Activities undertaken in line of Humanitarian Plan of Action

#### FOOD SECURITY

- Goals: The goals set out were to: provide emergency support to newly impoverished households; meeting food security requirements of the poorest and most vulnerable; prevent the collapse of the agriculture sector; halting the deterioration of the nutritional situation; support the production and the distribution of foodstuffs; rehabilitate damaged agricultural infrastructure; improve the stability of the food aid pipeline; prepare for an increase in the food aid need due to a sudden deepening of the crisis; and promote the participation of women in food security issues. These activities were mostly carried out by UNRWA, World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in support of the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA).
- Progress Against Sectoral Goals: The goal of emergency food aid support to the newly impoverished households was only partially met this year and it did not halt the deterioration of the nutritional status that resulted from a general worsening of the economic situation of the entire population. An increased number of families required assistance and the situation of those already receiving assistance worsened. For a review of the situation and in order to ascertain further food security and nutrition data, with regard to clearer targeting criteria and subsequent food assistance, a multi agency (led by FAO/WFP) assessment was carried out.

Constraints included inadequate and delayed funding, transport difficulties and restrictions on the movement of staff and cargo. Since April 2003, however the situation has improved slightly. The provision of basic food-aid to those most in need, the vulnerable, particularly women, and the poorest of the poor is the primary focus of the sector for the coming six months.

Regarding the objective of alleviating the general collapse of agriculture in oPt, the sector has been supportive of local purchases of high value olive oil. This Sector initiative, although small in the context of the over supply of olive oil, is a start to assisting poor farmers with no commercial outlet for their crop. Substantial efforts have been made to work with the MoA in the identification and completion of an agricultural sector programme. This programme document will shortly be discussed with a number of stakeholders, and a full-scale formulation mission, together with a number of pilot activities, will take place starting June 2003.

The war in Iraq did not affect the sector's ability to distribute food aid in oPt. However since early April 2003, the Karni terminal crossing into Gaza has been closed. This has already resulted in a significant reduction in food aid that is provided to Gaza beneficiaries. While cargo piles up in the Port of Ashdod, the poorest of the "poor" in Gaza are not receiving the very basic needed for a healthy diet.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
32,580,000 (figure extrapolated for a 12 month operation)	Meet immediate food needs amongst non-refugee population	WFP monitoring confirms that WFP food-aid beneficiaries belong to the poorest and most vulnerable strata of the oPt population. The results of the FAO/WFP food security assessment mission will provide targeting information for the new WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) starting in July. WFP is also developing an M&E and VAM system to better target and monitor the impact of food aid.	Although food aid deliveries have been hampered by curfews and closures, WFP has been able to reach the poorest and most vulnerable strata of the population and help cushion the effects of economic decline. Thanks to an adequate food pipeline for the coming months, WFP is in a position to increase distributions, pending an ease of the curfews/closures policy. WFP's EMOP has been extended until August 30, 2003 and is fully funded at US\$ 22,046,053. WFP's new operation will be prepared and presented in the coming 4-6 weeks with an anticipated presentation date of July 1, 2003.	Late arrivals of some commodities and difficulties in transport and distribution, associated with closures, curfews, and restrictions in the movement of goods and staff, have delayed deliveries.	
7,209,000	Stockpile 2 months food aid rations for vulnerable non-refugees		The additional funding needed to create a buffer stock has not materialised. It has thus not been possible to create a two-month buffer stock for oPt.	The contingency stock is not needed at present. It was envisioned in view of expected long-term closures and likely disruptions due to the war in Iraq. The disruptions however did not materialise.	

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
77,000,000 (US\$ 32,489,362 was requested under the January-June 2003 Emergency Appeal for Emergency Food Aid)	Refugee food security	The 2002 John Hopkins nutritional survey highlights a continued increase in both chronic and acute malnutrition. In addition, preliminary results of joint WFP/FAO food security and nutritional assessment will be available soon, and will be reflected in UNRWA's food distribution programme.	Gaza and West Bank fields have given priority to food aid and will finance 100% of the requirement for the first six months of 2003 for a value of US\$ 32 million. 222,000 families are benefiting of this assistance.  In the first three months of 2003, UNRWA delivered 308,720 parcels of food in the West Bank and Gaza Strip benefiting 198,021 families and approximately 978,000 individuals. A total of 18,368 tons of food was delivered during the 90-day period.		
12,872,700 (US\$ 8,527,000 was requested under the January-June 2003 Emergency Appeal for selective cash assistance, exclusive of programme support costs)	Cash assistance to refugees and non-refugees to meet urgent needs		US\$ 4,115,000 has been allotted for cash assistance representing only 50% of the amount required for the first 6 months of 2003.  In the first three months of 2003, 4,854 families have benefited from selective cash assistance, representing approximately 28,000 individuals in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.	<b>Gaza Field</b> Increased house demolitions have increased the need for emergency relocation payment to affected families.	

<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION / UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
2,000,000	Support backyard poultry and vegetable production		Project inception in progress (consultants under recruitment, preparatory work being undertaken in the field etc).		US\$ 500,000
300,000	Irrigation repairs		Project inception in progress (consultants under recruitment, preparatory work being undertaken in the field etc).		US\$ 200,000
437,000	Increase production of rain-fed cereals in Gaza; encourage greenhouse farming		Project inception in progress (consultants under recruitment, preparatory work being undertaken in the field etc).		US\$ 300,000

<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
350,000	Support to the Coordination of Agricultural Emergency and Rehabilitation Interventions	Establishment of FAO office and FAO Programme Coordinator posted in Jerusalem; Agriculture Revitalisation Programme (ARP) identification document prepared; and formulation mission to be mobilised in June 2003; and coordination of agencies in food security.	Office established; Programme Coordinator in post; ARP document ready for stakeholder discussion; and FAO Food Security and Nutrition Assessment mission working with numerous stakeholders in the food security and agriculture sector.  FAO, together with the Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture and UNDP-PAPP, prepared an Agriculture Revitalisation Programme, which is to be submitted to stakeholders. It will concentrate efforts into supporting citrus production, agricultural infrastructure, pest management, natural spring rehabilitation, high value non-traditional export crops, market information and analysis systems. Funding has already been received from the Italian Cooperation, which will allow for some pilot activities in some of these areas.		US\$ 200,000

<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
1,650,000	To establish a food security and nutrition surveillance system for improved targeting and programming	Food security and nutrition assessment mission implemented, consultative working groups set up to discuss and review findings of assessment mission; discussions on National Food Security Programme for PA; and establishment of a National Food Security Commission.	The food security and nutrition assessment mission was mobilised in February 2003 and it is expected to be completed in May 2003. The outputs from the assessment report will assist in providing the baseline data for the national food security programme of the PA, as well as assisting WFP and UNRWA to target their food aid distributions more effectively – by highlighting specifically vulnerable groups and analysing issues of food access and food accessibility. The consultative mechanisms as well as a Steering Group have been set up. FAO intends to move the process further with the establishment of a Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Monitoring System.		US\$ 741,891 combined total for first stage of food security and nutrition assessment mission

## HEALTH

- **Goals:** The goals set out under health were to: promote and protect the health and well being of the Palestinians, recognising that the health of all people throughout the region, including in Israel, would be enhanced as a result of better control of communicable diseases and non-communicable diseases; to improve psychosocial health, and overall respect of human rights. The overall strategy is by and large preventative, but includes emergency preparedness elements. These activities are carried out by UNICEF, UNFPA while WHO and UNRWA support the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH) in its weakened health delivery and information system.
- **Progress Against Sectoral Goals:** UNICEF has fully met its goal to maintain the high level of immunisation in oPt, however it was not possible to succeed in reversing or even stopping the further deterioration of micronutrient insufficiencies and growth failures. WHO contributed to strengthening the flow of information through implementing stronger coordination with its partners.

<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
3,106,312 (900,000 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for procurement of medical supplies, exclusive of programme support costs)	Purchasing medical supplies and equipment	<b>Gaza Field</b> WFP/FAO survey includes a nutritional health assessment component.	Gaza Field US\$ 300,000 is available for purchase of additional quantities of medical supplies including medicines, first aid-supplies, equipment, physiotherapy accessories and supplies. A total of 117 additional medical personnel were employed to assist in the emergency in the Gaza Strip.	Due to limited financial resources, while the West Bank could cover its needs for the first semester of 2003, Gaza could only cover half of theirs.	
		<b>West Bank Field</b> Johns Hopkins University health assessment. WFP/FAO survey includes a nutritional health assessment component.	<b>West Bank Field</b> US\$ 300,000 has been allotted from two earmarked donations towards medical supplies and equipment.		
1,274,490 (30,000 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for physiotherapy services, exclusive of programme support costs)	Provide physiotherapy and prosthetic devices		<b>Gaza Field</b> Devices are funded under the US\$ 300,00, noted under purchasing of medical supplies above. Medical staff is recruited under emergency job creation.		
			<b>West Bank Field</b> No funds available.	<b>West Bank Field</b> The number of newly disabled patients not yet assisted is still in excess of 1,000.	

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
900,000 (50,000 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for mobile health clinics, exclusive of programme support costs)	Provide 700,000 refugees and non-refugees with medical; care through mobile clinics.	<b>Gaza Field</b> NA	<b>Gaza Field</b> NA	<b>Gaza Field</b> NA	
		<b>West Bank Field</b>	<b>West Bank Field</b> Three mobile clinics have served approximately 6,700 patients in the first three months of 2003. US\$ 550,000 Will cover the Agency needs for the first 6 months of the year.	<b>West Bank Field</b>	
630,000 (300,000 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for hospitalisation costs, exclusive of programme support costs)	Provide 626,532 refugees with partial coverage of hospital expenses	<b>Gaza Field</b> N/A	<b>Gaza Field</b> N/A		
		<b>West Bank Field</b> Additional needs for hospitalisation in areas not previously covered by the Agency continue to increase.	<b>West Bank Field</b> US\$ 300,000 is earmarked from the present pledges to cover the needs of the first semester.	<b>West Bank Field</b> 450 patients had to be assisted in these areas in the first three months of 2003.	

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
<b>1,000,000</b>	To reorganise and improve mental health services according to a community- based approach	A strategic plan for mental health is proposed with the MoH; set up of three mental health centres and one protected home; training provided to health workers.	MoU with the MoH achieved. Steering Committee established; and first workshop took place with participation of WHO experts. Preliminary work carried out to identify the needs and to find suitable facilities, as well as candidates for training.	Difficulties of movement and travel restrictions to the area due to the regional crisis.	<b>US\$ 921,471</b>
<b>650,000</b>	To support the MoH to provide needed supplies in an emergency situation.	Adequate quantity and quality of drugs and consumables are available.	WHO covered supply gaps, allowing and facilitating a three month supply at district level. WHO coordinated MoH needs; and WHO / Health in forum facilitated distribution.	Delivery problems due to closures overcame through coordination and support by UNRWA, UNDP and ICRC.	US\$ 72,343

<b>120,000</b>	Strengthening MoH in responding to the malnutrition problem.	Design of a nutrition strategy in oPt. Development of the Nutrition Department in the MoH; TA in specific areas provided.	Nutrition strategy in the process of being agreed upon by all actors; TA for flour fortification foreseen in the near future; Fellowships for clinical management of malnutrition in the selection process.	Malnutrition mainly as a consequence of increasing poverty. MoH will only partially address the problem.	None
<b>730,000</b>	Strengthening the PA in health emergency activities	Emergency health coordination activities; Advocacy; Monitoring and evaluation of needs.	Support to the MoH contingency plan for health; by-weekly emergency coordination meetings; press release on aggressions to health workers; and assessment of supply needs at district level.	Systematic violation of IHL by IDF. Closures and restrictions of access.	US\$ 353,078
<b>600,000</b>	Strengthen health information management	Development of Health in forum as an information and coordination platform; website updated and improved; newsletters produced.	Health in forum consolidated in the West Bank and in the process of being extended to Gaza Strip; new website from May 2003; newsletters produced biweekly; mapping of health facilities and services available.	Non-harmonised information systems in place.	US\$ 130,000

**UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND**

<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
3,500,000	Sustain immunisation coverage and polio and neonatal free status	Immunisation coverage in each of the 15 districts.	Immunisation campaign ongoing: >90% coverage will be reached in all the district.	Due to good funding, this target will be accomplished in 2003	
900,000	Prevention of malnutrition and complementary feeding	Stunting-rate amongst 6-59 month old; prevalence of anaemia.	UNICEF had to reduce its activities to core activities i.e. fortification of food and advocacy on its own funds.	Due to lack of donor-response	None
400,000	Upgrading the capacity of Mother and Child health staff	Number of MCH centres upgraded.	Activities reduced to some essential training sessions with health workers.	Due to lack of donor-response	None

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
1,100,000	Protect and promote reproductive health (RH), social development of women during crisis (in 3 disadvantaged communities: Burej, Jabalia and Hebron)	Number of women receiving psycho-social counselling at 3 health centres in Jabalia, Burej and Hebron; percentage of satisfied clients with services.	Excellent progress was achieved in producing psychosocial counselling manual. The US\$ 300,000 secured from donors will sustain services in Jabalia and Burej only for a few months. The Hebron centre needs financial support badly, otherwise the community will be deprived of much needed services.	The amount of US\$ 800,000 is needed as soon as possible to meet the needs of the population in Habron, Jabalia and Burej for RH and psycho-social counselling services. - The needs for RH commodities are covered by UNFPA core resources and, therefore, are not included in the above amount.	
800,000	Prepare cadres of community-based midwives	Number of trained midwives; percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel.	With funds from UNFPA core budget, some 160 midwives were trained and equipped with delivery kits.	US\$ 400,000 is needed to meet the needs for training more midwives.	
550,000	Enhance health and welfare of elderly people	Guidelines for elderly care developed; Number of personnel trained on elderly health and psycho-social care.		Though some donors expressed interest, no funding has been secured so far for this project leaving a pressing need unmet.	

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
525,000	Strengthen capacity health workers to have timely access to specialised technical guidance on key RH decisions (diagnostic and treatment)	Number of health centres equipped with telecommunication facilities and connected to specialised medical personnel; number of health workers receiving medical technical guidance.		No funding has been secured yet.	
480,000	Strengthen the capacity of PCBS, MoH, etc. on collection, analysis and reporting on population statistics	Dynamic monitoring system with benchmark indicators established; regular and reliable statistical reports produced.		UNFPA channels its core financial and technical resources to achieve this objective through two on-going projects. But the funding gap still persists.	

## PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

- **Goals:** The goals were to increase the psychological and social resilience of the population of the oPt and its capacity to effectively deal with, and overcome, psychosocial problems emerging as a result of the current situation. UNICEF will help promote the psychosocial well being of children while WHO promotes the capacity of the existing services to assist the population in need. UNRWA has a counselling programme and UNFPA provides psychosocial support to women within all reproductive health services.
- **Progress Against Sectoral Goals:** UNICEF catered for the psychosocial well-being for children within the limits of its own resources, however the needs resulting from ongoing confrontations remain largely un-catered for, and give growing reasons for concern.

<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
1,708,560	Training and providing crisis intervention in schools		202 school counsellors are operating in West Bank and Gaza providing group and individual counselling sessions, workshops and home visits. In the first three months of 2003, over 10,000 groups and individual counselling sessions were held at UNRWA schools with 52,000 beneficiaries. A training programme for those counsellors is continuing.	<b>Gaza Field</b> The need for psychosocial counselling and support for all sectors of the population has increased.	
			In addition, 25 facilitators are present in the community working on promotion, prevention, treatment and referral of refugee groups and individuals affected by the ongoing crisis. A total of 160 workshops were held between January and March benefiting 963 participants.		

<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
1,600,000	Increase psychological and social resilience	Number of families and children receiving psychosocial support.	A reduced number of families (appr. 4,000 families) benefited from psychosocial interventions carried out by own funds.	Due to lack of donor-response.	

<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
730,000	Strengthen capacity of health staff to respond to psycho-social problems of women attending RH and family planning centres	Number of staff trained on psycho-social counselling and gender issues; number of women receiving counselling.	UNFPA has utilised its core resources to produce a manual on psycho-social counselling and supported training of trainers on utilisation of the manual. This is expected to improve the quality of counselling services.	The cited amount is needed to train health personnel from MOH, NGOs and UNRWA on psycho social counselling and gender mainstreaming in RH, and strengthen referral for advance cases of domestic violence, etc.	

## WATER AND SANITATION

- **Goals:** The goals under water and sanitation were to: supply adequate quantity and improved quality of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene to all Palestinian communities facing critical water shortages; improve management capacity of Palestinian water suppliers; to establish a transparent and efficient system for water-resource management; sustain private water suppliers and decreased indebtedness of consumers to water operators; reduce incidence of water-borne diseases; and to stabilise environmental health situation throughout the oPt. UNDP was to provide emergency assistance through the Palestinian water Authority (PWA) and UNRWA looks at environmental health aspects.
- **Progress Against Sectoral Goals:** some progress was made in terms of supplying equipment. However, due to IDF activities, additional infrastructure has been damaged and more assistance will have to be provided.

<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
3,793,155	Ensure uninterrupted water supply to camps	As a result of increased IDF activity in Gaza in first three months of 2003, much infrastructure - including water and sewage pipes - inside and serving the camps- has been damaged.	<b>US\$ 500,000 available</b> for the purchase of equipment and supplies will cover the needs for the first six months of the year in West Bank and Gaza.	<b>Gaza Field</b> The worst-case scenario - inability of the PA to provide services - has not materialised.	

<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
15,750,000	Improve quality and quantity of water to communities; improve environmental health				

## EDUCATION

- **Goals:** The goals were to: enable all children in oPt to complete the 2002-2003 school year with basic skills in numeracy and literacy; have all Palestinian schools function with basic school supplies and equipment; and enable the most disadvantaged university students to complete their university studies. UNRWA will focus on the needs of the refugee population, while UNICEF supports the Palestinian Ministry of Education (MoE) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNESCO) provides assistance to the most disadvantaged university students.
- **Progress Against Sectoral Goals:** The goal of guaranteeing pupils a successful completion of their curriculum has been met by UNICEF, however increasing socio-economic hardship is putting more and more pressure on parents to keep their children enrolled in school.

<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
2,625,000	Back to school programme		<b>Gaza Field</b> N/A at this stage in the school year. <b>West Bank Field</b> N/A at this stage in the school year.		
1,176,924 (918,688 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for remedial education, exclusive of programme support costs)	Remedial teaching	<b>West Bank Field</b> Results from the mid-term unified examination continue to show a decrease in achievement, reaching 20% compared with two years ago.	Remedial programme (extra classes in Arabic, English and maths) began in Gaza and the West Bank benefiting 38,000 and 11,000 pupils respectively.  190 teachers were employed on this programme in the West Bank only.	<b>Gaza Field</b> Schooling has been disrupted for a third successive year.  <b>West Bank Field</b> Funds utilised are from the 2002 appeal. No funds were available from the 2003 Emergency Appeal.	
3,026,625 (2,114,564 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for distance learning materials, exclusive of programme support costs)	Distance learning		<b>Gaza Field</b> No funding available  <b>West Bank Field</b> No funding available	<b>Gaza Field</b> Included in July - December 2003 Emergency Appeal.  <b>West Bank Field</b> No funding available.	

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
525,000 (572,576 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for extra-curricular activities, exclusive of programme support costs)	Out of school activities		<b>Gaza Field</b> No funding available.	<b>Gaza Field</b> See above.	
			<b>West Bank Field</b> No funding available.	<b>West Bank Field</b> No funding available.	
210,000	Scholarship programmed		<b>Gaza Field</b> N/A	<b>Gaza Field</b>	
			<b>West Bank Field</b> US\$ 50,000 spent, covering scholarships until the end of June 2003.	<b>West Bank Field</b> Funds available are left over from the 2002 Appeal.	

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
6,600,000	To ensure that every Palestinian child is able to go to school.	Number of children attending school despite social hardship.	Activities had to be concentrated to most vulnerable areas (Jenin, Nablus, Tulkarem, Hebron) on own funding.	Poor donor response.	
3,200,000	To ensure that every Palestinian child is able to continue the curriculum.	Number of children able to continue learning in districts most affected by prolonged curfews.	320, 000 children are able to continue the curriculum in towns with almost continuous closure (Jenin, Nablus, Tulkarem, Hebron, Rafah).	Thanks to excellent donor response, the project was fully funded.	US\$ 3,200,000

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
600,000	To provide some 560 most disadvantaged university students with financial support for their daily subsistence expenses		N/A	No funds received.	

## EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT

- Goals: The goals were to: boost the purchasing power of Palestinians living in economic hardship through a combination of temporary and sustainable employment opportunities; and increase the capacity of Palestinian institutions to deliver emergency employment services to the most disadvantaged. UNRWA injects cash into the household economy through direct and indirect hiring and training, while FAO/UNDP have income generating activities.
- Progress Against Sectoral Goals: although significant progress was made in employing staff and creating job opportunities, lack of funding and the serious deterioration of the situation require additional assistance.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
49,315,338 (29,258,302 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for Emergency Employment Generation)	Emergency job creation	<b>Gaza Field</b> Further deterioration in economic situation in Gaza. The number of Palestinians permitted to work in Israel has fluctuated around 11,000-12,000/day, fewer than 10% of the pre-crisis number.	US\$ 5,500,000 for Gaza and West Bank field covers respectively 50% and 100% of the fields needs for direct employment in the first six months. It will generate 5,300 jobs in the territories. In the first three months of 2003, UNRWA directly hired 5,555 persons in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, creating 389,000 job days. 52,000 job days were created through indirect hire projects during January-March 2003. UNRWA also hired 298 supplementary staff to support emergency health services and employed over 1,100 sanitation workers in the Gaza Strip alone.	<b>Gaza Field</b> Contributions received currently represent less than 15% of funds required for the first six months of 2003.	
		<b>West Bank Field</b> Unemployment has continued to rise at an average of 7% every quarter.		<b>West Bank Field</b> Construction of the separation fence in various part of the West Bank will have an additional negative impact on the employment situation in the oPt.	

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION / UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME					
US\$	Objectives	Indicators	Achievements	Constraints	Funding received
900,000	To enhance poor rural household food security	Noticeable increase in the levels of household/backyard agricultural production – be it for animal husbandry, backyard poultry, vegetable production and/or greenhouse production.			

## SHELTER

- **Goals:** The goals set out were to provide adequate homes to families whose dwellings have been damaged or demolished through construction and rehabilitation activities; and to create short-term 10,000 jobs through shelter construction activities. UNRWA supports the PA in emergency shelter repairs and reconstruction.
- **Progress Against Sectoral Goals:** UNRWA was able to assist the PA in reconstructing and repairing damaged houses, although with funding constraints. In addition, the first months of 2003 saw an increase in house demolitions; averaging 70 houses a month.

<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
31,433,640 (US\$ 12,901,392 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for Emergency Shelter Repair and Reconstruction)	To provide those households whose dwellings have been damaged/ demolished with habitable accommodation	<b>Gaza Field</b> The first quarter of 2003 saw a marked increase in IDF demolition activity: up to the end of 2002, the number of demolitions had averaged approx. 30/month. During January - March 2003, over 200 shelters were destroyed or damaged beyond repair.	<b>Gaza Field</b> US\$ 12.5 million of the US\$ 25 million required (under all appeals) has been received. A further US\$ 5 million has been pledged. Repair and reconstruction work has continued during the first months of 2003. Between January – March 2003, 354 shelters were repaired and work was in progress on the construction of 160 new units.	<b>Gaza Field</b> Ninety-nine dwelling units were completed in the Gaza Strip between January and March 2003, most of which were built under Phase I & II of the Rafah Re-housing Project.	
		<b>West Bank Field</b> 13,000 houses, belonging to refugee families, have suffered damages since the beginning of Intifada II.	<b>West Bank Field</b> US\$ 2,700,000 has been earmarked to repair and reconstruct shelters in the first six months of the year. During the first 3 months, 20 families who had their house demolished and 482 who suffered minor repairs were assisted.	This excludes damage and destruction in the Jenin refugee camp.	

## COORDINATION

- Goals: Basic principles inform the design of the humanitarian coordination structure. The structure should be designed to support operations and actors in the field in their efforts to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of relief services, ensuring that priority needs are met and gaps and overlaps avoided; wherever practically possible, maintain and strengthen Palestinian capacities, whether as coordinators or deliverers; strengthen, not compete with or undermine, existing assistance community coordination structures, notably the Local Aid Coordination Committee and existing sector coordination mechanisms; and, include all actors able to make a contribution to addressing humanitarian needs.
- Progress Against Sectoral Goals: with the establishment of the Humanitarian Emergency and Policy Group (HEPG) and the Operational Coordination Groups in Gaza and West Bank (of which OCHA is the secretariat), the donors, major UN agencies, NGOs and PA are brought together to discuss priority needs and gaps. The Field Coordination Units are set up in Nablus, Ramallah and Gaza; the two remaining offices (Tulkarem, Hebron) are soon to be staffed and will in addition of coordination issues, be monitoring humanitarian implications of the construction of the separation wall.

<b>OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
2,079,092	To strengthen and support humanitarian coordination in oPt.		Establishment and strengthening of Policy and Operational Coordination Groups; opening of Field Coordination Units which liaise with the local Emergency Committees in Gaza and West Bank.		US\$ 1,889,730

## SECURITY

- Goals: Staff safety is critical in the oPt volatile environment. Staff safety and security in all aspects of operations need to be ensured in order to safely access populations in need and thus improve the impact of humanitarian interventions, while maintaining a high standard of both staff and operational security.
- Progress Against Sectoral Goals: Security measures have been put in place to ensure the safety and security of staff in trying to access to population in need. However, the situation warrants further measures to be taken to maximise security.

<b>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
13,130,018 <sup>24</sup> (US\$ 1,559,097 was requested under the January -June 2003 Emergency Appeal for Emergency Operations Support and Logistics)	To meet Intifada related needs which are not addressed elsewhere		<b>Gaza Field</b> Funding is available for some activities: overtime and travel costs for Palestinian staff. US\$ 250,000 allotted		
			<b>West Bank Field</b> US\$ 450,000 has been utilised to finance part of the Operation Support Office in the West Bank.		

<b>UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATOR (UNSECOORD)</b>					
<b>US\$</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Funding received</b>
847,000	To ensure adequate security and safety of aid workers (UN and partners)				

<sup>24</sup> Initial estimates for this figure were based on potential staff hazard pay in the Gaza Strip that was eventually not requested under the January-June 2003 Emergency Appeal.

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
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