

occupied Palestinian territory

2004



UNICEF S. Sabella

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



occupied Palestinian territory

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In Tribute

*In 2003 many United Nations, International Organisation, and
Non-Governmental Organisation
staff members died while helping people in several countries struck by crisis.*

Scores more were attacked and injured.

*Aid agency staff members were abducted.
Some continue to be held against their will.*

*In recognition of our colleagues' commitment to humanitarian action
and pledging to continue the work we began together
We dedicate this year's appeals to them.*

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UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, November 2003

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WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
October 2003



- Main road
- Regional road
- Urban or other road
- Palestinian Built-Up Area
- Israeli Settlement
- West Bank boundary
- Israeli Security Zone
- Governorate Boundary



Cartography: OCHA Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC)
Gaza Strip: PA Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation 2002
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations (UN) and its partners in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) seek **US\$ 305 million** to assist the people most affected by the humanitarian consequences of the crisis. This year's Humanitarian Plan of Action (HPA) will assist the Palestinian Authority (PA) to meet humanitarian needs within the framework of its Economic Stabilisation and Recovery Strategy (ESRS). The HPA's strategy, aims and criteria for project selection mirror those of the PA. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) also supports these broad strategies, which has the specific and major role to assist Palestinian refugees who are not supported by the PA.

The main cause of the crisis is Israel's closure policy that now involves over 600 checkpoints and roadblocks throughout the West Bank and Gaza. Blocking traffic between villages and towns, between cities or into Israel, the policy has crippled the Palestinian economy. Settlements and bypass roads, that have continued to expand, have further compounded the problem. Curfew, confining Palestinians to their homes, is a regular occurrence. A 175 km wall is being built to separate the West Bank from Israel but its path juts deeply into the West Bank directly affecting about 210,000 Palestinians.

Now moving into their fourth year of life under closure, the numbers of Palestinians unable to cope is increasing. The occupied Palestinian territory has now entered in a phase of de-development. About 60% of the population are now below the poverty line, 40% of working-age people are unemployed and have given up hope of finding jobs. This is now taking its toll on the health of the population - approximately 40% of the population are estimated to have reduced both quantity and quality food intake. Half the Palestinian population is unable to access their usual health services due to closures and curfews. Examination results show that children's school performance is declining – a fact due to disruption of school life.

Both Israeli and Palestinian civilians are paying an appalling price for the ongoing conflict. Armed Palestinian groups responsible for military attacks and suicide bombings are in breach of international humanitarian law (IHL) and are unequivocally condemned by the UN and the Palestinian Authority. However, while Israel has legitimate security concerns to stop these attacks, its response (policies that restrict the movement of people and goods as well as humanitarian access; assassinations, military operations, land confiscation and levelling, house demolition, and the construction of the wall on Palestinian land) has been disproportionate under international humanitarian law. The commitments made to Ms. Catherine Bertini, Personal Humanitarian Envoy of the Secretary General, by the Government of Israel have been so far little respected.

Under the Fourth Geneva Convention, Israel as the occupying power bears primary responsibility for ensuring the welfare of the Palestinian population. It has not only to yet fulfill its obligations but has hampered other organisations from doing so in its place.

In the context of Israeli occupation, the UN's impact can only be limited and short-term. If internal closure were lifted and exports facilitated, poverty and unemployment levels would fall far more than what could be achieved by donors greatly increasing their funding.

The humanitarian imperative obliges the UN to continue providing assistance to support Palestinian people and service providers in the oPt. This HPA is founded on a strong analysis of the humanitarian situation and the need to keep in mind medium and long-term development goals. Its planned response is divided into six sectors, each with an articulated plan. The largest is Economic Recovery and Infrastructure - requesting US\$ 166 million, which constitutes 54% of the HPA. Food Aid, requiring US\$ 94 million, is slightly less than one-third. Health, Education, Psycho-social Assistance and Coordination make up 15%.

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2004**

Summary of Requirements
By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
CARE INT	3,240,000
FAO	3,960,000
OCHA	2,571,564
UNDP/PAPP	46,500,000
UNESCO	1,000,000
UNFPA	4,365,000
UNICEF	13,838,000
UNRWA	190,061,235
UNSECOORD	514,754
WFP	34,341,000
WHO	4,741,600
Grand Total	305,133,153

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2004**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 20 October 2003

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

Sector Name	Original requirements
AGRICULTURE	5,450,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	8,068,243
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	113,231,282
EDUCATION	9,348,642
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	32,573,379
FOOD	88,304,295
HEALTH	26,647,550
SECURITY	514,754
WATER AND SANITATION	20,995,008
Grand Total	305,133,153

2. REVIEW OF THE 2003 HUMANITARIAN PLAN ACTION

2.1 HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

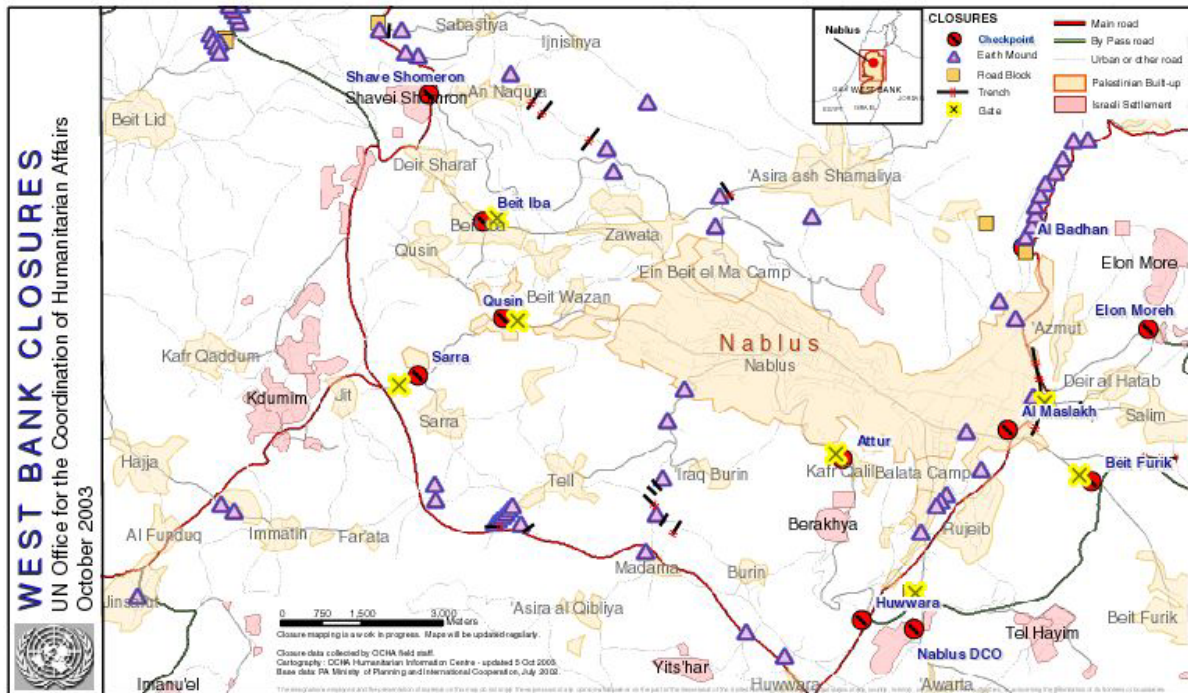
This Humanitarian Plan of Action (HPA) follows last year's HPA that appealed for US\$ 293.8 million from donors. This year's HPA is asking for **US\$ 305 million**. While acknowledging as it did last year that the UN's impact can only be limited and short-term in the context of Israeli occupation, the HPA aims to alleviate the dire humanitarian circumstances facing Palestinians. In this year's HPA, the UN seeks to assist the PA to meet humanitarian needs on its behalf within the overall framework of the PA's Economic Stabilisation and Recovery Strategy (ESRS) (see section 7). Due to UNRWA's specific and major role as the Palestinian refugee agency assisting over four million Palestinian refugees region-wide, including providing services for the 1.5 million Palestine refugees in the oPt, the agency lies within the HPA but outside the ESRS.

Under the umbrella of occupation Israeli settlements have been built and expanded across the Palestinian territory. A network of roads has linked these settlements to Israel, bypassing Palestinian populations, shrinking the land available to them and limiting Palestinian movement within Gaza and West Bank.

Since September 2000, the Israeli occupation tightened significantly. In response to the outbreak of fighting and a series of suicide bombs, Israel imposed a closure system consisting of a series of over 500 checkpoints and roadblocks made up of ditches across roads, earth mounds and gates preventing Palestinian movement throughout the West Bank and Gaza.

Life under closure in Nablus

- Nablus is a large West Bank district, which prior to September 2000 had a vibrant economy. It was a commercial, manufacturing and industrial hub and had a dynamic agricultural sector, with olives in particular, providing important revenue. The city's market attracted Israeli-Arabs and the garages and workshops drew custom from other West Bank cities and Israel.
- This district's previously, relatively wealthy population has suffered from intensive closure since September 2000. There are 27 settlements in the district, six of which were expanded in 2002, and 22 outposts were established which together with the military camps, resulted in the expropriation of much farming land. The city, which suffered from 24-hour curfew for most of the second half of 2002, is surrounded by seven main checkpoints blocking access to it. Earth mounds and trenches add to movement difficulties. Villagers only have pedestrian access to the city. Only those with permits are allowed to travel between Nablus and other cities.
- Towns on the road between Nablus and Ramallah were main trade centres. However, with the establishment of Huwwara checkpoint in the south east of Nablus city, the high number of curfew days and the closure of the road to Palestinians, many traders closed down their shops. Workshop owners sold their tools and equipment. Farmers sold their land. Skilled workers resort to casual labour in Huwwara or at Beita.
- Shave Shomeron checkpoint on the road to Jenin together with the line of settlements in the north west of the district restrict movement for surrounding villages. Farmers in this high yield olive area cannot access their land. Workers have lost employment in Israel and Nablus city. The newly unemployed rely increasingly on subsistence production and home-gardens.
- The Beit Furik checkpoint to the east has severed villages east of it from the city. In the summer, Beit Furik village depends on tankers bringing water from the city. Water has become very costly and is intermittently unavailable because tankers cannot pass the checkpoint. At Awarta the back-to-back checkpoint for goods moving between the West Bank and Nablus, food and fuel can, with prior permission, enter the city, but rarely can goods leave.



Unable to move from villages to cities by vehicle or between cities within the occupied territory without a permit, these obstacles have decimated the Palestinian economy. This year 60% of the population live below the poverty line and almost 2.5 million people are living on under US\$ 2 per day.

Israel has accelerated the construction of a Wall that will separate the West Bank from Israel. Rather than following the internationally accepted 1949 Armistice Line, known as the Green Line, the Wall's path penetrates deeply into Palestinian territory. By the end of 2003, approximately 210,000 Palestinian residents of Jerusalem and the West Bank will be economically and socially cut off from neighbourhoods to which they were formerly connected. These include 80,000 Palestinians who will be surrounded by the Wall in enclaves and 20,000 who are or will be wedged between the Wall and the Green Line for which they have no permit to cross.

The Wall's construction has enjoyed Israeli public support because of its promise to block suicide attacks. The majority of Israelis, however, are generally unaware of its humanitarian cost to those Palestinians who live in its wake or close to its path.

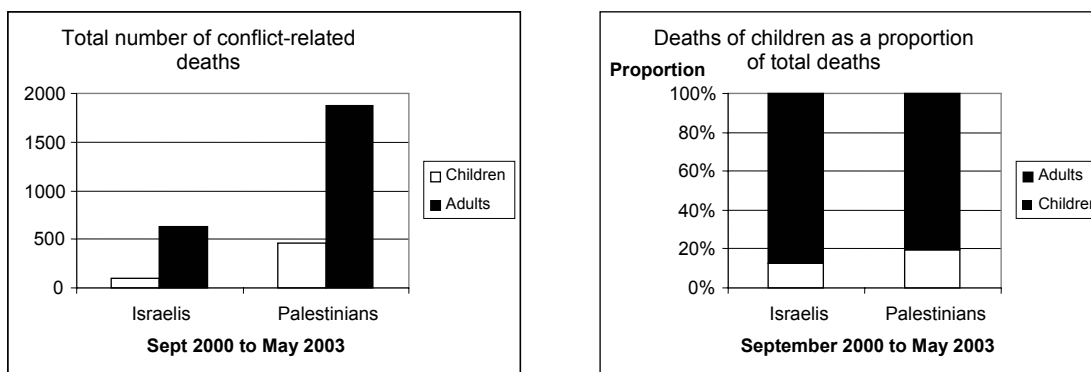
Unquestionably, Israel has security concerns. The targeting of Israeli civilians by suicide bombers is a flagrant and unacceptable violation of humanitarian norms. The issue, as the UN's Special Rapporteur for Human Rights notes, is one of proportionality. When Israel's action "results in excessive force that disregards the distinction between civilians and combatants, generates a humanitarian crisis that threatens the livelihood of a whole people, participates in the widespread destruction of property and territorial expansion, then serious questions must be asked about the proportionality of Israel's response and the boundaries of military necessity".¹

The result of Israel's actions has been the indiscriminate and collective punishment of the population and the perpetuation and deepening of an economic, social and humanitarian crisis that touches on every community, institution and family.

¹ Question of the violation of human rights in the Occupied Arab territories, including Palestine. Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, submitted in accordance with Commission resolutions 1993/2 A and 2002/8. 59th session, E/CN.4/2003/30, 17 December 2002.

Meanwhile the death rate on both sides has continued to climb. Since 29 September 2000, 723 Israelis have been killed in suicide attacks. The toll of Palestinians killed by Israeli military action is now 2,334. Of these deaths, 13% of Israel casualties and 20% of Palestinian casualties have been children.

Children Casualties of Conflict²



2.1.1. The Dilemma of continuing humanitarian assistance

The dilemma for continuing humanitarian assistance remains the same this year for two main reasons. First, if donor disbursements were doubled to US\$ 2 billion in 2003 and 2004, poverty would fall by only 7%. In contrast, and according to the World Bank, if internal closures were lifted and exports facilitated, Palestinian GDP would surge by 21% in 2003 and poverty would fall by 15% by the end of 2004.³

Second, as the occupying power under IHL, Israel is obliged to provide humanitarian assistance, not the international community. As the official commentary to the Fourth Geneva Conventions notes "...the Occupying Power ...continue[s] at all times to be responsible for supplying the population, in order that relief operations might retain their humanitarian character. (Commentary at 323.)"

In the short term at least, internal closures are unlikely to be lifted and Israel is not likely to fulfil its responsibilities under international law. Humanitarian agencies therefore are facing the same dilemma as last year: whether to provide relief when Israel, as the occupying power, is obliged to provide services to the Palestinian population. The donor community is being asked to shoulder the responsibility for the Palestinian people's plight.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) decided not to continue its emergency relief programmes in 2004. Its decision was taken because the current situation cannot be viewed as an emergency in its first phase, but reflect more the needs related to a permanent and unlimited policy of closure of towns and villages by the Occupying Power. The ICRC notes that humanitarian assistance "cannot be an alternative to Israeli obligations towards the Palestinian populations in the occupied territories."⁴

The UN's 2004 programme, particularly through the World Food Programme (WFP), will aim to support those beneficiaries who otherwise will not be helped. UN assistance is also needed, as it is difficult for the PA to provide basic services under current conditions of occupation and closure. With plummeting tax revenues, the PA relies heavily on donor states to support its institutions. Following the Oslo agreement in 1994, the PA set about the dual task of institution building and meeting the basic needs of the Palestinian people. Although financial reform has proceeded, progress in other areas has slowed abruptly with the imposition of Israeli security measures in September 2000.

² PRCS and B'Tselem

³ World Bank: 27 Months Assessment, May 2003.

⁴ Israel and the West Bank: ICRC extends emergency relief, ICRC Press Release (17 Jun 2003).

Despite taking on Israeli's obligations to provide assistance on its behalf, the Israeli security forces have imposed frequent delays and restrictions on the UN's movement throughout the West Bank. Borders have been frequently closed preventing access of humanitarian cargoes into Gaza. The IDF District Coordination Liaison has improved day-to-day access for international organisations, but extensive problems remain. The rules governing entry into Gaza are constantly changing. Both UNRWA and WFP are permitted to get only a limited number of containers through Karni, the only commercial port in Gaza.

As was the case with last year's Humanitarian Plan of Action (HPA), the international aid community has no choice but to help relieve suffering as the crisis continues to deepen. However, in the absence of any political decisions to address the occupation, its response can only be remedial, addressing the symptoms and not the causes of Palestinians' suffering.

The HPA also seeks to provide humanitarian assistance in a way that draws the link with and supports longer-term development goals. Each sector response plan states how its emergency relief projects have a positive impact on physical assets (such as road, water and building infrastructure), human assets (health and education status and the employment skills of vulnerable groups and service providers) and social assets (household relations, community-level social networks and coordination between service providers). Ultimately, these assets will prove key to attaining sustainable development. In this way, the humanitarian strategy builds on local productive capacity and fits with the PA's focus on rehabilitating the private sector and its coping strategies.

2.2. POLITICAL OVERVIEW

A glimmer of hope

Since the last HPA 12 months ago, international efforts to assist the parties to the conflict to find a solution have been focused on the design and implementation of the Quartet⁵ Road Map. The Road Map is a three-phased performance-based and goal-driven plan encompassing reciprocal steps by both parties towards a final and comprehensive settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as envisaged in US President George Bush's speech of June 24, 2002.

Unlike the Oslo agreements the Road Map peace plan makes explicit reference to the emergence of an independent, democratic and viable Palestinian state, living side by side in peace and security with Israel and its neighbours by 2005.

The Road Map was endorsed by the Quartet on 20 December 2002 and accepted by both sides to the conflict, albeit with some reservations on the part of the Government of Israel. At the June 4 Aqaba Summit US President Bush obtained the commitment of Israeli Prime Ministers Ariel Sharon and Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas to implement the Road Map.

On 30 June 2003, the Palestinian factions agreed to a unilateral cease-fire and under the auspices of the US led Monitoring and Coordination Mission negotiated the handover of security responsibilities for Gaza and Bethlehem from the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) to the Palestinian security services. For seven weeks the parties resumed security cooperation, the ceasefire largely held; and mutual efforts were made on respective commitments. For Israel this entailed for example prisoner releases, the removal of settlement outposts and humanitarian measures to improve the quality of life for Palestinians. The Palestinians were to achieve a monopoly on the use of violence in their areas including tackling the terrorist infrastructure, undertake security reform, tackle incitement and continue with widespread institutional reforms.

Collapse of the peace process

While a broad consensus was agreed at the highest diplomatic levels about the way forward, in the region after a few promising weeks after its agreement, the Road Map degenerated into political deadlock after a succession of assassinations and suicide bombs.

On 19 August 2003 a suicide bombing in Jerusalem killed 23 people (20 Israelis and 3 foreigners), many of them women and children. This bombing occurred after two IDF operations killing four Palestinians. In the aftermath of that 19 August terror attack, the Government of Israel declared

⁵ The Quartet consists of (European Union, Russia, the United Nations and the United States).

“an all-out war against Hamas and other terrorist elements” in the oPt. That “war” has involved a stepped up campaign of attempted extra-judicial killings of Hamas and Islamic Jihad leaders. Since 19 August violence has increased, and the fragile process that began with the presentation of the Road Map to the parties and the Aqaba summit has been severely set back.

On 6 September 2003, Prime Minister Abu Mazen resigned following differences with President Arafat over control of the Palestinian security agencies as well as nominations of officials and ministers within the Palestinian Authority. Subsequently, a Prime-Minister designate, Ahmed Qurei (Abu Ala), was announced. After two suicide bombings on 9 September, the Government of Israel announced that its Security Cabinet had decided in principle to remove President Arafat “in a manner and at a time of its choosing”. This prompted a global diplomatic outcry as Mr. Arafat was democratically elected, and as such, is the legitimate leader of the Palestinians.

Uncertain future

Trust between the parties is currently at an all time low and direct political contacts minimal. The changing geopolitical, economic and demographic reality on the ground is highlighting both the urgency and the fragility of the peace process. As the Secretary General put it on 26 September 2003 after the meeting of the Quartet:

“The fragile peace process remains stalled, but facts on the ground are being created which make achieving the vision of two states even more difficult to achieve. ... Bold steps, in keeping with the Road Map, are now necessary to salvage peace. Small steps, or interim solutions have not worked. They are unlikely to work in the future. Such actions should simultaneously address the core needs of both parties, -- security for Israelis and an end to occupation for the Palestinians. They should be firmly supported by an international presence... If these steps are not taken, I believe that all of us will pay a heavy price”⁶.

If the situation continues as such, the consequences of a stalled or failed peace process will be dramatic for both sides – notably the Palestinian civilian population. Political uncertainty and more violence in the context of continued land confiscation, settlement expansion and Wall construction will make it increasingly difficult for the international community to work together towards its common objective of supporting the PA and preparing for statehood.

If the prospect of a two-state solution recedes, donors will be even less inclined to support development and institution-building activities. The emphasis on humanitarian aid will increase and the civilian population will become more dependent upon emergency aid as institutional, community and family self-sufficiency declines. Donors and aid agencies may find themselves increasingly vulnerable to the charge of ‘financing the occupation’ as their actions, no matter how critical on humanitarian grounds, may be seen as relieving Israel of its obligations under IHL.

In the short-term, survival is becoming more difficult and hopes for a resolution to conflict are fading as Palestinians move into their fourth year of life under closure. There are growing signs that Palestinians’ coping mechanisms – such as reliance on credit and going into debt, sale of assets, reduction of expenditure and support from social networks - are collapsing.

In the longer-term, conflict and Israel’s security measures jeopardise peace and stability. Today’s children grow up only knowing oppression and violence. A study of 1,266 children in the West Bank and Gaza Strip showed that 48% had personally experienced violence or witnessed an incident involving an immediate family member.⁷

2.3 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The HPA for the occupied Palestinian territory in 2003 sought US\$ 293.8 million from the international community to enable UN agencies to support the Palestinian people in the oPt and the service providers of the Palestinian Authority in facing the unfolding humanitarian emergency.

⁶ Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, submitted in accordance with Commission resolution 1993/2 A, Commission on Human Rights 60th session. (E/CN.4/2004/6, 8 September 2003).

⁷ Cairo Arafat and SCF US: A Psycho-Social Assessment of Palestinian Children, July 2003.

In 2003, humanitarian assistance within the framework of the HPA aimed to complement relief provided by the Palestinian Authority, donors, international organisations, and NGOs in the following sectors: Food Security; Health; Education; Water and Sanitation; Psychosocial Support; Shelter; Emergency Employment; Humanitarian Advocacy; Commitment Tracking; and, Coordination. As of 13 October, the HPA is 38.2% covered. Unmet requirements amount to US\$ 181.5 million.

While the response to the 2003 HPA was limited, donor interest in the exercise has been very high. Fourteen countries so far contributed to the funding of the 2003 HPA. UNDP, UNESCO and UNSECOORD did not receive any support and their projects could not be implemented.

2.4 LESSONS LEARNT

The HPA for 2004 attempts to address challenges that still confront the most vulnerable people in the oPt, and builds on lessons learned in 2003. Over the course of the past year several important developments have occurred and led to the following conclusions:

- As the root cause of the humanitarian crisis continues to be closure, curfews and other restrictions on the civilian population, fact-based concerted advocacy has proved to be a powerful tool and must continue;
- As was clearly stated in last year's HPA, humanitarian assistance is not the answer to the deepening crisis, fundamentally political. There should be no illusions about the limits to the impact that even the most generous and effective humanitarian assistance programme can achieve under current circumstances. The ultimate resolution of the crisis requires a political settlement;
- An IHL- and rights-based perspective must be a constant reference for the design, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian programmes;
- Inter-agency coordination is required to further harmonise procedures for dealing with access and mobility issues;
- Close cooperation with the Palestinian Authority is essential for sustainability and efficiency of the humanitarian relief;
- The experience of WFP, UNDP and UNRWA has shown the importance of purchasing food (e.g. olive oil for food packages) for distribution through local producers and traders,⁸
- The HPA should be set in the context of long-term development goals. The incorporation of the HPA squarely into the ESRS (section 7) this year provides an opportunity for greater integration with PA strategies and for keeping in mind long and medium-term development needs.

3. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

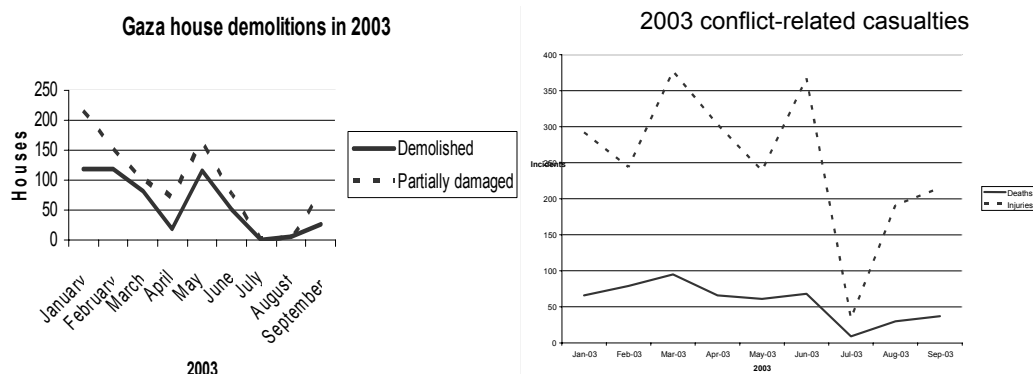
3.1 ISRAELI SECURITY MEASURES

Israeli security measures have crippled economic and social life. The Government of Israel security policy involves the implementation of mechanisms such as restrictions on the movement of persons, assassinations, military operations, restrictions to humanitarian access, roadblocks and checkpoints, curfews, withholding of tax revenues, land confiscation and levelling, house demolition, the construction of the Wall, arrests and detentions. Israel's security measures have created a situation that has shattered Palestinians' ability to make a living, left them food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable and deprived them of access to essential services.

⁸ WFP, UNRWA and UNDP supported the distribution of locally produced olive oil in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture. 200 tonnes of oil for household consumption was bought from approx 2,500 small farmers and distributed as part of food assistance. Local contractors were responsible for bottling and labels. In another pioneering initiative supported by UNDP, around 100 home gardens were established to support food security for households impacted by closures. Seedlings, agricultural equipment and building material for cisterns were purchased locally. Infrastructure projects implemented by UNDP in partnership with the PA require that contractors employ workers from the area and use local material and products where possible. In order to promote maximum local utilisation of local materials, UNDP is currently engaged in monitoring material costs and indirect labour content both domestic and foreign.

The humanitarian situation was closely linked to political and security developments. In Gaza, there was a worsening of the situation in the first half of 2003 in the build up to the Iraq war contrasted by an almost complete cessation of military activity during the *hudna*-period. The increased number of permits issued to Gazan workers in Israel, the drop in house demolitions and fall in conflict-related casualties points to this link. September has seen renewed violence on both sides with the collapse of the ceasefire.

The resumption of military activity in August after the ceasefire broke and its link with house demolitions⁹ and conflict-related casualties¹⁰



The impact of Israel's military operation in Beit Hanoun (NW Gaza)¹

In response to the repeated firing of mortars by Palestinians towards the southern Israeli town of Sderot, the Israeli security forces undertook a major incursion into Beit Hanoun on May 15 occupying an area close to the Erez industrial estate and Salah Al Din street, the main thorough fare between northern and southern Gaza. Seven weeks later, on 29 June, Israeli security forces pulled out of the village following the announcement of the ceasefire.

There were 112 Palestinians and six Israelis injured, and 23 Palestinians and four Israelis killed. Twenty-one houses were demolished, home to 35 refugee families. The estimated cost for reconstruction of these homes is US\$ 700,000 and US\$ 90,000 for the repair of a further 88 homes. UNRWA provided the affected families with mattresses, blankets, kitchen kits, food ration, mats and tents as well as US\$ 400 per family as relocation fees. According to the Beit Hanoun Municipality, ten large factories were destroyed. Much of the areas olive and citrus fruit trees and water, sewage and road infrastructure was destroyed and agricultural land levelled. The Governorate of Beit Hanoun estimates that the cost of repairs to damaged infrastructure is US\$ 86,225,000.

In the West Bank, closure continues unabated and is more efficiently and systematically implemented in 2003 than 2002.¹¹ The level of military activity is less than 2002 and curfews continue albeit on a smaller scale. Nevertheless, labour flows between the West Bank and Israel and income from employment in Israel have remained very low. However, the most alarming development in 2003 in the West Bank that has impacted 210,000 people has been the rapid construction of the Wall.

⁹ Source: Al Mezan

¹⁰ Source: PRCS for both West Ban and Gaza.

¹¹ In the North West Bank, OCHA counted 388 roadblocks. Of these, 48 were manned checkpoints and the remainder consisted of a combination of over 300 road-blocks, earth mounds, ditches and gates. Some of these roadblocks are new. In Nablus for example, there have been new closure restrictions such as the creation of a new checkpoint at Awarta for the transit of goods.

The Wall

The Government of Israel (GoI) is constructing a complex series of Walls and fences in the West Bank and in and around Jerusalem (hereinafter “the Wall”). The Wall currently consists of over 180 km of 8-meter high concrete walls, ditches, trenches, roads, barbed wire and electronic fences, built as a security barrier, to physically separate the West Bank from Israel. It has been constructed in the northern West Bank (175 km) and in the Jerusalem area (over 17km). The construction in Jerusalem is being completed at a rapid pace and is the largest major change to the city’s borders since 1967.

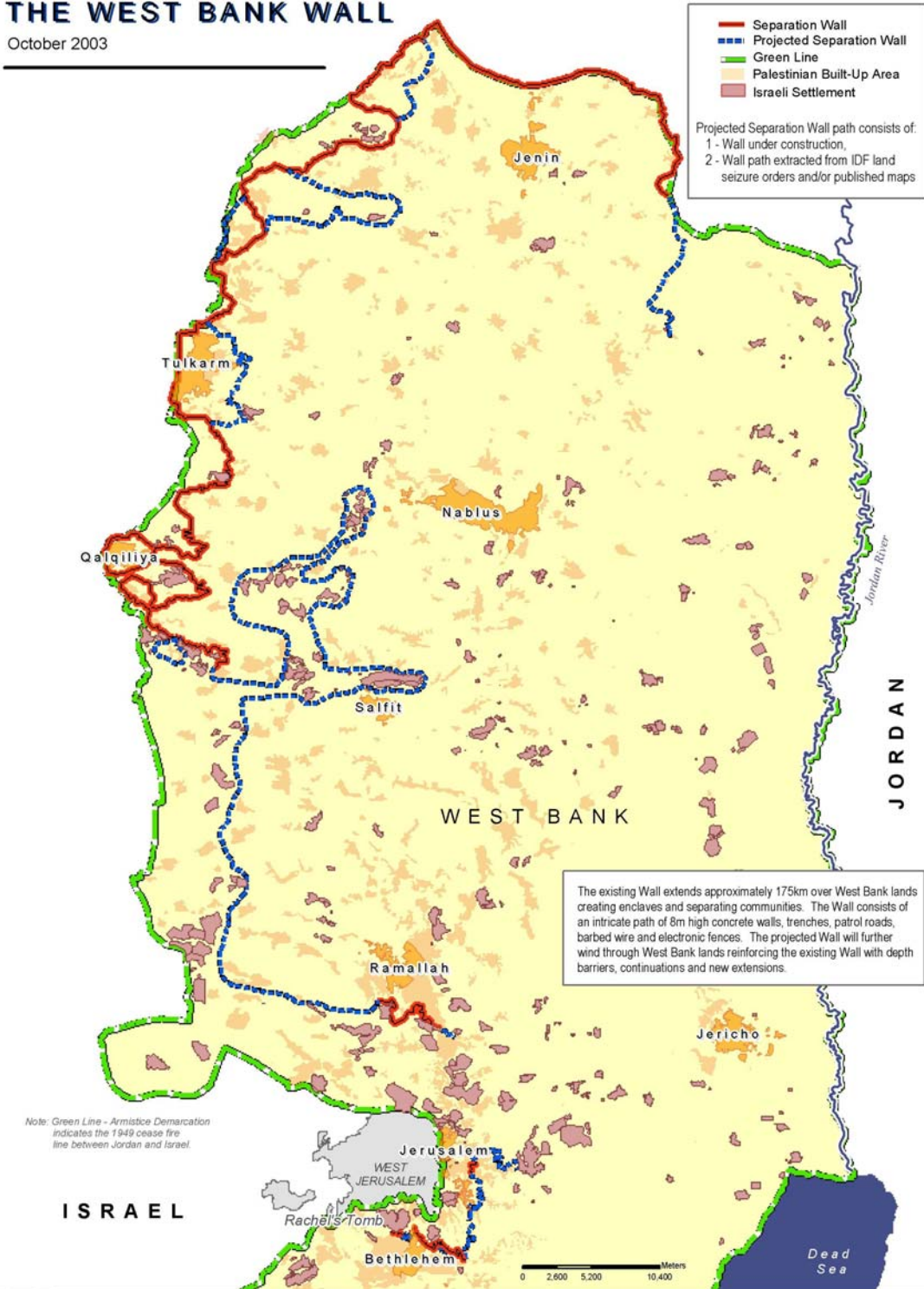
The Wall does not follow the 1949 armistice line – the Green Line – but rather significantly veers eastwards into the heart of the West Bank. In certain places, the Wall has been built several kilometres east of the Green Line, separating one Palestinian village from another. In the sections that run along the Green Line, Israel began building secondary barriers few kilometres east of the main Wall called “depth barriers”. As the Wall lies well inside the West Bank, it could easily be seen as jeopardising the territorial contiguity of a Palestinian State and therefore inhibiting the establishment of a Palestinian state on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242(1967), 338 (1973) and 1397 (2002), as called for in the road map. As president Bush said: *“I think the Wall is a problem. It is very difficult to develop confidence between the Palestinians and Israel with a Wall snaking through the West Bank.”* Clearly, the Wall will have immense long-term political and economic consequences.

“I know it’s the conventional wisdom that fences make good neighbours, but that is if you build a fence on your own land and don’t disrupt your neighbour’s life”

Kofi Annan, New York,
30 July 2003

THE WEST BANK WALL

October 2003



UN OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
in the OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

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The Wall's construction also worsens an already critical humanitarian situation by further restricting access, severely damaging the economy, destroying livelihoods and eroding coping mechanisms. The Government of Israel has confiscated over 3,000 acres (1,214 ha) of Palestinian land for its construction; and an estimated 40,000 acres (16,190 ha) of high-income Palestinian land will be affected. In the northern West Bank, some of the most fertile yields of around US\$ 36,000 per acre (US\$ 90,000 per hectare) have been lost. In addition, some 30 Palestinian communal water wells have also been lost to the Wall.

The Wall separates many Palestinian villages, turns them into isolated enclaves, and separates villagers from their agricultural lands that often provide the only subsistence to these farmers and their families. According to estimates of an Israeli human rights NGO, the Wall causes direct harm to at least 210,000 Palestinians residing in sixty-seven villages, towns, and cities on both sides of the Wall.¹² As an example, the city of Qalqiliya (41,616 inhabitants) is almost entirely isolated in an enclave wedged between the Wall and the Green Line.

As West Bank residents will face increasing difficulties to move, the Wall undeniably reduces access to essential services (see health and education response plans, below). Also, many villages (close to Jerusalem and/or the Green Line) are permanently losing access to markets and to well-paid jobs in the Israeli labour market.

The gender impact of the Wall¹

The construction of the Wall is also having a detrimental impact on women. Increased movement restrictions and the higher cost of travel have meant that women and girls' movement is limited to a greater extent than prior to the Wall's completion. Social norms - which make it unacceptable for women to stay away from home overnight or travel alone after dark- have meant that women are deprived of a higher education.

Whereas in the past, girls would finish their education and be selective about the husband they chose to marry, a proposal from a local man is considered highly favourable and girls may be discouraged from finishing their education in order to marry. As a result, girls seem to marry younger, sometimes at the age of 14 and 15 years, before they sit the tawjihia (school leaving) exam to avoid the dilemma of whether or not to attend university outside the village.

Humanitarian access

The delivery of humanitarian aid and movement of relief personnel continued to be regularly obstructed by the IDF and the Israeli border police. The majority of reported incidents included delays and disrespect of international organisations' mandates, privileges and immunities particularly for UNRWA, the largest humanitarian operator in the oPt. Passage of international staff entering and leaving Gaza via Erez has been fraught with delays, denials and uncertain procedures especially during April and May. The environment for meeting the immediate needs of the Palestinian civilian population is increasingly dangerous and concern for the safety and security of humanitarian workers increased this year.¹³

Work permits

More work permits were issued to Palestinian workers from Gaza following the declaration of the *hudna* but the overall picture is complex. West Bank employment in Israel is lower in 2003 than in 2002 and the daily average number of Gazans working in Israel has increased only from 3,000 to 4,000 per day.¹⁴

¹² B'Tselem Report, "Behind the Barrier: Human Rights Violations As a Result of Israel's Separation Barrier" April 2003.

¹³ This was especially the case after the killing by IDF of UNRWA staff Ian Hook in Jenin on 22 November 2002. During the invasion of Iraq, precautionary measures were taken to protect UN staff and Phase 3 was implemented until the end of the hostilities. Phase 3 has been in place throughout the Intifada in Gaza and West Bank. During the Iraq War, Israel and East Jerusalem were also declared phase 3, prompting the relocation of dependents.

¹⁴ Palestinian Ministry of Labour

Tax revenues

There is a gradual rebating of the Palestinian tax money that has been withheld by Israeli since the early days of Intifada. The increased amount of budgetary revenues from Israel was offset by a serious decline in the donor countries' budget support (US\$ 23 million a month in 2003, down from US\$ 46 million a month in 2000-2002¹⁵). Consequently, the PA obtained no additional resources to fund additional service provision or reconstruction activities in addition to paying public service salaries and settling some of its debts to the private sector and utility providers.

¹⁵ Source: "Twenty Seven Months – Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis", World Bank, May 2003

Evolution of Israeli Security Measures

↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement	<i>Situation in 2003</i>	<i>Situation in 2002</i>	<i>Situation pre-September 2000¹⁶</i>
Movement of persons ↓	Permits required for travel within the West Bank – between cities; - Fishing zone regulations in Gaza were relaxed in August although in practice, the IDF is not allowing the fishing fleet to go out nearly as far as they say they are and fishing boats are periodically shot at.	Movement permitted for workers and traders between West Bank and Jerusalem/Israel, subject to permits; Movement within the West Bank – no permits required, movement restricted but possible.	In 1994, a pass system turned a universal right of entry into Israel into a coveted privilege allotted on a case-by-case basis.
Movement of Palestinian labour to Israel ¹⁷ ↔	Permit numbers increased but not change in labour flows. As of June: West Bankers = 5,123 permits; Gazans = 14,211 ¹⁸ Erez closed periodically in March - June. With the announcement of the <i>hudna</i> , increase in permits issued. From mid-Aug to end of Sept., Erez periodically closed. Between 7,000 and 9,000 workers are crossing daily, with movement restricted to those above 35 years.	Fewer West Bankers issued permits than Gazans. The total number of permits issued: West Bankers = 14,126; Gazans = 69,776. In 2001, the # permits issued for Gazans crossing into Israel at Erez averaged at 2,000 workers per day. From mid-June '02 - end '02, 10,000 - 11,500 per day.	- Between 1991-1993, the number of Palestinian workers in Israel was slashed. - Approximately 30,000 Gazans per day crossed into Israel at Erez to work.
Assassinations / extra-judicial killings ↓	<u>Gaza</u> : indication of an increased use of indiscriminate force by the IDF in 2003 (two internationals were killed and one left clinically dead in early 2003) and targeted assassinations resumed in the post- <i>hudna</i> period. ¹⁹	According to AI, over 35 Palestinians were killed in targeted assassinations. ²⁰ <u>Gaza</u> : targeted assassinations included the attack on Sheikh Shehada (July), killing 16 persons. Refugee camps were raided (e.g. Jabalia in March).	Extra-judicial killings took place. ²¹
Military operations West Bank: ↑ Gaza: ↓	<u>West Bank</u> : no major incursion on the scale seen in 2002. <u>Gaza</u> : deep incursions into densely populated Palestinian areas across the Gaza Strip as the IDF stepped up their crack-down on Islamic militants, employing tens of armed vehicles, often with helicopter back-up.	<u>West Bank</u> : Israeli military offensives intensified with the IDF launch of 'Operation Defensive Shield' and entering Bethlehem, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Jenin and Nablus, which were declared closed military zones, infrastructure destroyed. Israeli soldiers allegedly used Palestinians as human shields. <u>Gaza</u> : IDF lightning raids by F16s on PA installations. Incursions into Rafah and areas close to settlements.	

¹⁶ A. Hass, Israel's Closure Policy: An Ineffective Strategy of Containment and Repression, Journal of Palestinian Studies (Issue 123, Spring 2002)

¹⁷ Ministry of Labour

¹⁸ Closure/Curfew, Economic and Social/Humanitarian Monitoring Indicators, Report #5, August 31 2003.

¹⁹ Amnesty International: Israel and the Occupied Territories: Israel must end its policy of assassinations, 4 July 2003, AI Index: MDE 15/056/2003.

²⁰ Amnesty International: Annual Report 2003. According to Amnesty International (AI), since Nov. 2000, over 100 Palestinians have been assassinated by IDF during which scores of Palestinian bystanders killed, and hundreds injured.

²¹ Amnesty International, Annual Report 1999. In 1998, Israeli security forces killed at least 20 Palestinian civilians in circumstances suggesting that they may have been extra-judicially executed

↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement	Situation in 2003	Situation in 2002	Situation pre-September 2000¹⁶
Humanitarian Access ²² ↔	Some improvement in the mobility of international staff, while national staffs continue to experience delays/denials. 1400 access incidents including 300 cases of access denial (1 March - 31 July). <u>West Bank</u> : access more difficult in areas affected by the Wall. <u>Gaza</u> : at Erez, restrictions tightened on passage of internationals. <u>Karni crossing</u> : some improvements for UN but crossing closed periodically. UNRWA's operating costs doubled since Aug'02. <u>Restricted areas</u> : some improvements in access to Al Mawasi with the appointment of an IDF liaison officer for the southern Gaza Strip. <u>Ambulance delays</u> : although reduced, 300 incidents with 90 access denials registered (1 March - 31 July)	Humanitarian access denied to areas declared closed military zones. Insufficient number of communication channels between relief community and IDF. <u>Palestinian ambulances</u> : cases of access denial. Four medical staff killed, scores of ambulances damaged/destroyed.	
Roadblocks & checkpoints ↓	Palestinian traffic subject to IDF clearances. <u>West Bank</u> : construction of additional roadblocks and unmanned barriers – reaching over 300 (excluding Bethlehem and Hebron).	Palestinian traffic on primary roads banned. All traffic is channeled through manned checkpoints – no permits required.	Some checkpoints but not systematic. '91-'93, travel between Gaza and West Bank more difficult.
Curfews ²³ ↑	Localities under recurrent curfews declines: on average 9 localities and 208,955 persons under curfew daily (Jan - Aug 2003)	On average 37 Palestinian localities with 547,000 persons placed under curfews on daily (Jun–Dec).	
Palestinian tax clearance revenues ²⁴	Resumption of monthly transfers of clearance revenues to the PA, averaging US\$ 35 million per month, plus an additional US\$ 21 million per month from the accrued stock of withheld tax revenues. ²⁵ The remaining stock estimated at US\$ 480 million.	Total freeze of Palestinian VAT tax revenues with sporadic partial repayments to the PA of US\$ 45 million (out of the total stock of over US\$600 million) in the 2 nd half of '02; i.e. monthly av. rebating at US\$ 4 million ²⁶ .	

²² Source: Access and Closures Information System, ACIS, OCHA

²³ OCHA curfew tracking database

²⁴ The World Bank considers the retention of Palestinian tax money as a form of closures

²⁵ Source: IMF

²⁶ Source: IMF, budgetary prospects as of February 17, 2003.

↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement	Situation in 2003	Situation in 2002	Situation pre-September 2000²⁷
Land confiscation and leveling ↓	<u>Gaza</u> : an increase in land levelled. 1107 acres/132,840 trees destroyed. Over 10% of the total arable land has been levelled. <u>West Bank</u> : increase in land confiscated. Cumulative land loss estimated at 90 square kilometres. Further land destroyed for Wall or placed on the "Israeli" side of the Wall.	Land leveling and confiscation is for the most part, limited to Gaza. UNRWA Field Security Office estimates that: 777.25 acres and 93,270 trees were destroyed in 2002.	Land was confiscated for the expansion of settlements and the building of a network of by-pass roads linking Israeli settlements to each other and to Israel.
House Demolition ↓	Accelerated demolition of Palestinian houses in Gaza, continued house demolitions in the West Bank; and demolition of Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem.	<u>Gaza</u> : 1,800 Palestinian homes destroyed and demolished for the expansion of Israeli buffer zones <u>West Bank</u> : punitive actions, and destruction of housing during two consecutive IDF military operations.	Scores of homes were destroyed each year on the premise that they did not have permits.
Separation Wall ↓	Israel has confiscated 41250 acres of land in 76 localities, displaced 2,323 people, and left 42,097 people between the separation Wall and the Green Line. ²⁸	Gol announces building of "security fence" in the West Bank. Construction begins in June in the North and on the so-called 'Jerusalem envelope'.	The erecting of the 'electronic Wall' in 1994 in Gaza.
Arrests / Detentions ↔	Search and arrest campaigns continue while about 400 prisoners released during the ceasefire. The current prisoner population is estimated to be between 8,000-9,000, 1,000 of which are administrative detainees. ²⁹	Thousands of Palestinian males arrested aged 14-60 years old during the IDF occupation of the West Bank localities. Human Rights organisations estimate between 6-8,000 Palestinian prisoners.	The prisoner population estimated to be 3,000. During the first Intifada, it was 17,000.

²⁷ A. Hass, Israel's Closure Policy: An Ineffective Strategy of Containment and Repression, Journal of Palestinian Studies (Issue 123, Spring 2002)

²⁸ PCBS: Survey on the Impact of Separation Wall on the Localities where it passed through, 2003. August 2003.

²⁹ Since September 2000, Israel has detained more than 2,000 Palestinian children and women (PA Ministry of Detainee Affairs). As of 31 August 2003, Israel is holding 346 children and 73 women (Addameer Prisoners Support and Human Rights Association), September 2003

3.1.2 Indicators of Humanitarian Crisis

In the absence of bold political decisions to address the causes of the ongoing crisis and the continuation of Israeli security measures, the humanitarian emergency continues to deepen.

Rising unemployment is the main cause of widespread poverty

Although the poverty rate has dropped slightly in the last year, the number of people in poverty continues to grow and has now reached 2.48 million persons.³⁰ A large number of jobs have been lost because closure has hindered access to work in Israel and in settlements, and because the Palestinian private sector has shrunk. Small and medium enterprises and micro-enterprises are more and more vulnerable. The impact of Israel's stringent closure policies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is reflected in recent employment statistics. Unemployment in the first quarter of 2003 climbed to over 40% and unemployment in the West Bank exceeded the Gaza level.³¹ The fall in unemployment in the second quarter of 2003 was mainly due to increased jobs in agriculture, which has the highest level of participation in five years, despite the disproportionately adverse circumstances affecting agricultural activities.³² A growing proportion of the workforce has shifted to low paid and irregular work in the agricultural sector, which provides an important buffer to total destitution. Young people and unskilled, low-paid workers constitute a large proportion of the 1.4 million 'new poor' who have lost their livelihoods since September 2000.

Continuing economic deterioration in 2003 is evident in the reduced number of Palestinian employers, increasing levels of self-employment, as people turn to low-paid and insecure petty trade and productive activities. Waged workers in the labour market have dropped and unpaid family labour, in particular involving women and children, has risen.

Public sector wages have become critical to household survival with a growing number of family members dependent on a member's PA salary. The donor countries' continued budget support to the Palestinian Authority enabled the PA to continue to employ civil servants without major employment cuts thereby cushioning the impact of economic decline.³³

Economic Indicators

	2003	2002	2001	Pre-Sept 2000
Poverty rate (%) ³⁴	55.1	58.6	45.7	20.1
Numbers of poor ³⁵	2,483,000	2,366,000	2,107,400	674,000
Unemployment: ILO standards	30.5	28.9 (Q1)	26.9	10.0
Unemployment (incl. discouraged workers) ³⁶ in West Bank and Gaza	40.3	38.6	37.8	23.1
Employers ³⁷	3.2 (Q2)	3.5 (Q1)	4.8 (Q1)	5.7 (av. 1995-97)
Unpaid family labour	10	9.5	9.5	9.1
Self-employed	28.8	27.6	21.6	21.2
Wage-worker	58	59.4	64.1	64.0
Public sector	23.5	24.6	23.9	17.3
Private sector	34.5	34.8	40.2	47.0
WB dependency rate ³⁸	6.6 (Q1)	6.0 (Q1)		4.3 (Q3 2000)
Gaza dependency rate	7.5 (Q1)	8.8 (Q1)		6.0 (Q3 2000)

³⁰ Economic Snapshot, 2003 (DRAFT, September 2003). Poverty levels in Gaza are substantially higher than in West Bank (83.6% vs. 53.7%, according to the PCBS in June 2003 – 5th study on Impact of Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions). The general trend between 2001 and 2002 is that in Gaza, refugees remain poorer than persons living outside refugee camps while in the West Bank persons outside refugee camps are now poorer than those inside.

³¹ This is according to PCBS data that uses ILO's relaxed definition of unemployment, which includes discouraged workers.

³² Economic Snapshot 2003 (DRAFT)

³³ 14% of the Palestinian labor force is employed in the public sector and a further 2% are employed by UNRWA.

³⁴ For 1999-2002, World Bank poverty estimates and for 2003 World Bank preliminary baseline forecast. Pre-Intifada figure for 1999. Gaza has always been poorer and more underdeveloped than the West Bank. In 1998, poverty rates in Gaza and the West Bank were 37% and 15% respectively, the later going down to 12% in 1999 (Palestine Human Development Report 2002 Appendix 1 (Birzeit University, Development Studies Programme, Ramallah, 1999).

³⁵ The number in poverty grows while the percentage of the population in poverty decreases because the population grows faster than the poverty rate declines. Figures for 2003 (Apr-May); 2002 (Jan-Feb), 2001 (Mar), pre-Intifada (1998).

³⁶ Unemployment figures taken from Quarter 1 of each year with the exception of 2000 when Q3 was used. PCBS data.

³⁷ UNSCO, Employment Update, Q1, 2001-2003. For pre-Intifada, average 1995-97.

³⁸ This refers to the number of people who depended on each employed person. The dependency ration increased after September 2000 in the West Bank and Gaza but is now showing signs of falling in Gaza while it continues to increase in the West Bank. Figures for 2001-2003 using Q1 and for pre-Intifada, Q3 2000.

Falling incomes are the main reason for rising food insecurity and nutritional vulnerability

An ever-growing number of Palestinian households are joining the ranks of food insecure. A recent survey of children aged 6-59 months reveals that per capita food consumption (measured in daily energy intake) has dropped by 5.6% since summer 2002 and the quality of the food consumed (measured in terms of daily intake of protein, vitamins A and E, and iron) has dropped by 4.5%.

Financial factors, rather than problems of physical access and shortages of food in shops, are the main cause of rising food insecurity. Households rely on a range of strategies to gain access to food: cutting out expensive foods from their diet such as meat, fruit and dairy produce and substituting them with cheaper vegetables and staples, reducing the amount of food eaten and the number of mealtimes.

Chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months has increased in the West Bank from 7.2% to 9.2% while in Gaza it has dropped from 17.5% to 12.7%. Overall, chronic and acute malnutrition has declined since June 2002 among children aged 6-59 months by 5%. Acute malnutrition has declined as a consequence of the increased quantity and improved quality of food aid from UNRWA, WFP and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). This indicates that current levels of food aid need to be maintained. Chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months is at the same level in urban and rural locations (10.1%) and slightly higher in refugee camp locations (13.3%). There are micro and macro nutrient deficiencies because of the poorer quality and smaller quantity of food eaten in the household.

Food and Nutrition Indicators

	2003	2002	Pre-Sept 2000
Food intake (children 6-59 months) ³⁹			
Median energy (K cal)	962.6	1020.1	
Median protein (gm)	30.9	32.5	
Chronic malnutrition (stunting) ⁴⁰	9.2	7.9	6.7
West Bank (children 6-59 months)			
Chronic malnutrition Gaza	12.7	17.5	8.7
Acute Malnutrition West Bank (children 6-59 months)	3.1	4.3	2.2

Physical barriers and impoverishment prevent access to essential services*Health:*

The full impact of Israeli security measures will become evident over the next few years. Several indicators reveal the trend of deterioration. For instance, the rising level of anaemia in mothers and infants is linked to the quality and quantity of food consumed.

Half of the Palestinian population has been unable to consult with their usual health services due to closures and curfews. Detours and long waiting hours at checkpoints have often forced Palestinians to divert to different health facilities⁴¹. The number of women in labour who were denied access to hospitals and had to deliver their babies at checkpoints underscores the life threatening situations they faced due to closures. During the period of September 2000 to December 2002, 29 newborns and 94 ill or injured people died at checkpoints. The number of women giving birth at home has increased, particularly in the West Bank, illustrating the severe impact of tight internal closure – cutting villages off from larger towns.

The sharp fall in the number of women reporting to clinics for post-natal care highlights further the extent to which movement restrictions affect women's willingness to risk accessing health services. Ambulance delays at checkpoints in 2003 are commonplace despite the 'Bertini commitments'. The construction of the Wall will have a detrimental impact on wall-affected communities' ability to access health services. Local health services only exist in approximately 40% of the affected villages and towns. Access to secondary and tertiary care is blocked.

³⁹ JHU/AI Quds/CARE study

⁴⁰ Pre-Intifada figures: Food Security Assessment and Nutritional Surveillance; PCBS (1996)

⁴¹ Access to Health Services in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, WHO, MoH, AI Quds University. 1897 households were surveyed in the period 29 March 2002 until December 2002.

Health Indicators

	2003	2002	2001	Pre-Sept 2000
Palestinian fatalities ⁴²	528	1068	577	327 (Sep-Dec)
Palestinian injuries	2405	4382	6386	10,603 (Sep-Dec)
Prevalence (%) among refugee population of anaemia in:				
- nursing mothers ⁴³		31.5	23.4	
- in children under 3 years		43.1		34
Women (%) attending antenatal care		82.4		95.6
% of home deliveries in West Bank ⁴⁴		14	7.9	8.2
Number of women giving birth at checkpoint	9	20	18	5

Education:

Access to education is directly correlated with Israeli closure and curfew policies and military operations. Teachers and pupils cannot reach their schools. Access is limited by the construction of the Wall. In Tulkarm, Jenin and Qalqilia districts, it affects about 2,898 children trying to reach twelve different schools.⁴⁵

Since September 2000 to date, rockets and tanks have damaged 282 schools.⁴⁶ More than 463 Palestinian children have been killed, 141 of which were under 12; 9,000 children have been injured and approximately 1,400 have been arrested.⁴⁷

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) believes that a decade of efforts to improve the education of children is under serious threat as registration levels have declined and children are postponing higher education. School teachers cannot train with updated knowledge. The quality of education is compromised and continues to deteriorate as teachers fail to meet curricula requirements and children are unable to concentrate on their studies. Falling exam results reflect the negative impact of military activity.

Education Indicator

	2002-2003	2000-2001
% Success for Grade 4 maths ⁴⁸	51.9	71.7

Water:

The quality and quantity of both tanker and piped water decreased between 2002 and 2003. Water distribution networks continue to be damaged and destroyed by Israeli actions and Mekorot water supply has fallen. The shortfall is being filled to some extent by tankers⁴⁹ but tankered water is more expensive than piped water, partly due to the transport costs resulting from long delays and the need to take alternative routes around checkpoints.⁵⁰ Households risk being excluded from access to water because of unpaid bills or debts to water providers. Reducing domestic water consumption and selling livestock are desperate strategies to make water go further. One study of rural areas in Hebron and Nablus districts found that no tankered water supplies is safe to drink.⁵¹ Consequently, gastrointestinal infection in children under-five has increased.

⁴² PRCS. 2003 figures until 12 October 2003.

⁴³ Figures provided by UNRWA. Data from the MoH corroborates this finding. MoH found that the prevalence of anaemia in infants aged 9 months increased from 68.2% in 2001 to 73.3% in 2002 (MoH-HMIS, Health Status in Palestine, 2002: Summary Report, July 2003; MoH Annual Reports, 2000, 2001).

⁴⁴ MoH. The percentage of home deliveries is more than twice as high for the West Bank than Gaza because internal closure and curfews in the former make it particularly difficult for people from non-urban areas to reach towns. The increase in the number of home deliveries is confirmed by UNRWA data, which indicates an increase from 4.5% pre-*Intifada* to 7.2% in 2002.

⁴⁵ Figures for 2003: Sep 02 - Aug 03; for 2002: Jan - Aug; for 2001: Jan - Dec; for 2000: Oct- Dec.

⁴⁶ UNICEF Press Release 2002. A further 275 schools were considered to be in the direct line of confrontation; UNICEF CAP report

⁴⁷ Facts and Figures used by UNICEF oPt - 5 September 2003.

⁴⁸ MoE data between school year of 2000 and 2001 and between 2002 and 2003. Comparing data on exam grades in 2003 with 2001, UNRWA data confirms a fall in exam results in mathematics, physics and Arabic at grades 4, 6 and 8.

⁴⁹ It is estimated that 60% of households rely on tankered water for all or a portion of supplies (Ali Sha'ar, Patrick Kelly, Eckhard Kleinau USAID Village Water and Sanitation Programme West Bank: Environmental Health Assessment - Phase II (Washington DC, June 2003).

⁵⁰ It is estimated that tankered water costs between 17 - 40% of household income during summer months (ibid.).

⁵¹ ibid

Water Indicators

	2003	2002	2001	Pre-Sept 2000
% increase in cost of tankered water (West Bank) ⁵²		55 (Summer 01 with summer 02)		80 (Winter 00/01 compared to 01/02)
Diarrhoea in children under five. ⁵³		17.1% (2002)		13.5% (1996)
% communities entirely reliant on Mekorot water supply with estimated water consumption below 45 l/c.d. ⁵⁴ :				
>=15 l/c.d		12%	12%	12%
>15 and <=30 l/c.d		47%	46%	41%
>30 and <=45 l/c.d		25%	24%	28%
TOTAL % communities		84%	83%	81%

3.2 HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

IHL in the oPt: The Fourth Geneva Convention

The Fourth Geneva Convention (hereinafter, "Convention") is the body of international humanitarian law that applies to civilians under military occupation and is the basis for which to monitor the humanitarian situation in the oPt.⁵⁵ The entire international community and the United Nations Security Council hold that the Convention is applicable in the oPt.

In addition, many international human rights instruments are considered customary international law and are also applicable in the oPt. Most notable are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and conventions on torture, racial discrimination, the rights of the child and genocide. While some rights guaranteed by international human rights instruments can be derogated from in times of crisis (particularly when the security of the state is threatened), a core group of fundamental rights can never be abrogated.

The Convention lays down minimum requirements for the protection of civilians during a military conflict. As much of the evidence noted earlier suggests, during Israel's occupation of the oPt,

⁵² Ali Sha'ar, Patrick Kelly, Eckhard Kleinau USAID Village Water and Sanitation Programme West Bank: Environmental Health Assessment – Phase II (Washington DC, June 2003).

⁵³ Data for both years is collected in winter months. 2002 data comes from USAID, 1996 data from PCBS. This finding is consistent with data on the increase in diarrhoeal rates. The USAID environmental health assessment found that over half the households in the second round of their assessment might have been drinking faecally contaminated water. It found an increase in the faecal coliform counts in water supplied to surveyed households between the two rounds of the survey in January 2001 and September 2002.

⁵⁴ This data is based on a sample of 190-195 communities that are completely reliant on Mekorot as their water source. Data is provided by the PWA and is based on water supply data as computed from Mekorot bills. The consumption figure is approximately 60% of the supply rate. Losses are largely attributable to leakage caused by broken pipes and illegal connections. It is likely that in 2002, leakage was greater due to damage caused by Israeli tanks damaging water pipes although this is unaccounted for in the calculation of the consumption rate. This table shows that the percentage of the population that consumes under 45 litres per capita per day has increased from 81% to 84% between 2000 and 2002. Whereas in 1999, the largest proportion of the total population in communities reliant on Mekorot was in the 30-45l/c.d range (42%), in 2002, the largest proportion is in the range 15-30 l/c.d, indicating that more people are receiving less water. Even if the volume of water supplied by Mekorot has remained the same, population growth has meant that water consumption has reduced. Additional problems causing this water shortage include the inflexibility in Mekorot's allocation and the insufficient total volume of water available to Palestinian communities. An estimated 111,854 people consume under 15 litres per capita per day, under the minimum amount specified in the SPHERE standards. Twenty of the 30 communities consuming under 15 litres are located in Hebron district and received no water from Mekorot during the last eight months of 2001 and for the duration of 2002. In response, PWA has provided tankered water to these communities.

The latest round Water and Sanitation, Hygiene (WaSH) Monitoring Project found that surveyed communities reliant totally on Mekorot received 34% of the pre-Intifada amount in 2002 and 38% of pre-Intifada amount in 2003: The 2002 and 2003 figures produce a weighted average, taking into consideration the total population and the number of communities surveyed in each round of the survey. In 2002, 57 of the surveyed communities with a total population of 205,496 were dependent only on Mekorot water supply. An important methodological point with regard to this survey is that the sample communities are not randomly selected, but rather chosen because the water situation is considered problematic. The 2002 survey period was mid-June - December. In 2003, 25 communities were surveyed constituting a total population of 150,000. The survey period was January - July. Even pre-Intifada, daily per capita water consumption was estimated to be 56.1 litres, considerably below the WHO recommended daily intake.

⁵⁵ The commitments made by the Gol to Ms. Catherine Bertini, the Secretary General's special envoy, and incorporated into the humanitarian provisions of the Road Map, fall short of minimum international humanitarian legal standards as set forth in the Convention.

many of these provisions have been and continue to be breached.⁵⁶ Tens of thousands of Palestinian civilians have been subject to torture, illegal detentions, extra-judicial killings,⁵⁷ houses, buildings, businesses and farms have been demolished as acts of collective punishment and/ or retribution. Palestinian children and women have been detained and ill-treated by the Israeli authorities. As of 31 August 2003, Israel is holding 346 children and 73 women in its prisons, a 307% increase from the year 2000, sometimes in disregard of Israel's commitments not only under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, but also under the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and other relevant international instruments.

Equally significant has been Israel's ongoing settlement policy. More than 213,000 Israeli citizens have been moved into settlements in the West Bank, Gaza, and the Palestinian side of the 1967 Green Line and now reside in the oPt. The settlements contravene Article 49 of the Convention, which explicitly states that: *"the Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."*

Armed Groups and IHL

While the primary responsibility for the protection of civilians rests with the High Contracting Parties, armed groups also have a direct responsibility. The military attacks and suicide bombings by armed Palestinian groups on Israeli civilians violate these principles and have been condemned by the UN and international human rights organisations. Under Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and customary IHL, all parties to the conflict, including armed groups, are obligated to protect civilian populations in armed conflict, to behave responsibly and not to harm them.

Proportionality

Israel's policies have caused impoverishment, displacement and an overall deepening of the humanitarian crisis in the Palestinian community. Such policies cannot be justified by resort to arguments based on military necessity or legitimate security concerns, since the harm inflicted on the Palestinian community has been disproportionate to the security objectives sought to be achieved.

Aside from issues of proportionality, the Convention is clear that an Occupying Power may not embark on any measures, which permanently change the character of the occupied territory.⁵⁸ The confiscation and destruction of tens of thousands of acres of Palestinian land to construct the separation Wall, the building of thousands of homes for Israeli settlers surrounded by more barriers, fences and defensive perimeters, and the construction of a network of bypass roads throughout the oPt conflict with the Convention's basic position regarding the temporary nature of the occupation and the inviolability of the rights of the civilian population.

Obligations of States: Ensuring Compliance with IHL and Humanitarian Assistance:

When a military occupier violates the provisions of the Convention, the Convention requires each and every contracting party – those states that have signed the Conventions – to take the necessary action to end the violation, ensure compliance and to bring to trial the person alleged to have committed and/or ordered the action. If the High Contracting Parties do not take these actions, then they themselves are in violation of Article 1 of the Convention, which states: "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and **to ensure respect** for the present Convention in all circumstances [emphasis added]." The official commentary to the Convention elaborates this principle further:

*The use... of the words "and to ensure respect for" was, however, deliberate: they were intended to emphasize the responsibility of the Contracting Parties.*⁵⁹

⁵⁶ These violations have been consistently documented and reported by UN committees/commissions as well as international organisations (Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch) and local Israeli and Palestinian human rights groups. The UN Security Council and General Assembly has also called on Israel to cease and desist from many of these acts.

⁵⁷ With respect to assassinations carried out by Israeli fighter planes, on September 24, 2003, twenty-seven Israeli fighter pilots announced their refusal to carry out any further killings in Palestinian civilian areas and characterised these actions as illegal and immoral.

⁵⁸ Indeed, under the 1995 Interim Agreement (commonly referred to Oslo II), Israel agreed in principal to this concept agreeing to the territorial integrity of the West Bank and Gaza.

⁵⁹ Jean Pictet, Editor, Official Commentary, p. 16.

Under the Convention, Israel as the occupying power has the primary responsibility for ensuring that adequate food and medical supplies are provided for the occupied population and providing general welfare of the civilians. Humanitarian assistance from outside parties is considered secondary and the Convention makes very clear that this kind of assistance, “shall in no way relieve the Occupying Power of any of its responsibility” under the Convention (Article 60). Israel as an occupying power should agree to relief schemes and facilitate them, allow free passage for humanitarian assistance and guarantee their protection, but may subject them to search and regulate their hours of travel (Article 59), to ensure their neutrality, transparency and accountability. However, the closure and access policies of the GoI have gone beyond and have greatly hindered the free passage of humanitarian aid to the Palestinians living under occupation.

Israel’s Non-Recognition of the Convention and Human Rights Law in the oPt:

Despite being a signatory to the Fourth Geneva Convention, Israel does not recognise its applicability to the oPt. Israel maintains that it is bound only by the rules of customary international law, which do not include the Convention. According to Israel’s position, for the Convention to apply in the oPt, the Israeli Knesset must take specific legislative steps, which have yet to be undertaken. It also argues that there was no prior sovereign to the oPt before the occupation and thus it is not obligated to enforce the Convention in full. The Israeli Supreme Court has held that Israel must apply the humanitarian provisions of the Convention; however the Court has never defined which articles fall within this scope.

UN human rights bodies have not accepted Israel’s position on the applicability of the Convention and UN human rights conventions in the oPt. In fact, the international community has reaffirmed the applicability of the Convention *and* minimum standards of human rights law (as enshrined in the key international instruments) to the oPt.⁶⁰

3.3 CAPACITIES AND VULNERABILITIES ANALYSIS

A number of inter-agency assessment missions over the past year have resulted in the identification of a of vulnerable groups and have contributed to the elaboration of vulnerable groups profiles, their livelihoods (capabilities, material, human and social resources) and the extent to which their coping mechanisms were under strain. As the table below shows, two main vulnerable groups were identified: the chronic and new poor. The chronic poor have experienced a gradual deterioration of their situation and, with few resources before September 2000, today they are the least equipped to cope. The new poor have lost their main source of livelihood. While their resources initially cushioned the impact of closure, they are now running out, trapping them in a vulnerable position even if conditions improve.

These two vulnerable groups can be further disaggregated, with their vulnerability ranked as follows:

1. chronic poor (households with chronically-ill members, women-headed households, large families with unskilled breadwinners, unskilled long-term unemployed);
2. families whose homes have been demolished;
3. households with ex-West Bank/Gaza workers now unemployed and with no land;
4. new poor Bedouin farmers with no access to land for grazing or markets for the sale of their produce and fishermen who can no longer access the sea
5. farmers with all land confiscated + traders with business demolished and no reserves;
6. farmers (particularly rain-fed) and traders who have lost their livelihoods and ex-workers in Israel without reserves/assets.

⁶⁰ International Conference on Human Rights, Proclamation of Teheran, Proclaimed by the International Conference on Human Rights at Teheran on 13 May 1968; UN General Assembly Resolution 2674 (XXV), 9 December 1970, *Respect for Human Rights in Armed Conflicts*; Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (12/07/93) A/CONF.157/23.

Vulnerable Groups in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

VULNERABLE GROUP DESCRIPTION	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	STATE OF COPING MECHANISMS
CHRONIC POOR		
<p>1. Households with chronically ill and disabled members</p> <p>2. Women headed households, including households who have lost breadwinner</p> <p>3. Large families with an unskilled breadwinner</p> <p>4. Households with long-term low-income workers intermittently unemployed.</p>	<p>1. <i>Areas with few options for diversification into alternative income-generating activities</i> Chronic poor areas include Yatta and H2 in Hebron, refugee camps, southern Jericho, eastern Tubas and Nablus Old City, Jabalia camp in North Gaza district, where the means by which people can improve their predicament were limited before September 2000 and closure has exacerbated this vulnerability. Poor mountainous land, inadequate water supplies and distance from commodity and labour markets contribute to the lack of opportunities in these areas.</p>	<p><i>Support networks</i> Can no longer rely on food and money from impoverished support networks and depend more on humanitarian aid.</p> <p><i>Living on account:</i> No longer receive cash assistance from MoSA/UNRWA with the result that they cannot repay accumulated debts at food shops. Non-payment of utility bills but electricity, gas and water is intermittently cut.</p> <p><i>Assets and reduction of expenditure sale:</i> The few assets they had pre-Intifada have all been sold. Spending cannot be reduced further. Children drop-out of school and the sick forgo essential medical treatment.</p> <p><i>Income-generation:</i> Women and children engage in informal low-paid labour and trade.</p>
NEW POOR		
<p>1. Households of farmers and entrepreneurs who lost their businesses due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - damage / demolition of property or land confiscation - lack of access to markets (esp. Bedouin who cannot get inputs or sell their produce) - Farmers that practice monoculture are particularly vulnerable. <p>2. Households of newly unemployed workers previously working in Israel, West Bank/Gaza and the settlements.</p> <p>3. Refugees Refugees particularly dependent on daily work in Israel and do not own any fix property.</p> <p>4. Fishermen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. de facto unemployed (without any access to sea) ii. with restricted access to the sea, facing threats of violence from IDF and depleted fish beds limiting catch. 	<p>1. <i>Areas close to the Green Line:</i> Previously communities along the Green Line were wealthier than those further away. With the <i>Intifada</i>, workers lost well-paid jobs in Israel, Palestinian producers and traders lost Israeli commodity market, access to superior water sources and fertile land. Particularly badly affected were agriculture-dependent districts such as Jenin, Tulkarm, Tubas and Qalqilia.</p> <p>2. <i>Areas close to the Wall</i> The predicament of those near the Green Line is worsened by the construction of the Wall. It separates communities from their land and markets, land, trees and property is destroyed and confiscated. Districts particularly badly affected include Salfit, Tulkarm, Jenin, Qalqilia, Jerusalem and Ramallah.</p> <p>3. <i>Areas close to settlements, security/military zones and bypass roads</i> The closer to any of these areas, the more hermetically sealed the community is. Bedouin communities in Hebron and Bethlehem districts face problems grazing their animals. In Al Mawasi in Rafah district in Gaza, the yellow zone cantons the population on the sea border without allowing access to the sea. In Gaza, farmers had land razed, located near yellow zones or settlements. Bedouin farmers in Gaza are particularly vulnerable, living on city outskirts close to checkpoints, settlements and the Israeli border. In Southern Gaza, denied access to sea and not able to go to the sea at any time.</p>	<p><i>Indebted and sale of assets:</i> Heavily indebted after taking loans at the onset of the Intifada, many have sold assets, first jewellery, then land and boats.</p> <p><i>Reduction of expenditure:</i> Bedouin farmers' diet consists more and more of dairy products.</p> <p><i>Income-generation:</i> Piecemeal agricultural work. Limited petty trade in camps and urban areas, incl. among those who have lost their shops. Unemployed men look for short-term, unskilled, low-paid jobs near where they live.</p> <p><i>Refugees increasingly depend on humanitarian aid:</i> No longer able to rely on food and money from impoverished support networks. Savings exhausted and no access to credit because without property guarantees. Prioritise education spending and rely on UNRWA food subsidies.</p> <p><i>Adjusting farming strategies:</i> Shift from plant cultivation to animal rearing; Move to short-term fast-growing, low cost crops that demand less space to mitigate risk; Use family labour, esp. women's; Switch to rain-fed crops and organic fertilisers; Reliance on subsistence production, shifting from one crop for sale to various crops for subsistence; small-scale livestock raising and home-gardening. Fisher folk are fishing from the beach to feed their families rather than sell the fish.</p> <p><i>Living on Account:</i> Credit lines with shops reduced and repayment time shortened. Non-payment of utility bills but electricity, gas and water is intermittently cut.</p> <p><i>Reliance on support networks:</i> The large number of claimants for support has strained networks.</p>

VULNERABLE GROUP DESCRIPTION	GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	STATE OF COPING MECHANISMS
CHILDREN		
1. <i>Children from chronic and new poor households. Often the families only income earner, try to work 2-3 hours after school or drop-out of school.</i>	In addition to description above on chronic poor and new poor, the most vulnerable children live in curfew prone areas and cities and villages exposed to clash points. This includes Rafah and Khan Younis in Gaza and Hebron, Jenin, Nablus, Qalqilia and Tulkarm in the West Bank	<p><u>Reduction of expenditures:</u> No longer receive clothing, toys or visit grandparents. Ailments are treated with traditional remedies or at free clinics. Children eat fewer meals, less cooked food, less meat, fruit and vegetables.</p> <p><u>High value attributed to education:</u> despite difficulties reaching school.</p> <p><u>Income-generation:</u> Under pressure from parents and extended family children in urban and camp locations work in workshops, on construction sites, in small shops and at markets. In rural areas, work in agriculture.</p> <p><u>Breakdown of social relations:</u> More violence at home, quarrelling between siblings, fathers get angry when they ask for anything.</p>
2. <i>Children living in areas exposed to clash points at risk of being injured or killed; detrimental psychosocial impacts</i>		
3. <i>Children at risk of being detained in Israeli prisons and detention centres</i> - restriction on visitations and legal representation dislocated from families and support networks		
4. <i>Children living in curfew prone cities and villages</i> - facing regular disruptions to education and restricted access to health services		
ELDERLY		
Living alone or as chronic or new poor households. Rarely engage in productive activities and depend on the younger generation who are finding it more difficult to support them.		<p><u>Exhaustion of savings and assets:</u> No access to living on account.</p> <p><u>Expenditure cutting:</u> Make more food at home and use wood as fuel. Move in with children. Reduce the number of meals eaten and cut protein rich foods from diet.</p> <p><u>Income-generation:</u> In rural areas, tend other people's home-gardens, hire labourers to work their land and sell their crops on commission; purchase poultry to sell eggs.</p>

4. SCENARIOS

Together with donors, international organisations, and NGO partners, the UN considered a number of possible scenarios for the occupied Palestinian territory in 2004.

Scenario 1 - Gradual decline of the humanitarian situation

The most likely scenario is the continuing decline of the humanitarian situation as a result of Israeli policies towards oPt, involving: the construction of settlements, bypass roads accompanied by demolitions of property and confiscation of land, the persistence of checkpoints and closure, the completion of the wall and military incursions. This will result in continuing economic decline, rising unemployment, denial of access to health, education and other services, putting further strain on Palestinians' ability to cope. In the longer term, the worsening of the situation will erode Palestinians' physical, human capital and social capital making recovery, should the situation improve, more difficult.

Scenario 2 - Improvement of the humanitarian situation

A less likely scenario is the improvement of the humanitarian situation following the implementation of the Road Map. The lifting of internal closure would bring some relief as incomes would begin to improve and the private sector starts to recover. In the event that external trade could resume, the Palestinian economy could start to develop, and unemployment and poverty would start to fall. The level of donor support required to balance the budget would reduce. However, in the short-term (that is, in the period of this Plan of action), the humanitarian situation would at best, level out due to the time lag before the economy would be able to pick up and provide new employment opportunities. Therefore, the numbers of people in need would remain the same.

Scenario 3 - Escalating deterioration

The worst-case scenario is the sharp increase in military incursions, the military reoccupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the tightening of closure and the sealing of the West Bank from Israel. A steep decline of the humanitarian situation would result. The severe deterioration of the political situation could result in the breakdown of Palestinian institutions, also with dire humanitarian consequences.

5. STRATEGIC GOALS

The overriding goal of the Plan of action is to:

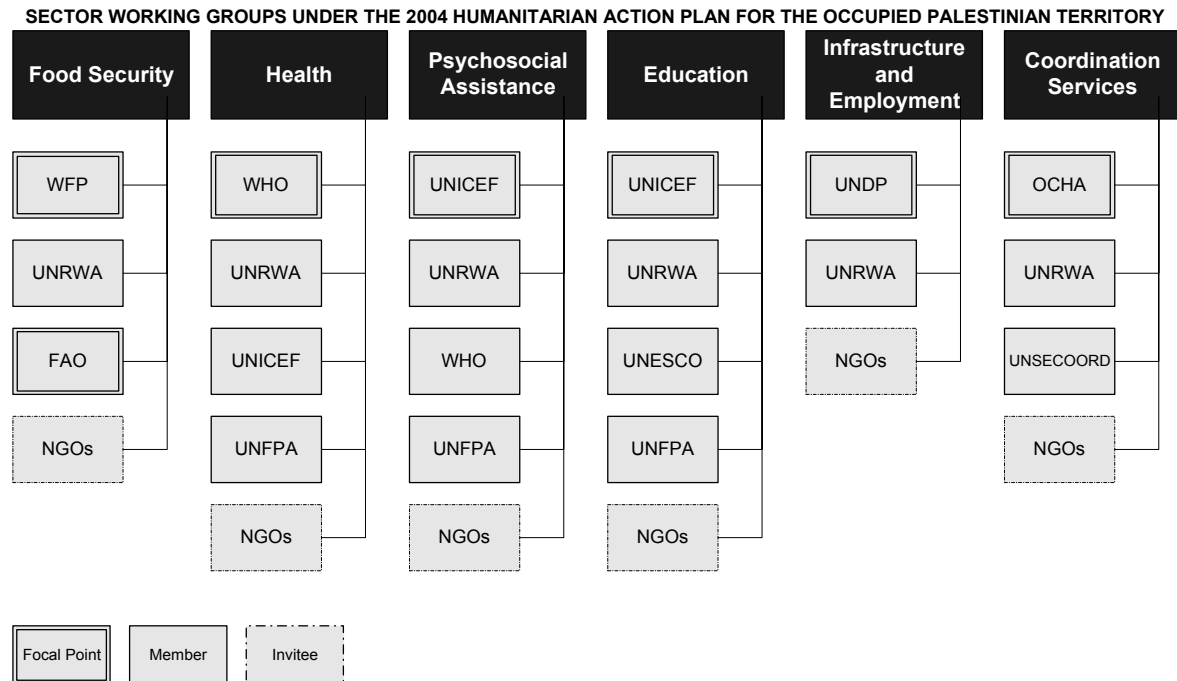
- provide relief and build on people's coping mechanisms to support their livelihoods and prevent further asset depletion.

In order to do this, the international aid community will:

- support the capacity of the PA and civil society to deliver services;
- better identify and target services to vulnerable groups;
- raise international awareness of the humanitarian situation in the oPt (through a focus on human rights and protection issues);
- include income-generation as component to programmes wherever possible, especially in the private sector;
- give priority to the most immediate and serious humanitarian consequences of the closures, the curfew regime, military activity, and in particular the Wall, and the needs of the thousands of persons in Gaza whose homes have been destroyed by the IDF;
- support, through short-term objectives, the sustainable development actions carried on by the Palestinian Authority and the donor community. Relief interventions are designed and should be implemented so as to have a positive longer-term impact on the development of the society and the economy;
- involve the population as much as possible and at all levels of these strategies and assume ownership over and responsibility for them;
- assist Palestinian refugees through UNRWA, the UN agency with responsibility for providing services for the 1.5 million Palestine refugees in the oPt, until a just and comprehensive solution is found for refugee issues.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Each agency participating in the Plan has a specific role and responsibility in its implementation. Strategic coordination is achieved within six working groups (Food and Cash Assistance, Health, Education, Psycho-social Assistance, Infrastructure and Coordination).



Since 1950, UNRWA has by its mandate been the organisation responsible for providing humanitarian assistance to the refugee population comprising 50% of the overall population as the refugee population within the oPt is not supported by the PA and is, therefore, reliant on the services provided by UNRWA. UNRWA is by far the largest UN operational agency in the oPt. The Agency provides a wide range of health, education and social services. UNRWA is an implementing agency and does not rely on implementing partners to provide its various services. It employs over 12,000 staff and possesses an extensive network of logistics bases, field offices and camp infrastructure throughout the oPt.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides support to Palestinian communities and marginalised groups living in poverty and impacted by the worsening situation both through medium-term development interventions and emergency responses (community infrastructure rehabilitation, emergency job creation and income generation).

In response to the current crisis, UNICEF has concentrated its efforts on alleviating the direct impact of violence on children and securing children's access to basic services such as immunisation, education and psycho-social care. In cooperation with the PA, UNICEF interventions target marginalised children living in conflict prone areas.

The primary role of WFP is to assess the food needs of the most vulnerable strata of the population, to ensure its food security through the provision of food aid, and to monitor the process of targeting, food distribution and impact of food aid. WFP's mandate lies with the non-refugee Palestinian population, whereas UNRWA covers the food needs of the refugee population.

In the oPt, WHO focuses on obtaining, collecting and interpreting health information; improving impact of health interventions through efficient coordination; maximising health through up-to-date technical guidance; improving access to humanitarian assistance through advocacy; improving access to emergency medical supplies and promoting a context for health and humanitarian action creating platforms for dialogue between health professionals and institutions.

Since October 2002, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has maintained a full time presence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and has implemented activities directly, supporting both the analysis of the food security and nutrition situation, the planning of the food security strategy as well as supporting the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in the preparation of the Agricultural Revitalisation Programme. FAO has also strengthened its activities for the development and expansion of agriculture and food security assistance in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in line with its mandate and capacity.

The United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) humanitarian programme focuses on improving availability of and access to vital and life saving reproductive health (RH) services, especially emergency obstetric care, promoting psycho-social well being of women, youth and adolescents and strengthening the PA's capacity to monitor population and socio-economic indicators. Special emphasis is placed on advocacy for the attainment of reproductive rights and promoting gender equality.

The United Nations are also represented in the oPt by the Special Coordinator's Office (UNSCO), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). UNRWA, UNICEF, WFP and OCHA have a field presence throughout the West Bank and Gaza.

Organisations have different roles: some organisations focus on supporting the PA to work more efficiently, while others mostly provide services directly. The extent to which these different attributes are brought together can greatly influence the success of an aid operation. In the oPt, specific mechanisms exist to build on the relative strengths of different organisations. These include:

- regular coordination meetings at the strategic level, as well as in each sector, in order to discuss policy, strategy, and programming;
- information exchange and management, enhanced by the OCHA website ([Humanitarian Information Centre for the occupied Palestinian territory](#)); www.reliefweb.int/HIC/opt/
- coordinated representations to the PA at the local and central level; and
- inter-agency advocacy to resolve issues of common concern such as access.

7. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER ACTORS

This year's Plan of Action has been written under the rubric of the ESRS compiled by the Ministry of Planning in conjunction with the World Bank and other international agencies. The ESRS, therefore, provides the coherent framework and context for the Plan.

Its aims fit with those of the ESRS, which are to "sustain humanitarian and social assistance while increasing the proportion of that assistance channelled through PA institutions".⁶¹ It aims to "reduce unemployment and poverty, to strengthen public services provision and to lay the basis for private sector-led economic recovery and growth". It is in line with the ESRS, this year's Plan is appealing for the "minimum level of humanitarian assistance" required.

Stronger relations with the PA and the ESRS document have meant that there is now a system in place that creates greater confidence and precision about the size and nature of the appeal. One example of the greater coordination, efficiency and identification of vulnerable groups in this year's Plan of Action is in the food security sector. The food security response plan is requesting US\$ 25 million less money than last year; however, food insecurity has increased and WFP is taking on a large portion of the ICRC caseload.

The Quick Impact Implementation Programme (QIIP) produced by the PA's Ministry of Planning (MoP) falls under the rubric of the ESRS and is intended to swiftly improve the economic and humanitarian situation. This year's Plan of Action uses the same humanitarian assistance project criteria (outlined in section 5) as the QIIP.

This year, coordination with the PA has been achieved through intensive consultation with the relevant line ministries to ensure integration and compatibility with their strategies. This year, UNRWA's appeal lies within the 2004 Plan of Action but outside the ESRS.

The PA, its ministries, local authorities and specialised bodies provide and facilitate most of the services and humanitarian assistance in the oPt. About 1,500 Palestinian NGOs, and private companies deliver significant proportion of public services particularly in the Health Sector.

International NGOs are particularly active in the health, education, human rights, social services, gender issues, water, income generation and psycho-social sectors. International NGOs (INGOs) currently form a loose consortium in the Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA) that serves as a coordination forum for its 70-member constituency. Their projected spending in

The Economic Stabilisation and Recovery Strategy (ESRS)

The rationale behind the Palestinian Authority's ESRS is to address the development concerns emerging from the second Intifada, now in its third year. During this period, the focus of international assistance was on emergency/humanitarian aid and budgetary support. In spite of a generous donor response (US\$ 2 billion of aid committed for 2001-2), the impact on poverty reduction has not been significant, due, to a large extent to a worsening of the crisis and to the erosion of coping mechanisms among the most vulnerable Palestinians. In addition, the Palestinian private sector has absorbed most of the economic shock of the Intifada.

For this reason, the Palestinian Authority wishes to include medium-term concerns in its Financing and Development Programme 2004, but without losing sight of the ongoing emergency that besets the Palestinian economy. Supported by the World Bank, UNSCO, the European Commission (EU) and the IMF, the Ministry of Planning (MoP) is leading the exercise with close cooperation from the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the Ministry of National Economy (MoNE), as well as from the sector ministries and agencies. The strategy is directed to donors, who currently provide virtually all of the PA's development finance as well as a sizeable proportion of budget and emergency recurrent funding. It will be formally presented to the donor community in November 2003.

The humanitarian strategy within the HPA has been agreed with all concerned line Ministries and in particular the Ministry of Planning. The HPA also articulates itself within the overall framework of the ESRS. For this reason, elements of the HPA will be incorporated into the Strategy and the PA's Financing / Development Programme for 2004.

⁶¹ PNA Ministry of Planning: Medium Term Plan, 2004-2005 (Ramallah/Al Bireh, 20 September 2003).

2004 is above US\$ 30 million⁶² (see table below). Sector and geographical data on INGOs is attached as an Annex II.

Budget of International NGOs in the oPt – by sector (partial figures – US\$)			
	No. of NGOs	Budget 2003 ⁶³	Budget 2004 ⁶⁴
Food Security	17	3,320,000	1,850,000
Education	38	1,917,500	2,966,000
Health	33	24,100,000	18,050,000
Water/Sanitation	16	6,750,000	5,565,000
Psycho-Social	14	353,000	240,000
Emergency/Cash/Infra.	52	2,097,000	2,668,000
Total	170	38,537,500	31,339,000

The Red Cross/Crescent movement is represented by the ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS). The latter is the largest emergency health operator in the oPt. The ICRC's 2003 cooperation in the oPt is their second largest worldwide.

In the wake of the Palestinian Authority's fiscal crisis and deteriorating humanitarian situation, the share of emergency and humanitarian programmes of the donor portfolios rose dramatically, often at the expense of longer-term development initiatives. Much of the donor response is being channelled through traditional humanitarian assistance activities but also through emergency job creation and private sector support. Major funding facilities have been created for emergency employment, public health and private sectors by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

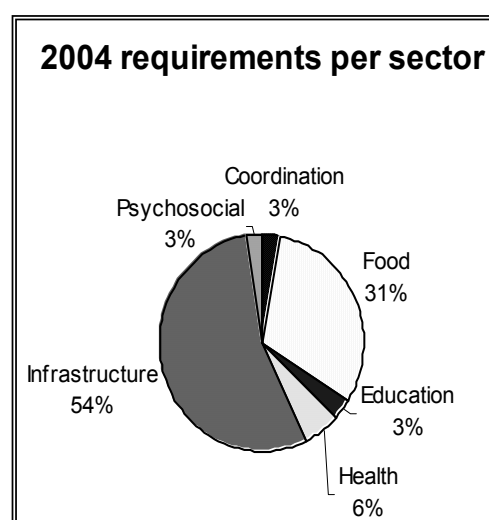
The European Commission (EC) and the European Union's (EU) member states – the largest donors to the oPt – are currently managing a multi-sector emergency assistance portfolio while continuing development and institution-building initiatives. Large-scale institutional, rehabilitation and emergency assistance is also being provided by Norway, Japan and the World Bank through public (PA's Ministries, municipalities and UNDP) and private sectors. The League of Arab States along with the EU and the World Bank continue to provide a massive support to the PA's budget, thus enabling it to pay its civil servants.

The activities proposed by the humanitarian community under this Plan complement the activities of the above actors.

8. RESPONSE PLANS

Under this Plan, humanitarian agencies are seeking US\$ 305,133,153 for 2004 to support the Palestinian people in the oPt and the service providers of the Palestinian Authority in facing the humanitarian emergency. Humanitarian assistance within the framework of the Plan of Action aims to complement relief provided by the Palestinian Authority, donors, international organisations, and NGOs in the following sectors: food security, health, education, psycho-social support, infrastructure, emergency employment and coordination. This year, CARE joined the ten UN agencies participating in the appeal.

The response plans build on productive capacity at the local level and identify ways to ensure that humanitarian relief is linked with longer-term development goals.



⁶² AIDA estimates that it is about at least the double, if CRS and OXFAM are also included

⁶³ Based Upon Information from 19 Organisations (50% of active NGOs that worked in the sectors listed).

⁶⁴ Based Upon Information from 15 Organisations

8.1. FOOD SECURITY

Background

70% of the population of the oPt is food insecure or at risk of becoming so, as a direct result of the continued regime of closures and restrictions on movement which have paralysed the Palestinian economy. Over the course of the last three years unemployment and poverty levels have skyrocketed. A major factor affecting food security in the oPt is lack of income, caused mainly by lack of employment. Unemployment rates remain very high, with about 335,000 unemployed accounted for in the first quarter of 2003, thus leading to a sharp increase in the economic dependency ratio (population divided by the number of employed), from 5.2 during 1999-2000 to around 7 today. The newly unemployed – the “New Poor” – have dramatically increased the humanitarian assistance caseload overwhelming the humanitarian assistance bodies, since the earnings of the employed are insufficient to keep households above the poverty line and dismal deprivation.

The impact of the restrictions on movement of goods and people remains high in various sectors related to food security, impacting agricultural production, transport prices of primary goods (mainly in the West Bank), and consumer prices. Palestinian agricultural production is unable to contribute sufficiently to food availability levels. The closures have created logistical chaos, impeded access to markets and caused extreme transport cost increases, especially in the West Bank. Domestic supply of agricultural products has been severely hampered.

Fishermen in Gaza face exceptionally serious problems, since fishing zones and cumbersome limitations are imposed by the IDF. Vegetable producers have managed the constraints better than most; poultry meat, fish, citrus and banana production has declined the most. Olive production also can be expected to continue to exhibit extreme year-to-year shifts from too little oil to satisfy domestic needs one year and a large excess the next. But even here the consumption requirement is gaining on production and will continue to do so unless a major effort is made to increase productivity, which by now is relatively low.

Numerous assessments during the year attempted to analyse the various constraints facing households in the current crisis. The analysis of the livelihoods and of the coping strategies adopted by households, and the profiles of vulnerable groups, clearly show that the sharp decline in income and employment is the main cause of the deteriorating food security situation. The continuation of the closures policy will impede the ability of vulnerable households to recover, as members accumulate debts, sell remaining productive assets and forgo investment in their health, education and social relations. If the current conditions persist, a sizeable proportion of the population in the oPt will remain food insecure and the number of food insecure will increase in the next 12 to 18 months. About 40% of West Bank and Gaza populations are currently food insecure, and another 30% are under threat of becoming food insecure in the short-term.

Section 3.3 outlines the vulnerable groups and the extent to which their coping mechanisms have eroded. These vulnerable groups cope by cutting spending on health, education and food items; selling the few remaining productive assets, including livestock and land; relying more than ever on credit from shops and water providers; and the non-payment of utility bills. Palestinians now depend more on traditional coping mechanisms: making food at home and exchanging it, rearing animals and planting home gardens.

The current assistance provided to the new poor is too little and sporadic to make a difference, at the time when it is needed the most. The Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) is unable to cope with the growing demand for assistance, and insufficient funding does not allow UNRWA to adequately cover the food needs of refugees. Only Chronic poor (Hardship Social Cases) receive regular support.

Palestinians in vulnerable households are consuming minimal amounts of expensive protein and nutrient-rich foods such as meat, fish, dairy products, eggs and oil. Cereals, pulses, the cheaper vegetables and fruits form the core of their diet - the numbers of meals, the portion size and the frequency by which certain foods are consumed have all been reduced. From the nutritional point

of view, the most recent surveys (PCBS 2002, CARE/USAID 2003⁶⁵, and ACH 2003) do not indicate high levels of acute malnutrition, but rather continuing chronic malnutrition and under nutrition. Prevalence levels of anaemia and micronutrient deficiency remain high, with a sharp decrease in the daily intake of energy, protein, vitamins A and E, iron and zinc since 2002.

The construction of the Wall compounds food insecurity. The lands that are being separated by the Wall are amongst the most fertile and rich in water resources of the West Bank, generating a considerable portion of the agricultural production of the West Bank.

Strategies

The strategy adopted by the UN agencies for the Food Security sector of the Plan in the Palestinian Territory for 2004 can be summarised into three main elements:

- support of livelihoods and enhancement of food security of the vulnerable groups of the Palestinian population;
- prevent a worsening of levels of acute and chronic malnutrition, and address the existing under nutrition problem outlined by the different nutrition assessments; and
- support the capacity of PA institutions to enhance and promote food security and to provide services to vulnerable groups.

Inter-agency coordination will be strengthened between WFP and UNRWA to cover the needs of refugees and non-refugees and to avoid the overlapping of beneficiaries and to enhance the targeting of food aid. UNRWA and WFP will continue to hold regular coordination meetings, and cross-check beneficiary lists.



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The strategy adopts the longer-term development goals of the PA, namely the National Food Security Strategy of the MoA and the long-term strategy of the MoSA. In cooperation with MoSA and MoA, the food security sector of the HPA seeks to provide relief for the rising number of food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable households. As well as providing immediate relief, the sector seeks to support longer-term development goals. For instance, WFP's Food-for-Work (FFW) projects involve land reclamation and terracing, the rehabilitation of rural access roads, rehabilitation of public buildings and food processing. Its Food-for-Training (FFT) Projects equip beneficiaries with new skills in beekeeping, urban agricultural, fishing boat maintenance and food processing thereby developing human capital essential for future economic recovery. In this area, FAO is playing a leading technical role in supporting the planning process for the food security sector as well as supporting the MoA to revitalise small-scale agricultural activities. In doing so, in addition to creating labour intensive employment, agricultural infrastructure is rehabilitated and improved and the productive capacity of local households and the local economy is enhanced.

The strategies of the PA aim to support the food security sector:

- *to rehabilitate and improve the agricultural production infrastructure, improve productivity and raise living standards especially in areas most affected by the crisis;*
- *to provide welfare for different needy categories;*
- *to alleviate poverty, create job opportunities and ensure decent life for poor families;*
- *to enhance productive activity among the poor and promote self-reliance.*

The MoSA aims to fulfil these objectives through the provision of food and cash assistance to Social Hardship Cases and "Emergency Cases", payment of social (health) insurance and payment of education fees to selected households.

⁶⁵ CARE/Johns Hopkins estimates Global Acute Malnutrition (moderate and severe acute malnutrition) respectively at 3.1 % for the West Bank, and 3.9% for Gaza, and Global Chronic Malnutrition: at 9.2% for the West Bank and 12.7% for Gaza

WFP works in close partnership with the MoSA, in particular through the provision of food assistance to Social Hardship Cases, with the MoA on "Food-for-Training" programmes and local purchase of olive oil from poor farmers, and with other NGO and INGO partners.

FAO, in collaboration with donors, supports the MoA in the preparation of a detailed National Food Security Strategy which includes the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping System (FIVIMS) - including nutrition surveillance - to monitor the food security conditions of the population, especially that of vulnerable groups. This will ensure better targeting of interventions aimed at improving food security and facilitate the coordination of emergency and rehabilitation interventions.

In the short-term the MoA is aiming to redress the damage to the agriculture sector with interventions directed at rehabilitation and repair of productive infrastructure and to replace lost assets. Such interventions will at the same time provide short term employment for vulnerable groups. In addition, the MoA assisted by FAO and UNDP-Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP), has drawn up an Agricultural Revitalisation Programme in the framework of its Medium-Term Agricultural Development Plan which seeks to address the principal constraints to improving productivity of agricultural production such as inefficient use and conservation of natural resources.

UNRWA provides direct support of food assistance and income supplement through cash assistance to the refugee population purchases of olive oil and wheat flour locally.

Under the three pillars of food security - availability, access and utilisation - the objectives of the Plan of Action for 2004 in food security are to support and enhance the food security status, and to preserve the few remaining productive assets of the Palestinian refugee and non-refugee population, by improving:

- food availability, through provision of food aid, support to agricultural production and local purchase of Palestinian produce, namely olive oil;
- economic, social and physical access to food, through FFW schemes aimed at the rehabilitation of rural roads, agricultural land, terracing, and employment generation schemes; and free food distribution to the refugee population and to Social Hardship Cases;
- utilisation of food, through targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes, gender-specific interventions, iron fortification of wheat flour.

The preliminary results of the latest CARE/Johns Hopkins/AI Quds nutritional survey indicate that the timely intervention in this sector by the aid community between 2002 and 2003 has prevented acutely malnourished children of summer 2002 from becoming chronically malnourished by summer 2003. The current level of food assistance has kept the acute malnutrition prevalence at a reasonable level despite their deteriorating purchasing power. This activity (targeted Supplementary Programmes) will continue throughout 2004.

Activities

- Full support to refugee and non-refugee Social Hardship Cases will be maintained.
- Special vulnerable groups (Bedouins, fishermen, long-term unemployed, landless farmers) will be given particular attention and support with WFP food aid and targeted FFW and FFT interventions.
- UNRWA and WFP will continue to provide a food safety net for the new poor, respectively amongst the refugee and non-refugee population.
- A limited supplementary feeding programme and an institutional feeding programme will prevent the deterioration of the nutritional status of: (1) malnourished children and their families; (2) disabled people, orphans, elderly and ill living in institutions.
- Local agricultural production will be supported through the local purchase of olive oil (600 MTs by WFP and 750 MTs by UNRWA) from poor farmers in collaboration with the MoA, FFW programmes targeted to food production and processing in the agricultural sector, and the provision of non-food items (NFIs) and seedlings to farmers.

- FAO will support agricultural production with interventions directed at rehabilitation and repair of productive infrastructure and to replace lost assets including the rehabilitation of green houses, wells and irrigation networks, rural roads, agricultural land and terracing. Micro credit to replenish working capital and make inputs available for one production cycle will also be provided. These interventions will also at the same time provide short-term employment for vulnerable groups.
- With the MoA, FAO will establish a Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping System (FIVIMS) - including nutrition surveillance - to monitor the food security conditions of the population, to allow better targeting of interventions aimed at improving food security, and to facilitate the coordination of emergency and rehabilitation interventions.
- In support of the MoA, FAO, (together with WFP and UNRWA), will seek to improve co-ordination amongst the various agencies (international and national) involved in the food security and agricultural sectors.
- To enhance women's participation and empowerment, in the process of food distribution and handling, and in the participation in FFW and FFT programmes.
- WFP will continue to assist 25,000 people, mainly poor farmers, directly affected by the construction of the first phase of the "Separation Wall", at an annual cost of US\$ 2.2 M.
- Greater attention will be put to ensure higher standards of food quality and food safety, and iron supplementation of wheat flour.

Monitoring

Quantitative indicators:

- A system for monitoring quantity and quality of the food aid supply chain is in place;
- A system for monitoring: (A) distribution sites; (B) food aid adequacy, acceptability, and utilisation at household level; (C) impact of food aid on the food security status and livelihoods of targeted beneficiaries, is in place;
- Data on food commodities received at port of entry and at secondary warehouses is available;
- Total quantity of food aid and number of food rations distributed to the overall target population (530,000 non-refugee + 1,000,000 refugee beneficiaries: UNRWA) and to the specific target groups during the year 2004 (12 months) project cycle;
- Agricultural production infrastructure has been rehabilitated in a number of sectors (irrigation, small ruminants, horticulture, and marketing) and contributes to improve and make an increased contribution to domestic food supply.

Qualitative indicators:

- minimum food intake and micronutrient requirements of the target population are met, as per WHO standards;
- household food consumption levels of target population increase, in %;
- sale of assets of the target population decrease, in %;
- household food expenditure of the target population decrease, in %;
- reduction in frequency of negative coping strategies adopted at household level;
- women's empowerment and participation in decision-making positions regarding targeting and distribution of food aid, as well as gender equity in the distribution of food aid rations, participation in FFW/FFT and agricultural rehabilitation programmes, are ensured;
- better targeting and coordination of food security and emergency interventions is facilitated by the National Food Security Strategy and the Food Security Information System.

Monitoring tools:

WFP: VAM (*Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping*); COMPAS (*Commodity Tracking System*) reports; Implementing Partner's reports; Food Aid Monitor's reports at distribution sites; market surveys; Beneficiary Contact Monitoring – 1 to 3% of the beneficiary caseload by type of intervention is visited by WFP Food Monitors; Monitoring of Institutions – each Institution is visited at least every two months; warehouses monitoring; ad hoc impact assessments on FFW and FFT outputs and outcomes; CSI – Coping Strategies Index.

FAO: Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Mapping System (FIVIMS). This will include data on of data on nutritional status, including both primary (survey, interviews) and secondary information, monitoring the food supply situation using the standard FAO methodology and access to food as well as of health and nutrition indicators and of livelihoods.

UNRWA: monitoring tools include: regular visits to hardship cases by social workers and health professionals; ongoing assessments of the social and economic conditions of emergency beneficiaries; and updating our survey on nutritional health of infants and pregnant/nursing mothers. Special attention will be paid to closed areas and those under extended curfew (e.g. Al Mawasi in the southern Gaza Strip).

12-MONTH UN RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (US\$) IN THE FOOD SECTOR		
WFP	Emergency Operation "Food assistance to victims of conflict in the Palestinian Territories"	34,341,000
UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance	53,963,295
FAO	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System	1,650,000
FAO	Support to coordination of food security and agricultural Emergency and rehabilitation interventions	390,000
FAO	Rehabilitation of destroyed and damaged greenhouses	935,000
FAO	Support to backyard vegetable and small stock production targeting the most vulnerable population	355,000
FAO	Rehabilitation and repair of irrigation networks and wells	630,000
CARE	Emergency food security for impoverished women	1,490,000
	TOTAL	93,754,295

8.2 HEALTH

Background

For an overview of health problems, see section 3.1.2. More specific health issues include the risk of the re-emergence of polio, if the immunisation coverage further declines. This threat is highlighted by the detection of a wild polio virus in the sewage system. Single cases or limited outbreaks of some communicable diseases have been reported, such as rabies, shigellosis and brucellosis. Nutritional status assessments, particularly of children, now show deterioration. Mental health is also threatened by the situation of violence and the chronic stress placed on every aspect of daily life. For example, according to a recent study, 59% of children aged 13 – 17 felt their parents could not protect them from danger.⁶⁶

The ongoing conflict results in continuous physical and mental suffering. According to the MoH, more than 10% of the 36,565 Palestinians injured have resulted in permanent disability.



Associated Press

Despite the decline in Palestinians' standard of living, the health situation of the Palestinian population has not yet reached the deepest crisis level. The main reasons for this are the relatively good baseline and health situation of the population before September 2000, the adaptation of health services to mobility constraints with the assistance of the international community, and the extension of health insurance coverage of vulnerable groups. However, strong support from the

⁶⁶ Cairo Arafat and SC US: A Psycho-Social Assessment of Palestinian Children, July 2003.

international community will not prevent the ultimate negative effect on the health status of the whole population over the long run.

The health system continues to deteriorate, and many communities are inadequately covered by essential health services. The present level of donor and agency support allows only for the maintenance of this inadequate level of services. Long-term stress on stretched health services could result in their collapse. Therefore, increased support to the Health Services providers and UN agencies by the international community is crucial to maintain the functioning and coordination of the health system and health care provision. This is the main priority of the emergency effort.

The Wall will have an immediate severe impact on the health situation for the affected inhabitants. Local health services only exist in approximately 40% of the affected villages and towns in the northern area of West Bank (139,900 people) while the access to secondary and tertiary health care is blocked. In the longer-term, the deterioration of the health status of the population due to lack of access to health services will be compounded by other factors such as impoverishment and lack of access to water.

Strategies

The overall aim is to promote health for the Palestinian population through providing support to the capacity of the MoH, and the other health services providers, to deliver essential services and to prevent the health system from further deterioration. The longer-term impact of these projects include a more robust surveillance system, an integrated health policy that addresses the post-emergency as well as emergency context and better coordination between service providers. While maintaining a long-term developmental perspective, the main strategies for the health emergency response will address the short-term humanitarian needs according to the MoH priorities as follows:

- strengthening public health protection in key areas such as communicable diseases, mother and child health, immunisation, RH, safe water, nutrition, mental health and chronic diseases;
- strengthening the health care provision system, including emergency health care, and consolidating sustainable mechanisms used to overcome the lack of access, including the decentralisation of services and mobile clinics;
- strengthening the existing surveillance system, ensure a reliable data base and monitor changes in service delivery, access to services and quality of care;
- advocating and negotiating for secure humanitarian access, and neutrality and protection of health workers, and the operation of services and structures as integral parts of public health provision;
- defining an integrated health policy for preparedness, emergency response and post-emergency, for a coherent health sector development resilient to emergencies, to link relief efforts with national capacities and initiate future health system reform;
- developing a wide public health and human rights-oriented approach to combat the violation of basic rights and to strengthen advocacy measures on the observance of the IHL by the occupying power and other parties;
- strengthening the existing coordination mechanisms of the health sector improving the collaboration between the MoH/other health service providers and the international community, and the links of the UN agencies initiatives with other international institutions and organisations engaged in health issues (e.g. EC, bilateral cooperation, international NGOs, etc).

Activities

- Work to maintain the high immunisation rates achieved in the recent years by ensuring vaccine stock security and vaccine efficacy through an intact and efficient cold chain system, adequate monitoring and evaluation, and efficient and quality reporting.
- Effectively address the emergency and longer-term needs of the population of the oPt in the area of nutrition. The capacity of the Palestinian MoH in policy and planning, management and follow-up on nutrition-related issues should be strengthened, and the nutritional status of children and mothers maintained to prevent increased malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency rates.
- Provide quality RH care, including mother and child health and family planning services. These are to be developed to meet the increased needs of children and mothers through RH training programmes for all cadres of doctors, midwives and nurses and through securing RH commodities. An integrated approach for managing common childhood ailments through capacity building of Primary Health Care (PHC) staff through a variety of training initiatives should be adopted. Promoting and protecting the reproductive health of populations in the context of the restricted access people have to services is a priority.
- Continuing to meet the increasing demand on UNRWA rehabilitation, hospitalisation and consultation services as well as on the other health service providers for conditions related directly and indirectly to the conflict.
- Organising and starting up outreaching Community Mental Health Centres and units for Sheltered Living for vulnerable groups of the population strongly affected and marginalised from the community by the crisis.
- Strengthening the PA's capacity to respond quickly to health emergencies, through the provision of technical assistance for emergency health coordination; supporting the MoH in linking emergency intervention with the national policies and strategies; supplying emergency medical kits; and supplying public health items, selected equipment and supplies. This includes continuing to strengthen health information management through *Health Inforum*, and working to sustain the provision of medical care services to all the population in remote and isolated villages.
- Developing a communication and advocacy strategy for health access of the Palestinian population, in order to raise awareness concerning the health situation in the oPt and to support and communicate priorities to key audiences, notably through the advocacy group on health composed of WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF.
- Addressing public health and environmental threats through promoting partnerships between European and Palestinian cities, which will provide needed expertise and resources to address these problems.
- Providing a neutral forum where key health issues can be presented and discussed with the contribution of professionals and consumers from Palestinian and Israeli governments and NGOs.

12-MONTH UN RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (US\$) IN THE HEALTH SECTOR		
UNICEF	Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI)	3,400,000
UNFPA	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services	2,100,000
UNRWA	Hospitalisation	1,385,984
UNRWA	Post Injury Rehabilitation	1,335,040
CARE	Emergency Medical Assistance to Palestinians	1,250,000
UNICEF	Maintaining Nutritional Status of Children & Women	1,200,000
WHO	Reorganisation of Mental Health Services	1,007,000
UNRWA	Medical Equipment and Supplies	1,361,676
UNFPA	Support to Three Women's Reproductive Health Centres	900,000
WHO	Emergency Response Funds	689,000
UNICEF	Integrated Management of Common Childhood Illnesses	550,000
UNICEF	Training for Maternal and Child Health Care Providers	500,000
WHO	Promote Partnership with European Cities	477,000
WHO	Strengthening Nutrition Management,	428,000
WHO	Monitoring Consequences of the Wall on Health	420,000
WHO	Strengthen Health Information Management	371,000
UNRWA	Mobile Clinics	352,800
WHO	Development of a Communication/Advocacy Strategy	328,600
WHO	Keeping Lines of Communication Open	328,000
UNFPA	Prevention and Management of Reproductive Tract Infections	280,000
UNFPA	Strengthening Reproductive Health for Mobile Populations	200,000
	TOTAL	18,864,100

8.3. PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT

Background

With the occupation of the Palestinian Territory in its third year, closures, curfews, sporadic fighting and targeted military strikes have left a deep and growing psychological impact on Palestinian adults and children (see section 3.2).

Children are considered the vulnerable group most at risk of experiencing the harmful effects of exposure to violence and stress. Recent surveys show that 93% of Palestinian children do not feel safe and believe that they are vulnerable to attack. Almost half of Palestinian children have personally experienced violence in the ongoing conflict or have witnessed violence against an immediate family member. One out of five children (21%) has had to move out of their homes, temporarily or permanently. Studies by Birzeit University have revealed that children most vulnerable to emotional and psychological problems live in refugee camps, are poor and are girls older than five. In addition, children face the threat of landmines and UXOs in areas that had been attacked by the Israeli military.

A Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) study indicates that 80% of parents have noticed changes in their children's behaviour since the beginning of September 2000, including sleeping problems, fear and finding it hard to concentrate. Parents report that children ages 5 - 14 suffer most from psychological problems (Birzeit University). Among the group of younger children (ages 0 - 5) problems such as fear – especially clinging to their parents – anxiety, crying, regression and speech disorders are reportedly most common. However, children aged 6 – 12 years often react to the violence with fear, anxiety, aggression and rebellion. Older children (ages 13 - 18) are more vulnerable than other children to aggression, rebellion, risk-taking behaviour, helplessness, frustration and withdrawal (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Canaan Institute, MoSA). All age groups suffer equally from sleeping problems (MoSA).

The widespread feeling amongst children that their parents can no longer fully meet their needs for care and protection due to stress, economic decline, and the occupation, worsens their psychological suffering. Approximately two-thirds of adults report feeling constantly distressed, leading to depression, anxiety, phobias and psychosomatic problems (Birzeit University). When parents and caregivers are terrified and stressed, they are unable to provide adequate emotional and mental care to their children.

The number of women-headed households has increased as a result of the violence and imprisonment of male family members. Many women are ill-prepared for the formal work force because they have few marketable skills. This problem especially affects women from impoverished and geographically isolated areas. The growing psychological stress on women and men due to changing gender responsibilities as a result of the crisis has taken its psychological toll both on the individual and on the family as a whole.

Palestinian refugees are among the most disadvantaged sectors of the Palestinian population, as they have been suffering from the trauma of displacement since 1948. The present experience of conflict and violence only adds to the psychological scars of the last five decades. Whereas 20% of the Palestinian population requires psycho-social support, the percentage rises to 44.9% in the refugee population, and 53% in the camps population..

Widespread psycho-social distress amongst the Palestinian population is being met with considerably weakened capacities of the government and the civil society to deal with these problems. Severe economic constraints, overstretched public service providers and the lack of free access and exchange of information, and knowledge is pushing the response mechanisms to deal with widespread psychological suffering to their limit.

Strategies

To address the psycho-social needs of children, their families and other vulnerable groups, UN agencies aim to support the PA's efforts to create a system of prevention, detection, psychosomatic recovery and referral of children and adults suffering from psycho-social distress, with existing and trusted local services as the main component of the support system.

Special attention is being paid to the National Psycho-social Code of Conduct that has been developed together with the National Plan of Action Secretariat (NPA) over the last year and which sets the foundation for a standardised approach to psycho-social interventions. UNICEF acts as lead UN agency in this sector. UNFPA focuses on psycho-social activities for women of reproductive age, while UNICEF addresses the needs of children and their families. WHO focuses on emergency-preparedness, empowerment/self-help, and the promotion of social integration of vulnerable groups. UNRWA addresses the psycho-social needs of refugee populations.

UN agencies and the MoH and Social Affairs have collaborated to implement sustainable psycho-social interventions in an organised and standardised manner. In conjunction with the NPA Secretariat, MoSA and the MoH, the psycho-social sector seeks to alleviate the immediate negative impact of conflict such as domestic violence and trauma. Such interventions are vital for bringing about future peace at the household and community levels as well as with Israeli people. In the longer-term, the psycho-social projects will help foster more equal family relations, boost civil society networks and build service-providers' capacity to address psycho-social needs.

The following strategies have been agreed by the NPA and UN agencies:

- prevent psycho-social problems and distress in the refugee and resident population through increased knowledge and understanding of the situation and its effects on women, children, their parents, and other vulnerable groups as well as ways to deal with stress and overcome frustration, fear and anxiety, while maintaining and improving gender dynamics within the family;
- improve screening and detection mechanisms for psycho-social and psychosomatic distress through increasing the capacities of educational, health and social institutions and personnel working with the refugee and resident population;
- improve the quality and availability of support and treatment for individuals and families subject to psycho-social distress (especially economically underprivileged women), with a special focus on school, community and peer-to-peer based counselling techniques alongside strengthened psycho-social services at the PHC level and mental health facilities at district level;

- promote local social networks, income generation, and self-help techniques to empower psycho-socially affected and impaired persons to cope with difficulties and to re-integrate into the community;
- continue to improve policies and coordination at all levels, to create a sustainable system to deliver counselling and treatment services. Strengthen psycho-social policy and coordination through unifying monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the impact of emergency psycho-social assistance. Integrate policies with public and private service providers and ensure appropriate accreditation of mental health workers;
- increase support to RH service providers through improved awareness and skills development in dealing with psycho-social stress resulting from the crisis situation.
- ensure that people with special needs are able to obtain adequate help, especially victims of abuse, elderly, disabled and those suffering from learning disabilities.

Objectives

- To increase psycho-social resilience of the population in the oPt.
- To reduce the negative psychological and psycho-social impact of violence on women, children and their families, and other vulnerable groups.
- To strengthen the capacities of communities and the government to effectively render psycho-social support to those affected by the impact of violence and military confrontation.
- To promote self-help, local networks and empowerment programmes for social re-integration of people psycho-socially affected by the conflict.

Activities

- Train all school counsellors in oPt and develop appropriate materials.
- Train teachers and child friendly schools on psycho-social screening, teaching styles and curricula.
- Expand existing psycho-social programmes in refugee schools and continue in-service training programmes through specialist local NGOs.
- Promote opportunities to express, contain, and diffuse feelings through psycho-social support groups and networks, recreation, and social participation.
- Train parents and primary caregivers through community meetings and workshops to help parents and community leaders to identify and deal with psycho-social problems.
- Strengthen the skills of PHC providers to deal with psycho-social aspects of clients, especially when these issues affect RH.
- Provide training, financial and material support to treatment and rehabilitation clinics.
- Create opportunities for psychological counselling and treatment for all population levels, through increasing the number of psychologists working in the field.
- Train PHC workers to detect and offer adequate support to people with emotional behavioural problems. Increase awareness in the health services about how stress influences women, children and their families, and other vulnerable groups, and how they can reduce behavioural disturbances, including gender-based violence.
- Attach counsellors to UNRWA health clinics and community rehabilitation centres to offer group and individual support. Organise regular workshops to help mothers develop the necessary skills to develop their children's abilities and personalities. In-service training offered to all counsellors will be continued.
- Support social network groups, clubs and associations to implement self-help activities, empowerment, rehabilitation and social re-integration programmes for vulnerable groups affected and incapacitated by the crisis and the violence.

- Implement income-generating activities for women and vulnerable groups psycho-socially affected and impaired by the crisis and the violence.
- Expand peer-to-peer adolescence programme and Youth Hotline services;
- Air regular psycho-social TV spots and increase their utilisation by regional media outlets.
- Strengthen the capacity of the Palestinian MoH in case reporting of mine-related injuries and provide technical support to the counsellors of the Palestinian Ministry of Social Affairs and NGOs to enable them to provide psychosocial support to the injured children and their families.
- Strengthen psycho-social policy and coordination; facilitate regular coordination activities and exchange of information between ministries/partners; provide national and international technical assistance to psycho-social projects.
- Revise the Palestinian Code of Conduct for Psycho-social Interventions.
- Arrange a Psycho-social Conference for all relevant local and international agencies in oPt.

Monitoring

Agencies will monitor the fulfilment of these objectives through a variety of mechanisms. Agencies will assign specialist consultants to work with the Ministries to monitor and evaluate the overall implementation of programmes. In addition, UNICEF has established six zonal offices in Gaza, Rafah, Jenin, Tulkarm, Hebron, and Nablus through which international and national staff will monitor the progress of activities. Other agencies also undertake regular field visits to determine the performance and impact of their projects.

As controversy persists over how to define indicators for psycho-social projects, agencies have not determined specific indicators for all objectives in this sector. This is one of the common activities in 2004.

Targeted Beneficiaries

- 500,000 school aged children.
- 200 health care providers.
- 80,000 women in economically underprivileged areas.
- 200,000 people in vulnerable groups affected by the conflict.
- 1,500,000 refugees, including 250,000 school aged children.

12-MONTH UN RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (US\$) IN THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL SECTOR		
WHO	Promoting Social Integration of Vulnerable Groups	256,000
WHO	Reorganisation of Services for P-social Emergencies	233,000
WHO	Emergency Reintegration through Self-help	204,000
UNRWA	Psycho-Social Interventions (Counselling Programme)	3,671,450
UNICEF	Psycho-social Support to Palestinian Children and Families	1,490,000
UNICEF	Information Management System Case Reporting (Mine Action)	84,000
UNICEF	Support Palestinian Child Detainees	575,000
UNFPA	Upgrading of Reproductive Health Counselling	530,000
UNFPA	Small Business Enterprise and P-social Counselling	240,000
CARE	Psycho-social Assistance to Children through Drama	500,000
	TOTAL	7,783,450

8.4. EDUCATION

Background

The current conflict has deprived thousands of young people of their right to a quality education (CRC Article 28). Children and teachers are prevented from reaching their schools due to closures and other prohibitions on movement. Violence has killed and injured students and teachers, and schools have been destroyed. The trauma resulting from the ongoing fighting restricts students' ability to concentrate and learn. Even preparation of curricula, teacher training, and monitoring by

the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) are inhibited by the bans on travel because teachers and administrators cannot move between cities in the West Bank and Gaza. These difficulties are exacerbated by the increase in the school-age population. Approximately 50,000 new primary school students enter the school system each year, further taxing the already over-burdened classrooms and facilities.

The PA has reported that 498 schools were seriously disrupted because of curfews, sieges, and district closures during the 2002-2003 school year. The PA also noted that since September 2000, 1,289 schools have been closed; rockets and tank shelling have damaged 282 schools in the last three years; nine schools remain closed; and three have been converted into military bases by the IDF.



Palestinian school children waiting for Jabara gate, south of Tulkarm city, to be opened. School children are the only pedestrians permitted to use this gate which is opened twice per day. There are five pedestrian gates in the Wall in Tulkarm governorate.

According to the IDF, there are 47 gates in the completed North-West part of the wall, from Salem, Northern Jenin, to Elkana, Southern Qalqilya.

In the Jerusalem envelope part of the wall currently under construction, there are 4 proposed gates.

Mr. Nir Kafri, photographer in Ha'aretz

The PA estimates the damage to school infrastructure, laboratory equipment, and furniture between 2000 and 2003 at US\$ 5.2 million. UNRWA figures indicate that out of the 1,858 teachers in UNRWA schools in the West Bank, an average 134 teachers were absent on daily basis between September 2002 and March 2003 due to closures and curfews.

The closures, attacks, and other restrictions have undermined the learning environment, frightened students and converted schools into potentially hazardous places. The overall atmosphere of violence and conflict hinders students' ability to concentrate. Subjects such as arts or physical education are no longer offered because lost school days force the teachers to focus only on academic courses or because no classroom space is available. UNRWA data show that the current cycle of violence has significantly reduced pupils' learning and achievements. The percentage of success for Grade 4 mathematics fell from 71.7% in the 2000 - 2001 school year to only 51.9% in 2002 - 2003. Arabic language scores in Grade 6 dropped from 67.2% during 2000 - 2001 to 56% in 2002 - 2003.

These low levels of learning achievement have been most pronounced in Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm and Hebron. These areas, in addition to Gaza, have been most severely affected by closures, attacks, landmines and UXOs and other forms of violence. Consequently, Agencies will prioritise emergency interventions in these areas.

Strategies

As agreed between the MoEHE and UN agencies, an emergency education programme should not merely be a series of stop-gap measures, but rather should have a long-term development perspective. Emergency interventions should include simple initial steps that will ultimately contribute to rebuilding the education system. They should provide alternative learning opportunities for school-age children in unstable regions, using methods that can be easily integrated into a more stable school system once the violence ends.

UN agencies implement this strategy through a variety of emergency programmes that capitalise on their individual comparative advantages. UNICEF implements projects in distance education and teacher training, UNRWA deals with the needs of refugee children, UNESCO focuses on school rehabilitation and providing emergency supplies, and UNFPA addresses psycho-social needs. Each of these Agencies also implements development projects that complement the emergency interventions described in this document. Both development and emergency activities build upon the “Education For All (EFA)” plans and the PA’s “Five-Year Education Response Plan”. Inter-agency coordination is led by UNICEF. All agencies coordinate with NGO partners and official counterparts.

Building on the PA’s ‘Five-Year Education Response Plan’, the education sector’s emergency interventions include initiatives that will contribute to the rebuilding of the education system. For example, it seeks to provide alternative learning opportunities (e.g. distance learning, safe play areas) for school-age children in unstable regions, using methods that can be easily integrated into a more stable school system once the violence ends.

Building on the current coordination systems in the education sector, this sector’s strategies include:

- strengthening the advocacy campaign to ensure a safe and accessible educational environment throughout the school year;
- sustaining the ability of all Palestinian schools to operate daily to the greatest extent possible and to provide qualitative basic education through:
- developing alternative approaches to ensure access to basic education;
- creating a child-friendly teaching and learning environment to ensure the students meet the national criterion set up by the MOEHE;
- providing necessary teaching and learning equipments including minor repairs of educational infrastructure;
- preventing further deterioration of education levels of achievement by formulating and developing compensatory educational activities based on a needs assessment;
- strengthening and expanding psycho-social interventions/activities in most schools;
- developing further information education and communication materials to support mine and UXO risk education activities.

Objectives

The projects in the education sector aim to ensure that:

- all children in the oPt are able to have access to qualitative learning in numeracy and literacy and complete the 2003-2004 school year, meeting the minimum level of learning set by the MoEHE;
- all Palestinian schools are able to function using the national curriculum or other alternative solutions despite difficult circumstances.

Monitoring

Agencies will monitor the fulfilment of these objectives through a variety of mechanisms. First, they will support the MoEHE’s continued efforts to strengthen the Education Management Information System (EMIS) at both national and directorate levels, which should be able to update the database of basic education on regular basis. It should enable the education authority to learn at

the earliest stage of school enrolment and dropout and act accordingly. In addition, UNICEF has established six zonal offices in Gaza, Rafah, Jenin, Tulkarm, Hebron, and Nablus through which international and national staff will monitor the implementation and progress of activities. The information collected from the field will feedback to the central office through telecommunication system already established.

In cooperation with OCHA, UNICEF is currently coordinating CRC-based advocacy efforts in Israel to minimise harm to children exposed to the conflict. In cooperation with key Israeli NGOs, UNICEF supports advocacy strategies to reduce the number of Palestinian children detained in Israeli prisons and detention centres and improve the conditions of those already detained. In 2004 UNICEF will also work with Israeli counterparts to advocate in Israel for the protection of children from harm or injury during clashes and confrontations.

Indicators of the extent to which agencies achieve the objectives include:

- the improvement of learning condition, such as minor repairing of the physical infrastructure and provision of classroom supplies and furniture to facilitate the teaching and learning process in the selected schools of the West Bank and Gaza;
- the development and production and distribution of the learning and teaching materials to the students and teachers, which also includes the materials for Distance/Remedial Education;
- the establishment of the teacher training centre and number of teachers received qualitative training by the centre;
- revision of child-friendly-school criteria and its application in the schools, including the sanitary units for girls;
- the quality of psycho-social activities in the school to train and support counsellors and outside of school among parents;
- the relevance and quality of training on vocational training for refugees;
- the availability of safe learning and playing environment to protect children's rights to learn and play in a sustainable manner;

Activities

- Adapt core learning materials in maths, language, social studies, and science to Interactive Radio Instruction.
- Deliver courses to 200,000 children via radio and taped lessons.
- Provide remedial training for children in refugee camps.
- Train teachers to maximise classroom time and minimise the impact of the violence and closures on children's learning achievement.
- Monitor school attendance and related school activities through newly established UNICEF zonal offices in Gaza, Jenin, Tulkarm, Rafah, and Hebron.
- Implement minor repairs to school infrastructure and provide teaching kits, education materials, and other supplies to 500 schools.
- Revise child-friendly school criteria and train school counsellors, teachers and parents.
- Increase children's opportunities for recreation in Safe Play Zones.
- Conduct two training of trainers workshops followed by four workshops for school counsellors on psycho-social issues.
- Develop and print materials to support counsellors' psycho-social activities for children.
- Utilise television and radio to inform parents and teachers about psycho-social issues amongst schoolchildren.
- Organise after-school community activities in 263 UNRWA schools.
- Organise vocational training for refugees.
- Develop the capacity of school teachers, summer camp leaders and police on mine risk education through training and implement mine risk education in at least 100 summer camps in Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Hebron and in Gaza.

Targeted Beneficiaries

- 250,000 refugee children.
- 310,000 non-refugee children.
- 200 university students.
- 5,000 teachers.
- 500 teachers, summer camp leaders and police will be trained on mine risk education.

12-MONTH UN RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (US\$) IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR		
UNICEF	Distance Education	3,000,000
UNICEF	Reducing the Impact of Conflict on Learning	2,700,000
UNICEF	Mine Risk Education Peer to Peer Education	168,000
UNICEF	Mine Risk Education Summer Camps	171,000
UNESCO	Improvement of Learning Environment in 500 schools	1,000,000
UNRWA	After School Community Activities	856,016
UNRWA	Provision of Remedial Education	471,712
UNRWA	Vocational Training	440,194
UNRWA	Self Learning Materials	426,720
UNFPA	Psycho-social Counselling for Palestinian Students	115,000
	TOTAL	9,348,642

8.5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND EMPLOYMENT

Background

By the last quarter of December 2002, about 60% of the population in the oPt was living below the poverty line of US\$ 2 dollars a day. Over 2002-2003 the worsening economic crisis has seriously impacted household welfare, and many families have endured long periods without work or income.⁶⁷ In the absence of a comprehensive welfare system and social safety nets, the main source of Palestinian household income is derived from work activities, and the employment status of the household head constitutes a key determinant of poverty risk. Employment is crucial for households to provide a minimum level of economic security and impact on poverty levels.⁶⁸

The economy that has been based on a large degree on labour employment in Israel has been hit severely by closure, damage to infrastructure and the deteriorating political situation. Although difficult to calculate accurately, the broad trends show that by the end of 2002, some 92,000 of 128,000 Palestinians had lost their jobs in Israel. The ongoing construction of the Wall in the West Bank is likely to impact on the numbers of clandestine workers in Israel. Within the oPt, 16% of private sector jobs existing before September 2000 has been lost in the West Bank and 33% in Gaza. Dependency ratios stood at 5.8 in West Bank and 8.2 in Gaza at the end of 2002, although there was some restoration in jobs in the last quarter of 2002 with an increase of 19% recorded in the last quarter largely due to seasonal labour.

In a recent study, 45.1% of people surveyed said that they would be willing to work at any wage, and 26.3% of people surveyed said that they had lost their jobs in the last six months. 56.4% said their change of employment situation was because of inability to reach the place of work, while 23.8% said that the change was because the employers could no longer pay their salaries.⁶⁹

According to the World Bank, there has been a 5% drop in real wages, despite the increase in jobs, and the hardest hit in terms of unemployment is the less skilled wage workers. The conjunction of low labour demand and high labour supply is evidently exerting a downward pressure on wages and incomes. The labour market seems to have absorbed the shock of the conflict primarily through the reduction of employment rather than wages, affecting the most vulnerable.

On the other hand, confrontations and implementation of Israeli military security measures and incursions have caused continuous damage to Palestinian infrastructure, buildings and agricultural property. Provisional figures estimate the damage to infrastructure, private buildings, agriculture, PA institutions, social services, cultural heritage, NGOs, vehicles at about US\$ 930 million. The situation is compounded by severe cuts in municipal budgets which impact and levels of services, while most of the infrastructure is deteriorating. There is lack of investment in infrastructure development and maintenance of existing facilities, as municipalities concentrate on priority maintenance and survival issues.

⁶⁷ The Impact of Closure and other Mobility Restrictions on Palestinian Productive Activities": 1 January -30 January 2002, UNSCO; "Twenty Seven Months – Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis", World Bank, May 2003

⁶⁸ "Palestinian Public Perceptions on their Living Conditions", Report V, IUED, SDC, UNDP, UNRWA, WFP, December 2002

⁶⁹ Preliminary results, "Palestinian Public Perceptions on their Living Conditions", Report VI, IUED, SDC, UNDP, UNRWA, WFP, forthcoming

The situation in the water, sanitation and environmental health sector is grim – In the West Bank alone, more than 200,000 people who depend on supplies brought in by water tankers are without adequate water supply for long periods because of curfews and closures. Water prices are soaring, and in addition to problems caused by access, a number of water systems, water pipes, pumps and wells were destroyed by the IDF during Operation defensive shield in 2002 with the reoccupation of Palestinian self-rule areas. Water and sewage lines in the Gaza Strip were similarly destroyed during the reoccupation of Beit Hanoun in May-June 2003. Furthermore a sizeable number of wells and reservoirs in rural areas have been damaged, destroyed or made inaccessible because of violence. A number of the West Bank villages adjacent to Israeli settlements have been and are currently suffering from recurrent closures of main valves of their water networks.

Since September 2000, tens of thousands of Palestinians have seen their homes demolished. Homes belonging to or hosting militants and their families are often targeted. More destruction of homes and property has taken place in areas close to settlements, external borders and army outposts. Demolitions usually occur late at night with victims given little or no warning and unable to retrieve their possessions. The increasing use of explosives has led to alarming amounts of collateral damage. Over 450 houses were destroyed or damaged beyond repair in the Gaza strip during the first six months of 2003.

Strategy

The overall aim of the UN intervention is to offer emergency employment opportunities to the Palestinians in the oPt mostly affected by the crisis, in particular the refugees, while using these resources for vital infrastructure projects. In some cases, the value of the infrastructure to humanitarian needs will be less central. In others cases, eg, the refugee caseload, the vulnerability of the beneficiaries will be the most important criteria.

In accordance with the strategies defined by the PA, in particular the National Strategy for job creation⁷⁰ and the QIIP⁷¹, the main strategies for the “infrastructure and employment” response will address the short-term humanitarian needs as follows:

- provide humanitarian assistance in the form of job creation programmes using labour intensive methods for poor unemployed workers and conferring dignity through work and reducing dependency on direct hand outs, through a combination of temporary and sustainable employment opportunities;
- support the maintenance and reconstruction of damaged vital infrastructure for delivering basic services in the health, education, shelter, water supply, sanitation and road infrastructure sector;
- support the injection of financial resources in circulation in the deteriorating Palestinian fiscal economy, stimulate demand and keeping the domestic private sector active.
- support to the most vulnerable households with a programme of selective cash assistance;
- contribute to the longer-term development goals set by the Palestinian Authority.

UNDP will undertake the following activities, through the Palestinian Authority (for the non-refugee population):

- distribution of water via water tankers to un-served rural areas;
- construction of storm water cisterns in communities without running water;
- improvement of infrastructure for water treatment;
- rehabilitation of sanitary facilities in Palestinian public schools;
- rapid repair and upgrading of water supply, sewage and distribution systems in rural areas of the West Bank to reduce the risk of contamination;
- construction of municipal facilities (including health and community centres) in rural areas of the West Bank;
- construction of connection roads between villages, towns, and cities of the West Bank;
- construction of sports facilities in rural villages of the West Bank;
- rehabilitation of shelters for poor families in the Gaza Strip.

⁷⁰ National Strategy on Job Creation, MoP, January 2003

⁷¹ Presented to the LACC meeting, Ramallah, 28 July 2003

UNDP has identified priority interventions in partnership with the MoE, Ministry of Local Government and Village Councils, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Local Government, Local Village Councils, and Municipalities, Palestinian Water Authority, Ramallah and El Bireh Municipalities, Jerusalem Water Undertaking, and Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees (PARC).

UNRWA will undertake directly the following activities (for the refugee population):

- emergency shelter repair and reconstruction to address the needs of refugees whose homes have been damaged or destroyed as a result of Israeli military activity;
- repairs, maintenance and construction refugee infrastructure across the oPt, including construction of schools and health facilities, maintenance of refugee camp facilities and roadways, rehabilitation of the shelters of the desperately poor;
- direct hire of Palestinians for UNRWA social projects;
- selective cash assistance to ensure that the poorest of the poor are able to meet their most urgent expenses. This intervention will help those who have lost their breadwinner or their homes to purchase items such as additional foodstuffs, clothing, utility expenses or household items, and will complement the critical roles of job creation and food assistance programmes in alleviating poverty.

In accordance with the strategies defined by the PA, in particular the National Strategy for job creation⁷² and the QIIP, the infrastructure and employment sector will develop labour intensive job creation programmes through a combination of temporary and sustainable employment opportunities. In so doing, it will support the maintenance and reconstruction of damaged vital infrastructure for the delivery of water, health, shelter, road, housing, education and other services. Jobs creation in house and road construction is labour intensive projects and uses relatively inexpensive resources mainly from the domestic economy thereby stimulating local demand and keeping the private sector active.

Monitoring

Qualitative and Quantitative indicators:

- Number of projects implemented.
- Number of job opportunities created.
- Number of beneficiaries receiving grants or in kind donations under the selective cash assistance programme.
- Number of poor beneficiaries impacted by creation of employment opportunities.
- Perception of beneficiaries on quality and reach of projects surveyed, through qualitative and quantitative surveys.
- Increase in access and supply of safe drinking water to underserved populations.
- Improved quality of water supplied in areas served by poor quality water.
- Reduction in water borne diseases and contamination in high-risk areas.
- Increased access of households to sanitation networks.

Monitoring tool

- Through direct monitoring and external evaluation of job creation projects.
- Tracking impact qualitatively through the UNDP-MOPIC Palestinian Poverty Assessment Project Phase II.
- Tracking Palestinian perceptions through IUED-SDC, UNDP, UNRWA, WFP commissioned surveys of perceptions on local and international aid for employment generation twice a year.
- Through the direct monitoring and review of cash and in kind assistance programmes by Agency Relief staff.
- Access, supply and prices of water and sanitation services will be monitored through monthly reports of the WASH technical group.

⁷² National Strategy on Job Creation, MoP, January 2003

12-MONTH UN RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (US\$) IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND EMPLOYMENT SECTOR		
UNRWA	Improvements in Refugee Infrastructure	37,954,152
UNRWA	Repair/Reconstruction of Affected Dwellings	31,073,379
UNRWA	Selective Cash and In-kind Assistance	26,212,480
UNDP	Vital Social Infrastructure	25,000,000
UNRWA	Direct Hire for Refugee Assistance	24,064,650
UNDP	Emergency Water Supply and Distribution Networks	20,000,000
UNDP	Shelters for Poor Families in the Gaza Strip	1,500,000
UNRWA	Water and Sanitation in Refugee Camps	995,008
	TOTAL	166,799,669

8.6. COORDINATION

There was widespread support in the 2002 to address the coordination needs of the humanitarian community in the oPt and expand information and humanitarian advocacy. The coordination sector seeks to develop the integrated policy and operational humanitarian coordination at various levels: sector group between UN agencies, governorate, municipal and local. It will advocate for an improvement of the humanitarian situation through the production of reliable and accurate information.

Coordination

According to the 2002 HPA, effective coordination between international humanitarian assistance providers is essential to ensure the efficient targeting of beneficiaries and use of resources. Effective coordination needed to occur at three different and interlocking levels:

- at the district level with local governorates;
- at the operational level in both West Bank and Gaza at the level of agency and sector head;
- and at the policy level between key donors as well as to initiate humanitarian advocacy.

The OCHA oPt presence expanded rapidly in 2003 to respond to these needs and demands of the humanitarian community. Five field offices have been established in the West Bank (Nablus, Qalqilya/Tulkarm, Ramallah, Hebron) and in Gaza to assist governorates and municipalities to link their efforts with the international community. OCHA offices in these areas have initiated coordination groups under the guise of the governor bringing together local administrations and other agencies and NGOs to plan and streamline humanitarian actions.

In Gaza and the West Bank, Operational Coordination Groups (OCGs) have been established. Under the chair of UNRWA, with OCHA in the role of secretariat, these groups have drawn together the key sectors and agencies around strategic and operational issues, notably access. The OCGs has been central in supporting the development of sectoral groups.

At a policy level, the Humanitarian Emergency Policy Group (HEPG) has been formed as a sub-group of the LACC. Under the chair of the EC, OCHA plays the role of co-secretariat. The HEPG draws together the state holding the EU presidency, EC, USAID, UNSCO, World Bank and Norway with the aim of providing a forum of key decision makers to address policy issues in relation to the response to the humanitarian situation and initiate practical responses.

A closer relationship has been built with the NGO community, through a number of mechanisms including the provision of OCHA funding to the umbrella groups of international NGOs – AIDA (Association of International Development Agencies). Regular monthly meetings have taken place with the Palestinian Minister of Planning and agreement has been reached between the Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping sections of the MoP and the Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC) within OCHA.

Information and Advocacy

OCHA has established databases on a range of humanitarian indicators on which it regularly reports and makes public. It has been monitoring the commitments given to the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy, Catherine Bertini by the Government of Israel, on the access of such

essential humanitarian staff and materials such as ambulances and passage of humanitarian organisations. It also collects and disseminates a wide range of other information through email to selected audiences and posting on the Reliefweb website. This includes deaths, injuries, home demolitions, crop and agricultural destruction.

OCHA has also expanded its mapping resources to monitor the path and the humanitarian impact of the separation wall reporting on to the HEPG and making those public. International humanitarian law, particularly the Geneva Conventions will also play a more central role in OCHA's work in the future – both to increase the awareness of IHL throughout the humanitarian community, to be closely linked to advocacy efforts.

Humanitarian advocacy will further develop in the coming year. While a more comprehensive strategy is being developed, a joint inter-agency advocacy plan is envisaged to reach common positions with other agencies on agreed issues, notably access.

In addition, the need for highlighting the situation is undeniable. The causes of the current crisis are political, but their effects are debilitating to the lives of ordinary people caught in the conflict. Humanitarian assistance can play a part by easing some symptoms, but there is a pressing need to advocate for an improvement of the humanitarian situation – based on accurately collected data, facts, international law and agreed standards of behaviour.

The crisis in the oPt has been subject of more reports than perhaps any other crisis. Yet there is little evidence to show that this work has influence on key decision-makers. It is crucial to understand what the demolition of around 80 homes a month means to those who are left homeless, what it means for children to walk around tanks to go to school or to hear shooting nearly every night, or for the Palestinians to have to stand in line for hours to cross checkpoints. Instead, humanitarian discussion tends to occur amongst those who are already directly involved with the situation. And, despite this quantity of information, a lack of understanding of humanitarian issues persists.

The debate on the humanitarian issues should thus be widened through the use of modern tools of communication commonly used elsewhere: video, public presentations, dissemination of information at particular audiences, the funding of strategic organisations that have influence both in Israel and abroad, and more effective coordination of advocacy amongst other organisations around particular issues.

12- MONTH UN RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (US\$) IN THE COORDINATION SECTOR		
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	2,571,564
UNRWA	Emergency Operation Support	5,496,679
	TOTAL	8,068,243

8.7 STAFF SECURITY AND SAFETY

A high level of violence and hostilities has become a fact of life in this region due to the Palestinian and Israeli conflict. The humanitarian agencies and the UN have always been held in high regard in the region and were never thought to be direct targets. The security threats in this region have always been from collateral damages associated with the ongoing conflict. The risk has always been medium to high because of the nature of the security environment. Recent attacks on the UN compound in Baghdad and attacks on humanitarian agencies means that the safety of humanitarian workers can no longer be presumed. Several killings of humanitarian workers in this region last year are a good example of the threat that already exists, even before the latest developments in Iraq.

The pattern of the conflict in the region remains difficult to grasp even to the most experienced. There is no access to factual information to allow more proactive security precautions to be taken by UN and humanitarian staff.

Thus the UN agencies have taken precautions along the Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) in order to mitigate against the threat. These MOSS include areas such as office security, residential security, communications requirements, vehicle equipment and movement restrictions, and general security precautions including fragmentation jackets and helmets.

In view of the unpredictable nature of the security situation the best means of mitigating the threat is a responsive and immediate communication system, that can monitor security developments and coordinate crisis response as needed.

12- MONTH UN RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (US\$) IN THE SECURITY SECTOR		
UNSECOORD	Staff Safety and Security	514,754

9. STRATEGIC MONITORING

To specifically monitor the humanitarian situation, each UN agency, in its specific field according to its mandate, will monitor the indicators described (Indicators of crisis). The monitoring of humanitarian indicators is built-in the projects presented in section 11. In other projects, monitoring will be more general addressing "Monitoring consequences of the Wall on health", "Strengthen health information management", "Food insecurity & Vulnerability Information Mapping Systems".

Monitoring Report

The humanitarian community's monitoring of the HPA in 2003 indicated that the crisis in the oPt continued to be a direct consequence of the closures, curfews and other restrictions on the civilian population. Humanitarian agencies also faced these restrictions, limiting the assistance they provided and jeopardising effective implementation of the humanitarian programmes.

The monitoring the humanitarian situation under conditions of closure poses a considerable challenge. For example, the efforts of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) have been invaluable to the international community through its periodic impact reports, surveys on public perceptions and implementation of the Wall initiative. However, PCBS has at times been unable to collect data vital to statistical monitoring in part due to access constraints. In December 2001, PCBS was accused by the IDF of being involved in terrorist activity and offices were raided, equipment destroyed and documents confiscated.

Given the rapid deterioration of the humanitarian and economic situation from September 2000, additional mechanisms have been set up by local and international organisations to improve monitoring. 2003 witnessed an improvement in the systematic monitoring of the humanitarian situation as the table below indicates.

A systematic monitoring of the Bertini commitments⁷³ began in 2003, on the basis of monitored benchmarks and was published on OCHA's web site. They are a minimum and specific set of humanitarian standards agreed to by the GoI. The Commitments are not a substitute for compliance with IHL as laid down in the Fourth Geneva Convention. The maximum waiting period of 30 minutes for an ambulance at a checkpoint for example, while an improvement on the situation in August 2002, falls short of the intent of international humanitarian legal standards. The Road Map includes similar benchmarks⁷⁴ that will require an even more formal monitoring mechanism once the implementation of the roadmap is resumed.

In 2003, a systematic monitoring of the closures and curfews, published on web site real time graphs and maps on the access situation was put in place by OCHA. Regular UNRWA press releases have also contributed to highlight difficulties encountered in the implementation of humanitarian programmes.

The impact of the erection of new construction on access, with a particular focus on the Separation Wall, in the Northern West Bank and around the Jerusalem 'envelope' was undertaken by OCHA, UNSCO and the World Bank.

⁷³ In August 2002, the Secretary General's Personal Humanitarian Envoy, Ms. Catherine Bertini obtained assurances that the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority would take measures to improve the humanitarian situation.

⁷⁴ "Israel takes measures to improve the humanitarian situation. Israel and Palestinians implement in full all recommendations of the Bertini report to improve humanitarian conditions, lifting curfews and easing restrictions on movement of persons and goods, and allowing full, safe, and unfettered access of international and humanitarian personnel."

FAO and other agencies (notably WFP, UNRWA) are currently assessing the food insecurity levels and are proposing relevant monitoring systems.

Mechanisms for the Monitoring of the Humanitarian Situation

Sector	Monitoring mechanism	Information gathered
Closure and curfew, the Wall	OCHA PCBS World Bank/UNSCO PENGON Task Force on Project Implementation	- Closure and curfew days; Reporting projections on the construction of the Wall. Maps. - Wall monitoring. With help of UNFPA, established a tracking system to monitor the impact of the Wall on migration, displacement and living conditions. - Every 2 months – Reporting on the Socio-economic Impact of Israel's Separation Barrier on Affected West Bank Communities series -Wall reporting - Reps of EU, USAID, UNSCO and World Bank on obstacles posed by closure to project implementation.
Economic conditions	PCBS UNSCO World Bank	- Series on: Impact of Israeli Measures on the Economic Conditions of Palestinian Households; Labour surveys; Consumption data; - Labour market and economic analysis: - Intifada, Closures and Economic Crisis Assessments.
Human development – short and medium term	UNDP Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, UNDP, UNRWA, WFP	- Palestinian Human Development Report: Bi-annual series on monitoring development profiles and trends; Millennium Development Goals Report – Bi-annual series monitoring progress along MDGs for the oPt - Half-yearly series monitoring Palestinian Perceptions of their living conditions: 'Palestinian Public Perceptions of their Living Conditions'
Water	EWOC E-WaSH (Water and Sanitation, Hygiene) Monitoring Project Bertini Commitments (OCHA)	- Environmental health assessments - Supply, access and cost of water to communities, sanitation and health. - Tanker access
Health	WHO UNRWA UNFPA PRCS, UPMRC UNICEF Bertini Commitments (OCHA)	Health Inforum data collection, processing, analysis, publishing and advocacy. Involves public health experts and officials. - Anaemia; Growth retarded children chart; Controlled status of non communicable disease; Infant mortality rates and causes - As Coordinator of the Reproductive Health Thematic Group, conducts regular assessments of needs. Produced GIS maps of reproductive health facilities and services that are regularly updated. - Deaths and injuries, delays at checkpoints - National vaccines / preventable diseases surveillance system - Ambulance access
Vulnerable Groups	UNRWA UNICEF	- Disability: Survey on disabled population in 2003 and causes; Assessment of the Socio economic conditions of the chronic poor by social workers; Trends in socio economic condition of the population most affected by the Intifada - National Youth Survey to assess situation of youth aged 10-24 in the following areas: health, education, labour, socio-economic, recreation & participation
Food and Nutrition	CARE/ANERA/AI Quds/JHU FAO UNICEF Bertini Commitments (OCHA)	- Sentinel Survey: Health Sector bi-weekly reports: Food intake, coping mechanisms. - Rapid Assessment on Nutrition Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System Farmers' access to fields and fishermen access to sea
Education	UNRWA	No. of school days lost.; No. of teachers' absent days; Achievement results in the unified exams; No of Counselling sessions extended to traumatised children and findings.
Shelter	UNRWA	Daily reports on number of refugee and non-refugee homes destroyed, partially destroyed and damaged as a result of Israeli military activity, details of numbers of families/persons made homeless and numbers of refugees eligible for re-housing.

OCHA will hold regular monitoring meetings and update a monitoring matrix on its website. This monitoring will help the humanitarian community to verify the impact of humanitarian activities on beneficiaries and provide a basis for reviews and evaluations of the strategy contained in this Plan.

10. CRITERIA FOR THE PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

While strategies for each sector have been agreed with the PA - the projects included in this plan have been discussed with line Ministries, at technical level, in order to ensure their compliance with the general criteria established in July by the PA Ministry of Planning for "Quick Impact Intervention": i.e. (i) feasibility to be implemented in 2003 (2004 in case of the Plan of Action), (ii) immediate positive impact on ordinary people, (iii) existing tested mechanism for implementation, and (iv) ability to disburse quickly. Projects take also the following programme-specific criteria: they meet a basic humanitarian urgent need, they serve under-represented and disadvantaged groups (as defined in section 3 –CVA- above), and they have (where applicable) a job-creation or job-saving component.

Sector working groups ensured that projects do not stand alone. They clearly relate to strategy and priorities, have realistic and affordable budgets, and their implementation is being monitored to assure that the project is on course. As is described in the strategy, it was considered vital that projects support, through their short-term objectives, the sustainable development actions carried on by the Palestinian Authority.

A list of questions was used as a checklist for each project, including:

- Is the project addressing the problem exposed in humanitarian context?
- Is the project clearly linked to a sector objective?
- Was the project agreed with the corresponding line ministry?
- Does the project address a defined vulnerable group?
- Does the project provider have the competency and capacity?
- Are monitoring mechanisms and indicators in place?
- Is the budget realistic?
- Can it be executed within one year?
- Are the linkages to other assistance programmes identified?

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

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

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
CARE INT			
oPt-04/A06	AGRICULTURE	Emergency food security for impoverished women in rural areas of the West Bank and Gaza	1,490,000
oPt-04/H21	HEALTH	Emergency medical assistance to Palestinians	1,250,000
oPt-04/H31	HEALTH	Psycho-social assistance to children of war through drama theatre	500,000
Sub total for CARE INT			3,240,000
FAO			
oPt-04/A01	AGRICULTURE	Food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping system (FIVIMS)	1,650,000
oPt-04/A05	AGRICULTURE	Rehabilitation and repair of irrigation networks and wells	630,000
oPt-04/A03	AGRICULTURE	Rehabilitation of destroyed and damaged greenhouses	935,000
oPt-04/A04	AGRICULTURE	Support to backyard vegetable and poultry production targeting the most vulnerable population (women and children)	355,000
oPt-04/A02	AGRICULTURE	Support to the coordination of food security and agricultural emergency and rehabilitation interventions	390,000
Sub total for FAO			3,960,000
OCHA			
oPt-04/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy	2,571,564
Sub total for OCHA			2,571,564

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Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNDP/PAPP			
oPt-04/ER/I04	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Emergency humanitarian response for vital social infrastructure in the West Bank	25,000,000
oPt-04/S/NF01	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Shelters for poor families in the Gaza Strip	1,500,000
oPt-04/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Response to the urgent water and environmental health needs of the Palestinian community in the West Bank	20,000,000
Sub total for UNDP/PAPP			46,500,000
UNESCO			
oPt-04/E06	EDUCATION	Improvement of the learning environment in 500 schools in the West Bank and Gaza	1,000,000
Sub total for UNESCO			1,000,000
UNFPA			
oPt-04/E05	EDUCATION	Psycho-social counselling for Palestinian students	115,000
oPt-04/H20	HEALTH	Emergency prevention and management of reproductive tract infections through the PHC system	280,000
oPt-04/H29	HEALTH	Small business enterprise and psycho-social counselling	240,000
oPt-04/H19	HEALTH	Strengthening reproductive health services for marginalised mobile populations	200,000
oPt-04/H17	HEALTH	Strengthening reproductive health services in the oPt by improving reproductive health commodities security and strengthening logistics management	2,100,000
oPt-04/H18	HEALTH	Support to three comprehensive women's reproductive health centers in El-Bureij, Jabalyia and Hebron	900,000
oPt-04/H28	HEALTH	Upgrading of reproductive health counselling in comprehensive women's health centres	530,000
Sub total for UNFPA			4,365,000

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Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNICEF			
oPt-04/E01	EDUCATION	Distance education	3,000,000
oPt-04/E04	EDUCATION	Mine risk education summer camps	171,000
oPt-04/E03	EDUCATION	Peer to peer education utilizing media	168,000
oPt-04/E02	EDUCATION	Reducing the impact of conflict on children's learning	2,700,000
oPt-04/H09	HEALTH	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI)	3,400,000
oPt-04/H24	HEALTH	Information system management - case reporting	84,000
oPt-04/H12	HEALTH	Integrated management of common childhood illnesses	550,000
oPt-04/H10	HEALTH	Maintaining nutritional status of children and women	1,200,000
oPt-04/H22	HEALTH	Psycho-social support to Palestinian children and families	1,490,000
oPt-04/H23	HEALTH	Supporting Palestinian child detainees	575,000
oPt-04/H11	HEALTH	Training for maternal and child health care providers	500,000
Sub total for UNICEF			13,838,000

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Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

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

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNRWA			
oPt-04/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Emergency operation support	5,496,679
oPt-04/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Cash and in kind assistance	26,212,480
oPt-04/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Direct hire	24,064,650
oPt-04/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Maintenance and upgrading of refugee infrastructure	37,954,152
oPt-04/E09	EDUCATION	After school community activities	856,016
oPt-04/E07	EDUCATION	Provision of remedial education	471,712
oPt-04/E10	EDUCATION	Self learning materials	426,720
oPt-04/E08	EDUCATION	Vocational training	440,194
oPt-04/S/NF02	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Emergency repair and reconstruction of affected dwellings	31,073,379
oPt-04/F02	FOOD	Emergency food assistance	53,963,295
oPt-04/H13	HEALTH	Hospitalisation	1,385,984
oPt-04/H15	HEALTH	Medical equipment and supplies	1,361,676
oPt-04/H16	HEALTH	Mobile clinics	352,800
oPt-04/H14	HEALTH	Post injury rehabilitation	1,335,040
oPt-04/H30	HEALTH	Psycho-social interventions (counselling programme)	3,671,450
oPt-04/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and sanitation - environmental health	995,008
Sub total for UNRWA			190,061,235
UNSECOORD			
oPt-04/S01	SECURITY	Security of humanitarian workers	514,754
Sub total for UNSECOORD			514,754

Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2004Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

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

Page 5 of 5

Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
WFP			
oPt-04/F01	FOOD	Emergency Operation 10190.1 - food assistance to victims of conflict in the Palestinian territories	34,341,000
Sub total for WFP			34,341,000
WHO			
oPt-04/H26	HEALTH	Creating local income generating activities for social integration and coping of psychosocially affected vulnerable groups	256,000
oPt-04/H01	HEALTH	Development of a communication and advocacy strategy for health access of the Palestinian population	328,600
oPt-04/H27	HEALTH	Emergency reintegration of psycho-socially affected vulnerable groups through empowerment programmes and self-help activities	204,000
oPt-04/H05	HEALTH	Keeping lines of communication open	328,000
oPt-04/H08	HEALTH	Monitoring consequences of restrictions caused by the separation wall and providing outreaching health services to entrapped communities	420,000
oPt-04/H02	HEALTH	Promote health and social partnership between European and Palestinian cities	477,000
oPt-04/H06	HEALTH	Reorganisation of mental health services in order to cope with mental health emergency needs	1,007,000
oPt-04/H25	HEALTH	Reorganisation of the health services for local psychosocial emergency preparedness and networking	233,000
oPt-04/H04	HEALTH	Strengthening health information management	371,000
oPt-04/H07	HEALTH	Strengthening nutrition management	428,000
oPt-04/H03	HEALTH	Strengthening the PNA in health emergency response	689,000
Sub total for WHO			4,741,600
Grand Total:			305,133,153

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 20 October 2003

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

Page 1 of 4

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
oPt-04/A06	CARE INT	Emergency food security for impoverished women in rural areas of the West Bank and Gaza	1,490,000
oPt-04/A01	FAO	Food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping system (FIVIMS)	1,650,000
oPt-04/A05	FAO	Rehabilitation and repair of irrigation networks and wells	630,000
oPt-04/A03	FAO	Rehabilitation of destroyed and damaged greenhouses	935,000
oPt-04/A04	FAO	Support to backyard vegetable and poultry production targeting the most vulnerable population (women and children)	355,000
oPt-04/A02	FAO	Support to the coordination of food security and agricultural emergency and rehabilitation interventions	390,000
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			5,450,000
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
oPt-04/CSS01	UNRWA	Emergency operation support	5,496,679
oPt-04/CSS02	OCHA	Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy	2,571,564
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			8,068,243
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			
oPt-04/ER/103	UNRWA	Cash and in kind assistance	26,212,480
oPt-04/ER/101	UNRWA	Direct hire	24,064,650
oPt-04/ER/104	UNDP/PAPP	Emergency humanitarian response for vital social infrastructure in the West Bank	25,000,000
oPt-04/ER/102	UNRWA	Maintenance and upgrading of refugee infrastructure	37,954,152
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			113,231,282

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 20 October 2003

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

Page 2 of 4

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
EDUCATION			
oPt-04/E09	UNRWA	After school community activities	856,016
oPt-04/E01	UNICEF	Distance education	3,000,000
oPt-04/E06	UNESCO	Improvement of the learning environment in 500 schools in the West Bank and Gaza	1,000,000
oPt-04/E04	UNICEF	Mine risk education summer camps	171,000
oPt-04/E03	UNICEF	Peer to peer education utilizing media	168,000
oPt-04/E07	UNRWA	Provision of remedial education	471,712
oPt-04/E05	UNFPA	Psycho-social counselling for Palestinian students	115,000
oPt-04/E02	UNICEF	Reducing the impact of conflict on children's learning	2,700,000
oPt-04/E10	UNRWA	Self learning materials	426,720
oPt-04/E08	UNRWA	Vocational training	440,194
Sub total for EDUCATION			9,348,642
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
oPt-04/S/NF02	UNRWA	Emergency repair and reconstruction of affected dwellings	31,073,379
oPt-04/S/NF01	UNDP/PAPP	Shelters for poor families in the Gaza Strip	1,500,000
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			32,573,379
FOOD			
oPt-04/F02	UNRWA	Emergency food assistance	53,963,295
oPt-04/F01	WFP	Emergency Operation 10190.1 - food assistance to victims of conflict in the Palestinian territories	34,341,000
Sub total for FOOD			88,304,295

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 20 October 2003

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

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
oPt-04/H26	WHO	Creating local income generating activities for social integration and coping of psychosocially affected vulnerable groups	256,000
oPt-04/H01	WHO	Development of a communication and advocacy strategy for health access of the Palestinian population	328,600
oPt-04/H21	CARE INT	Emergency medical assistance to Palestinians	1,250,000
oPt-04/H20	UNFPA	Emergency prevention and management of reproductive tract infections through the PHC system	280,000
oPt-04/H27	WHO	Emergency reintegration of psycho-socially affected vulnerable groups through empowerment programmes and self-help activities	204,000
oPt-04/H09	UNICEF	Expanded programme on immunisation (EPI)	3,400,000
oPt-04/H13	UNRWA	Hospitalisation	1,385,984
oPt-04/H24	UNICEF	Information system management - case reporting	84,000
oPt-04/H12	UNICEF	Integrated management of common childhood illnesses	550,000
oPt-04/H05	WHO	Keeping lines of communication open	328,000
oPt-04/H10	UNICEF	Maintaining nutritional status of children and women	1,200,000
oPt-04/H15	UNRWA	Medical equipment and supplies	1,361,676
oPt-04/H16	UNRWA	Mobile clinics	352,800
oPt-04/H08	WHO	Monitoring consequences of restrictions caused by the separation wall and providing outreaching health services to entrapped communities	420,000
oPt-04/H14	UNRWA	Post injury rehabilitation	1,335,040
oPt-04/H02	WHO	Promote health and social partnership between European and Palestinian cities	477,000
oPt-04/H31	CARE INT	Psycho-social assistance to children of war through drama theatre	500,000
oPt-04/H30	UNRWA	Psycho-social interventions (counselling programme)	3,671,450
oPt-04/H22	UNICEF	Psycho-social support to Palestinian children and families	1,490,000
oPt-04/H06	WHO	Reorganisation of mental health services in order to cope with mental health emergency needs	1,007,000
oPt-04/H25	WHO	Reorganisation of the health services for local psychosocial emergency preparedness and networking	233,000
oPt-04/H29	UNFPA	Small business enterprise and psycho-social counselling	240,000

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 20 October 2003

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

Page 4 of 4

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
HEALTH			
oPt-04/H04	WHO	Strengthening health information management	371,000
oPt-04/H07	WHO	Strengthening nutrition management	428,000
oPt-04/H19	UNFPA	Strengthening reproductive health services for marginalised mobile populations	200,000
oPt-04/H17	UNFPA	Strengthening reproductive health services in the oPt by improving reproductive health commodities security and strengthening logistics management	2,100,000
oPt-04/H03	WHO	Strengthening the PNA in health emergency response	689,000
oPt-04/H18	UNFPA	Support to three comprehensive women's reproductive health centers in El-Bureij, Jabalyia and Hebron	900,000
oPt-04/H23	UNICEF	Supporting Palestinian child detainees	575,000
oPt-04/H11	UNICEF	Training for maternal and child health care providers	500,000
oPt-04/H28	UNFPA	Upgrading of reproductive health counselling in comprehensive women's health centres	530,000
Sub total for HEALTH			26,647,550
SECURITY			
oPt-04/S01	UNSECOORD	Security of humanitarian workers	514,754
Sub total for SECURITY			514,754
WATER AND SANITATION			
oPt-04/WS02	UNDP/PAPP	Response to the urgent water and environmental health needs of the Palestinian community in the West Bank	20,000,000
oPt-04/WS01	UNRWA	Water and sanitation - environmental health	995,008
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			20,995,008
Grand Total			305,133,153

PROJECT SUMMARIES
FOOD SECTOR

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME																																																				
Project title:	Emergency Operation "Food assistance to victims of conflict in the Palestinian Territories"																																																				
Project code:	oPt-04/F01																																																				
Sector:	Food																																																				
Themes:	Food Security and Nutrition																																																				
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To assist the vulnerable population groups most affected by the crisis, and to help in preserving the few remaining assets of the most destitute and food insecure households. ▪ Support with food rations and targeted FFW and FFT interventions to special groups, particularly nomadic populations affected by closures and restrictions of movement, who rely solely on livestock (i.e. Bedouins and fishermen in Gaza). ▪ To prevent further deterioration of the nutritional status of malnourished children and their families through a limited supplementary feeding programme, through the provision of food assistance to the disabled people, orphans, elderly and sick persons through social institutions. 																																																				
Targeted Beneficiaries (Total & Type)	<p>A total of 530,000 non-refugees will be targeted, as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Category</th> <th colspan="4">Number of Beneficiaries</th> <th rowspan="2">Feeding days</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Total</th> <th>% of caseload</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hardship Social Cases*</td> <td>73,500</td> <td>76,500</td> <td>150,000</td> <td>28%</td> <td>365</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Poor</td> <td>166,600</td> <td>173,400</td> <td>340,000</td> <td>64%</td> <td>244</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedouin</td> <td>9,800</td> <td>10,200</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>5%</td> <td>244</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fisherman</td> <td>3,400</td> <td>3,600</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>1%</td> <td>244</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Institutional feeding</td> <td>3,400</td> <td>3,600</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>1%</td> <td>365</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supplementary feeding</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>3,500</td> <td>6,000</td> <td>1%</td> <td>365</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>259,200</td> <td>270,800</td> <td>530,000</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Number of Beneficiaries				Feeding days	Female	Male	Total	% of caseload	Hardship Social Cases*	73,500	76,500	150,000	28%	365	New Poor	166,600	173,400	340,000	64%	244	Bedouin	9,800	10,200	20,000	5%	244	Fisherman	3,400	3,600	7,000	1%	244	Institutional feeding	3,400	3,600	7,000	1%	365	Supplementary feeding	2,500	3,500	6,000	1%	365	TOTAL	259,200	270,800	530,000	100%	
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Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees, Catholic Relief Services, <i>Ard El Ihnsan</i>																																																				
Project Duration:	January – December 2004																																																				
Total Project Budgeted:	US\$ 34,341,000																																																				
Funds Requested:	US\$ 34,341,000																																																				

WFP assistance for 530,000 non-refugee population will be under the following broad categories:

Hardship Social Cases: The beneficiary caseload of 150,000 persons (98,000 in Gaza and 52,000 in West Bank) is considered to be the most food insecure category. These are predominantly female-headed households, widows with a large number of children, orphans, elderly and chronically ill. These households lack an able-bodied male breadwinner with limited or no access to income earning opportunities, no productive or disposable assets, and high dependency on WFP rations. This group qualifies for the Ministry of Social Affairs cash allowance but due to irregularity of cash payment beneficiaries are heavily dependent on food assistance. WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs, will continue to support both the registered and non-registered hardship cases, in the absence of alternative funding or support from the welfare system. Included in this category are 30,000 family members of the 6,000 malnourished children receiving Supplementary Feeding.

New Poor: About 340,000 persons are classified as the “New Poor,” (70,000 in Gaza and 270, 000 in the West Bank) will also be supported with food aid. These are households who have lost their income, assets, and livelihoods, and have a limited capacity to earn income and replenish their assets. This category includes farmers who have lost their agricultural produce due to inaccessibility to markets, poor traders whose shops have been destroyed, and daily wage earners who have lost jobs because of restriction of movement. Amongst the unemployed, priority will be given to the landless and the unemployed who have lost their jobs in the West Bank and Gaza, in comparison to those who used to work in Israel. The assumption is that the later category is likely to have higher savings. Bedouins and Fishermen communities also fall under this category.

Bedouins: WFP will assist 20,000 Bedouins, traditionally nomadic community. The Bedouins have lost their livelihood having been denied access to grazing grounds, water points, and markets. Many Bedouins not involved in animal husbandry have lost their jobs in both Israel and the Palestinian Territories. Bedouin women traditionally contribute towards household food security through the sale of handicrafts. However, limited access to raw materials and markets has deprived them of this valuable source of income.

Fishermen: WFP will also assist 1,200 fishermen and their families in the Gaza strip. This group has been denied access to their traditional fishing grounds and also restricted to market their catch. The restrictions imposed by the IDF led the fishermen of Gaza to be aground for intermittent and long periods of time. In some instance, the fisherman had their boats, engines, and fishing nets destroyed, and their main source of income hampered.

Institutional Feeding: WFP will continue to support 7,000 beneficiaries (2,000 in Gaza and 5,000 in West Bank) through its institutional feeding programme in hospitals and health care institutions. The programme is targeted to vulnerable individuals who live permanently or semi-permanently in institutions. Beneficiaries will include pregnant and nursing mothers, infants and young children, orphans, disabled persons, elderly and sick people.

Supplementary Feeding: A supplementary feeding programmed (wet feeding) will continue for 6,000 (5,000 in Gaza and 1,000 in West Bank) malnourished children through the provision of a nutritional supplement prepared with Wheat Soya Blend, and complemented with High Energy Biscuits (HEB).

Implementing partners are the Palestinian MoSA, the MoA, CRS, PARC, Ard-EI-Ihnsan (a local branch of Terre Des Hommes, a Swiss NGO). CRS and PARC carry out emergency FFW schemes, including land rehabilitation, terracing, rehabilitation of rural access roads and urban infrastructure in the rural West Bank.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Emergency Food Assistance
Project Code:	oPt-04/F02
Sector:	Food
Themes:	Food Security
Objective:	To supplement the income capacity and food security of mainly refugee households affected by the current crisis,
Targeted Beneficiaries:	228,500 families throughout the oPt
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA social workers in both fields will work with the PA Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP and other relevant partners to identify families most in need of food assistance. UNRWA will also coordinate with service providers to avoid duplication of assistance.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 53,963,295

Project Description

The collapse of the economies in the oPt has resulted in a dramatic loss of income at the household level, with most families now unable to afford basic commodities. Under its emergency appeal, UNRWA has expanded its food distribution programme; whereas before the Intifada distribution was limited to Special Hardship Cases (approximately 115,000 persons in both fields), the Agency now distributes regular parcels to over 1,100,000 persons.

Throughout 2004, UNRWA intends to reach 100,500 families in the West Bank with a food package once every quarter, and in Gaza 128,000 families every 45 days. In the West Bank a standard food package, consisting of basic food items, will be established for a household of two – three persons; larger households will receive multiples of the standard package. In the Gaza Strip, families receive single parcels, the composition of which depends on the family size. The package will ensure a nutritional level of calories and protein at an average of under 70% of the calorific requirements. The food aid will target affected refugee households – those who have lost their income or their source of income and those whose incomes have been severely disrupted. In addition, a limited number of non-refugee affected households living in locations with a high refugee concentration will be assisted.

Distribution is carried out by UNRWA distribution teams and through existing administrative, logistics and finance structures. Distribution lists are always verified with the local community to ensure that the eligibility criteria being met. Continuous coordination with other assistance providers helps prevent duplication of efforts.

In the West Bank the Agency plans to offer locally produced olive oil as a way of providing an income to farmers in the territory who, because of closures and restrictions on movement, have been unable to market the olive oil they produce, many for the third year in a row.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
West Bank	18,695,720 (incl. Programme Support Costs + VAT)
Gaza	35,267,575 (incl. Programme Support Costs)
Total	53,963,295

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS)
Project Code:	oPt-04/A01
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Food security and Nutrition
Objective:	Establishment of a food insecurity and vulnerability information mapping system to monitor and provide up to date information on food security and nutrition conditions which in turn will lead to improved targeting, strategy and policy making and coordination of interventions for vulnerable groups
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Food insecure population
Implementing Partners:	PA MoA, Inter-Ministerial Working Group on National Food Security Strategy, other sector stakeholders
Project Duration:	December 2003 - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,950,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,650,000

Project Summary

Recent field observations and interagency missions concluded that although food security, health and nutrition-related information were being collected by a number of different agencies and organisations, the current coverage of information collection and analytical systems is not sufficient. In turn, up to date information and data are not readily available for planning programming and coordination of food security related interventions. There is therefore a need for the establishment of a holistic information system that would facilitate the better use of this information for improving food security and nutrition policy and decision makers.

The aim of this project is to establish a FIVIMS that will assist National authorities in identifying those households and groups who are most nutritionally vulnerable, food insecure and in need, monitor trends and make this information more readily available to decision-makers in an effective manner so that policies, programmes and interventions are appropriately targeted and designed to improve food security, nutritional well-being and livelihoods also in the short-term. This is to be achieved by reviewing available data, identifying data needs through conducting a user needs survey, reaching a common understanding amongst all stakeholders of the major food security and nutrition problems and trends, and providing inputs and recommendations for improving food security and nutritional status.

The project will build capacity of national and international institutions in the collection of data on nutritional status, including both primary (survey, interviews) and secondary information. This will include monitoring the food supply situation using the standard FAO methodology and access to food as well as of health and nutrition indicators and of livelihoods. An important part of this will be the development and adoption of a set of guiding principles and practices, standards and systems for collecting, analysing, interpreting and disseminating this information as well as a framework for using this information for project targeting, design and implementation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Technical assistance	520,000
Surveys and system development	580,000
Institutional capacity building and training	150,000
Equipment	300,000
General and direct operating costs	100,000
Total	1,650,000

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Support to the Coordination of Food Security, and Agricultural Emergency and Rehabilitation Interventions
Project Code:	oPt-04/A02
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Support, Coordination
Objective:	To support coordination and enhance the overall coherence of agricultural and food security related interventions.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Food insecure population and those at risk of becoming food insecure
Implementing Partners:	FAO in cooperation with the PA Ministry of Agriculture and Inter Ministerial Working Group on Food Security, NGO's and other sector stakeholders
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 390,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 390,000

Project Summary

In many countries, FAO, as per its mandated responsibilities and field of competence, has taken on a coordination and lead function in food security issues. FAO expertise seeks to compliment the existing technical coordination arrangements and to provide specific advice to those responsible for policy and strategy setting, as well as coordinating actions that address emergency agricultural needs.

Since October 2002, at the request of the Palestinian Authority FAO has strengthened its activities for the development and expansion of agriculture and food security assistance in the WBGS. The posting of an FAO Programme Coordinator has resulted in more coherent and harmonised approach amongst the sector stakeholders in terms of understanding the concepts of food security, participation in the strategy planning process and information sharing on individual agency activities and programmes. In the area of agricultural revitalisation, FAO has been instrumental in supporting the MoA in preparing an agricultural revitalisation programme, which has been distributed to donors and other technical agencies for detailed comments. Throughout this period, FAO has been working in close collaboration with UNDP-PAPP⁷⁵.

In support of a coordinated planning process, a food security and nutrition assessment, was undertaken to provide policy and decision-makers with clear and technically factual information on the state of food insecurity in the WBGS, as well as providing decision-making data for the creation of a PA National Food Security Strategy, donor information to underpin funding decisions for food aid requests, targeting criteria for aid agencies to reach the vulnerable groups (together with a definition of who is vulnerable, where they are and why they are vulnerable) as well as baseline data around which other food security initiatives can be coordinated and take place.

FAO wishes to sustain its presence in the WBGS in order to provide continued technical support and coordination to the agriculture sector. It is believed that FAO has the capacity to assist the PA and its partners in the efforts to arrive at a comprehensive food security strategy. To this end, FAO is seeking donor support to fund and maintain the presence of a Programme Coordinator and national technical expertise in the WBGS as well as the supporting equipment in order to maintain a functioning independent office.

The FAO Coordination Unit will be responsible for the following:

- development of agriculture sector/food security strategy setting for the WBGS, within the framework of the overall humanitarian assistance efforts;
- provision of technical advice and backstopping, and strengthening of the coordination process for agriculture recovery and food security;
- in depth assessments of the emergency and rehabilitation needs in agriculture;
- information-sharing on agriculture, food and nutrition and sustain advocacy on agriculture requirements.

⁷⁵ Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Programme Coordination (International and National)	250,000
General Operating Expenditures	140,000
Total	390,000

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Rehabilitation of Destroyed and Damaged Greenhouses
Project Code:	oPt-04/A03
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Support to agricultural production and income generation
Objective:	Increased food production (vegetables)
Targeted Beneficiaries:	2,000 families or 12,000 beneficiaries (6 persons per family) throughout the oPt including 6,000 children and 2,000 women.
Implementing Partners:	PA Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 935,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 935,000

Project Summary

It is estimated by the MoA that 80% of vegetables in West Bank and Gaza (including tomatoes, squash, green peppers and cucumbers, as well as broad beans, okra and peas) are grown under greenhouses under both rain-fed and irrigated conditions.

The crisis has resulted in the damage of a large number of greenhouse facilities throughout WBGS and prevented many greenhouse producers from providing adequate care to their crops due to limited or delayed access to inputs. This has disrupted the normal production cycle and led to severe losses either in the field or during the harvesting periods. The result is that many farmers have lost their productive assets and income and have depleted their working capital and are thus unable to continue with their activities.

Given the importance of this method of cultivation and the nutritional importance of the crops that are grown, it has been considered by both the MoA and FAO that this is an area, which given the current circumstances, requires immediate technical and material support.

The project aims therefore to support about 1,000 greenhouse vegetable farmers to continue with their farming activities. The project will provide equipment and materials to rehabilitate greenhouses, and make seeds, seedlings, fertilizer and pesticides available for one cycle of production. This, in turn, will provide beneficiaries with an income, improved supply in vegetables for markets and household consumption and generate employment opportunities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Equipment and materials for greenhouses	540,000
Seeds, seedlings	150,000
Fertilizer and pesticides	120,000
Other essential agricultural inputs	100,000
General and direct operating costs	25,000
Total	935,000

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Support to Backyard Vegetable and Smallstock Production Targeting the Most Vulnerable Population (Chronic poor, female headed households, disabled)
Project Code:	oPt-04/A04
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Support to backyard vegetable and smallstock production
Objective:	To enable vulnerable rural and urban dwellers to improve their household food security and nutrition
Targeted Beneficiaries:	1,000 families or 6,000 beneficiaries (6 persons per family) throughout the oPt, including 1,500 children and 1,500 women
Implementing Partners:	PA Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 355,000

Project Summary

The current situation has resulted in widespread unemployment and corresponding lack of income and has therefore directly increased poverty levels amongst the most vulnerable parts of the population. As a consequence, many people do not have the means to procure or cover the costs of their minimum food requirements.

This quick impact intervention is designed to address food security at household level with a focus on the most vulnerable groups (i.e the chronic poor), particularly female-headed households, households with disabled members, small households without resources etc. The project will assist the vulnerable groups to improve their nutritional and health status through their own food production activities. Production in excess of beneficiaries' needs could be sold, thus generating a modest cash income for some of their other urgent needs. This is an underlying feature of the Agricultural Revitalisation Programme (prepared by the MoA and FAO).

Project beneficiaries, will be identified together with the relevant Palestinian ministries, the communities themselves and other agencies operational in the selected areas.

Inputs to be provided will include: vegetable seeds/seedlings and fertilisers; poultry (layers and broilers, as well as feed and associated veterinary services) ewes and goats for household milk. The MoA, with FAO's support, shall provide intensive training and extension services, as needed.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Inputs, equipment and animals	315,000
General and direct operating costs (including NGOs)	25,000
National consultants extension	15,000
Total	355,000

Appealing Agency:	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Rehabilitation and Repair of Irrigation Networks and Wells
Project Code:	oPt-04/A05
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Food production
Objective:	Ensure water supply in productive areas to increase food production especially vegetables and fruit
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Farmers and farming families in areas (Northern West Bank and Gaza) where irrigation networks and well have been destroyed or damaged
Implementing Partners:	PA Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 630,000

Project Summary

Irrigated farming is the most productive sector of Palestinian agriculture and contributes approximately 50% of the local agricultural production. Since late 2000, a large number of wells and irrigation networks have been destroyed or damaged in the WBGS. Over the last three years, farmers have not only experienced the loss or damage of their most productive assets but also had to cope with the depletion of their working capital, as well as rising transport costs for produce and inputs.

This has adversely affected agriculture, food production and income and employment of numerous households in areas of intensive agricultural production. The MoA has placed a high priority on assistance to this sub-sector in its programme of emergency agricultural activities.

The project will support MoA in the assessment of damaged irrigation infrastructure and provide the equipment for the rehabilitation and repair of wells and irrigation networks as well as funding for civil works and local labour. The project would generate approximately 6,000 person days of work in the target areas.

FAO will also provide the technical expertise for improved and sustainable water resources management. To restart agricultural production activities in the areas of intervention it is proposed to provide a one off distribution of agricultural inputs to the project beneficiaries.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Equipment	400,000
Works (local contractors and local labour)	110,000
Agricultural inputs	90,000
General and direct operating expenses	30,000
Total	630,000

Appealing Agency:	CARE International
Project Title:	Emergency Food Security for Impoverished Women in Rural Areas of the West Bank and Gaza
Project Code:	oPt-04/A06
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Gender, Income generation, Nutrition
Objective:	To improve the livelihood of women and their families in rural areas in the West Bank and Gaza or the coming two years through improving access to food and income generating activities.
Targeted Beneficiaries: (total # & description)	Total number of direct beneficiaries 6000 people living in rural areas in the West Bank and Gaza Children: approx. 3,000 Women: 1,000
Implementing Partners:	Applied Research Institute in Jerusalem (ARIJ), Agriculture Engineers cooperative (AEC)
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 4,500,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,490,000

Project Description:

The numbers of households living in poverty as a result of the movement restrictions imposed on Palestinians to access economic opportunities has increased dramatically during this crisis. Many families are unable to secure sufficient amounts of daily food intake on sustainable basis leading to an increase in the number of malnourished children as proved by the CARE Nutrition Survey.

The project will identify impoverished families and provide agricultural inputs such as sheep, bee-hives, plants, seeds and seedlings together with training on food processing and improving water availability on the household level.

The selection of beneficiaries will be conducted in close cooperation with the different stakeholders in the targeted villages. This will be achieved through establishment of a gender balanced committees on the community level that will involve community members, local authorities including representatives of the MoA and MoSA and other stakeholders. With facilitation from the project staff the committee will develop a set of criteria for selection of potential beneficiaries from the project that will later on be verified through household visits by the project staff to finalise the lists and identify the final recipients of assistance.

Throughout the implementation of the project activities a close cooperation and coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture will be essential in order to prevent duplication of effort and to better use the available resources. Together with other projects, this project will contribute to the reduction of the humanitarian imperative of the Palestinians through improving their food intake and nutrition status as well as their access to water and household income generating activities.

Financial Summary

The project is estimated to cost approximately US\$ 1.5 million that will be mainly used to acquire the agricultural inputs and other activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Grey water treatment units	290,000
Cisterns	360,000
Livestock	450,000
Plants and seedlings	70,000
Training	80,000
Project Support	240,000
Total	1,490,000

HEALTH SECTOR

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Development of a Communication and Advocacy strategy for Health Access of the Palestinian Population
Project Code:	oPt-04/H01
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Human rights
Objective:	To develop advocacy work in order to promote the right to health and unconditional access to health services in the oPt and to seek support from media, donors and public opinion.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	MoH, oPt population
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Health
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 328,600

Project Summary

The Communication and Advocacy project proposes to develop advocacy work in order to promote the right to health. More specifically, the project will effectively and proactively raise awareness on the health situation in the oPt, and support and communicate strategic priorities to key audiences concerning the deterioration of the humanitarian situation and health access related problems. Media, donors and public opinion will be specifically addressed.

Activities

- Developing an advocacy work in order to increase public awareness of the deteriorated humanitarian situation in the oPt.
- As a joint effort with other UN agencies and through the development of a joint work plan, promoting periodical activities and per agency responsibilities, key milestones, monitoring activities and an evaluation mechanism.
- Establishing a priority media list, creating a media network and developing means of information such as press releases, information material, web sites, newsletter, feature stories, health bulletin for health community, etc.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget items	US\$
Communication assistance	106,000
Equipment	53,000
Information products development	106,000
Workshops	31,800
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	31,800
Total	328,600

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Promote Health and Social Partnership between European and Palestinian Cities
Project Code:	oPt-04/H02
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Community services
Objective:	The project addresses the severe health and social needs of the local population through the development of bilateral partnerships
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Palestinian population
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Health Palestinian Municipalities Association of Palestinian Local Authorities
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 477,000

Project Summary:

The project addresses the severe health and social needs of the Palestinian population.

The objectives of the project are to promote health and social interventions according to the specific needs of the local population while contributing to ending the isolation that the population is currently facing. This is to be carried out through the strengthening a network of twin cities between European and Palestinian municipalities. The activity costs will be shared with the European municipalities.

The areas of intervention are:

- social exclusion, focusing on vulnerable groups
- public health, including environmental issues
- health services, in particular Primary Health Care services

Activities

- Upgrading health and social services.
- Supporting the MoH in linking local interventions with the national policies and strategies.
- Providing technical assistance, facilitating relationships between municipalities and supporting exchange activities.
- Coordinating the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of each project.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget items	US\$
Training and exchange activities	53,000
Upgrading health and social services	371,000
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	53,000
Total	477,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Strengthening the PNA in Health Emergency Response
Project Code:	oPt-04/H03
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Emergency response funds
Objective:	To strengthen the PNA in health emergency in order to be able to provide a quick response according to the health needs of the population.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Ministry of Health, oPt population
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Health
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 689,000

Project Summary

The project addresses the need to improve the coordination and the supply system of the health sector.

The objective of the project is to improve the coordination activities in the health sector, at central and district levels, through linking the health needs of the Palestinian population with the available resources. The support to the existing emergency coordination structure will be integrated with the development of the Health sector coordination mechanisms, namely the Core Group on Health and the Sector Work Group. The coordination efforts will be focused on facilitating a transfer of knowledge to help strengthen capacity within the MoH.

The capacity of the MoH to respond to emergency situations is often limited by the lack of adequate coordination and supply management. This project will provide targeted back-up support to the MoH and will help coordinate, together with other health-related agencies, technical advice on procurement and distribution of medical and public health supplies and on filling gaps with the provision of selected health items.

Activities

- Providing technical assistance for emergency health coordination.
- Supporting the MoH in linking the emergency intervention with the national policies and strategies.
- Supplying emergency medical kits.
- Supplying public health items, selected equipment and supplies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Health coordination and policy	100,000
Training	106,000
Emergency medical kits	318,000
Public health items	106,000
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	59,000
Total	689,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Strengthening Health Information Management
Project Code:	oPt-04/H04
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Health Information
Objective:	To strengthen health information management, especially linked with the emergency response
Target Beneficiaries:	MoH and other health services providers, Population of the oPt
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Health
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 371,000

Project Summary

To strengthen the MoH and health providers by collecting and sharing accurate detailed and up-to date information about the health situation and emergency response. This will be done through *Health Inforum* by using different tools including a dynamic web portal, a bi-weekly newsletter, health coordination meetings, workshops and relationship building.

Activities

- Building a comprehensive web site
- Continuing the development of a contact database and regional contact sheets
- Continuing the development of physical & electronic maps of health care facilities in the West Bank & Gaza.
- Producing a bi-weekly newsletter
- Continuing the development of an alert mechanism for urgent medical supply needs
- Supporting the emergency health coordination meetings
- Producing activities overviews and workshops
- Developing the network of external partners for technical support.
- Developing new key tools and standards.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Technical assistance	159,000
Training	53,000
Equipment and material	106,000
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	53,000
Total	371,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Keeping Lines of Communication Open
Project Code:	oPt-04/H05
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Peace building promotion
Objective:	To provide a neutral but highly stimulating forum under WHO umbrella where to present and discuss key health issues with the contribution of professionals and consumers from Palestinian and Israeli governmental and NGOs.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Health professionals
Implementing Partners:	Medical associations, health NGOs
Project Duration:	January 2004 -December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 328,000

Project Summary

Through a joint newsletter, training and coordinating activities for the health sector, the objective of this project is to keep lines of communication open, create platforms for dialogue and take advantages of all opportunities to advocate for open discussion and cooperation between Palestinian and Israeli health professionals, NGOs and health institutions.

Activities

- Producing a newsletter on health issues.
- Developing training/research activities.
- Setting up a coordinating body on key health issues (e.g. access, nutrition, psychological trauma, communicable diseases, etc.) between professionals from both sides.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Newsletter	100,000
Training	98,000
Workshops, meetings	100,000
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	30,000
Total	328,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Reorganisation of Mental Health Services in order to cope with mental health emergency needs
Project Code:	oPt-04/H06
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Mental Health
Objectives:	To organise and implement three outreaching Community Mental Health centres and five units for sheltered living
Targeted Beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MoH ▪ Health Service Providers ▪ Vulnerable groups ▪ Population at risk and affected by the crisis
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Health
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,007,000

Project Summary

The current crisis, and the associated violence and extreme pressures on every aspect of daily life, have an enormous mental impact on the population, and especially on mentally vulnerable persons. The segregation of the Mental Health Services and the stigmatisation of persons with mental illnesses have increased during the crisis. Furthermore, the poor conditions and obsolete treatment methods found within the Mental Health system violate human rights. Lack of social support leads to a situation where the mentally vulnerable become trapped in a dead-end situation without proper care, social contacts or opportunities to be reintegrated into the community. Another result of the crisis is that the mental health staff has become increasingly isolated and need training and reorientation. Due to all of the above, improvements to the Mental Health system are urgently needed to stop further deterioration of the services and to combat a situation which confines the vulnerable to obsolete forms of care.

The project contains a rapid implementation and start-up of Community Based Services, Sheltered Housing and Social Reintegration of mentally vulnerable people, in cooperation with the social authorities and the local civil society.

Activities

- Set up three community mental health centres.
- Set up five units for Supported Housing.
- Training for mental health staff in community mental health techniques, social skills and rehabilitation.
- Reorganising the local mental health services and institutional services.
- Distributing essential supplies and equipment for the services.
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the project.
- Sharing information of the implementation with other health services, agencies and NGOs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
3 community mental health centres	318,000
5 Units for sheltered / Supported housing	265,000
Training and reorganisation of community services	180,200
Training and reorganisation of institutional services	63,600
Supplies and equipment	74,200
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	106,000
TOTAL	1,007,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Strengthening Nutrition Management
Project Code:	oPt-04/H07
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Nutrition
Objective:	To effectively address the emergency and longer term needs of the population of the oPt in the area of nutrition, by strengthening the capacity of the Palestinian Ministry of Health in policy and planning, management and follow-up on nutrition related issues.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Palestinian population and especially vulnerable groups (women and children).
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Health
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 428,000

Project Summary

The project addresses the needs of the Palestinian population concerning nutrition.

The main objective is to provide technical assistance to the Palestinian Ministry of Health in areas related to nutrition and to strengthen the coordination of the interventions on nutrition in the oPt through a close support and coordination with the Ministry of Health and specific bodies such as: the Nutrition Department, the IMCI and the Food and Nutrition Council.

Activities

- Assisting the MoH in the development and implementation of scientifically updated and context-appropriate policies and guidelines on food and nutrition, agreed at the national level and formally endorsed by the main stakeholders.
- Assisting the MoH in the development of a comprehensive nutrition training plan, based on identified needs/contents for different levels of health professionals.
- Strengthening the nutritional surveillance system in order to render it: sound, unified and appropriate to the context, including recommendations for implementation.
- Supporting the IMCI in training activities, providing the necessary equipment and giving recommendations regarding its implementation phase.
- Strengthening coordination through other mechanisms in place (National Nutrition Council, Nutritional Committee, Health Inforum) and the inter-sectoral collaboration among sectors relevant to food and nutrition issues

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget items	US\$
Technical assistance	215,000
Training	105,000
Support to coordination	10,000
Equipment	55,000
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	43,000
Total	428,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Monitoring Consequences of Restrictions Caused by the Separation Wall and Providing Outreaching Health Services to Entrapped Communities
Project Code:	oPt-04/H08
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Emergency response funds/ Emergency response for communities affected by the Wall
Objective:	To monitor the health consequences caused by the separation wall and to assist the MoH to implement outreaching health services and psycho-social support for the affected population.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Ministry of Health Affected population in the West Bank (210,000 inhabitants)
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Health
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 420,000

Project Summary

The Israeli Government is building a 190 km long Separation Wall along the border of and inside the West Bank. The Wall will have a severe impact on 67 villages, towns and cities and restrict and entrap 2,9% of the land (161,700 donoms) and 210,000 inhabitants (ref B'Tselem: Behind the Barrier). Local health services exist – according to *Healthinforum* data - in approximately 40% of the affected villages and towns in the northern area of West Bank (139,900 people) while the access to secondary and tertiary health care is blocked. The project will monitor the changes in the health situation and the access to health services. The project will also monitor psychosocial and mental health components.

The project will support the MoH in creating outreaching health and psychosocial services and programmes for the affected and entrapped populations. The project will participate in the organisation of the outreach services, involving PHC, and the training of the staff in identifying needs, screening for vulnerable individuals, treating and referring people with health or psychosocial needs related to the restrictions or other health needs that cannot be handled locally. The project will also provide medical equipment, supplies and transportation means and emergency health kits when needed.

Activities

- Set up a monitoring and surveillance system for the affected areas.
- Implement outreach health and psychosocial programmes.
- Capacity building.
- Equipment and supplies (including emergency health kits).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Implementing and start up of monitoring system	120,000
Training	77,000
Emergency medical kits	55,000
Equipment and other supplies	130,000
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	38,000
Total	420,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
Project Code:	oPt-04/H09
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Child Health Services
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To sustain high immunisation coverage rates with 7 basic antigens for children under 15 months old and for first grade school entrants. ▪ To sustain a Polio- and Neonatal Tetanus- free status through implementing supplementary immunisation campaigns in the West Bank and Gaza
Targeted Beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 450,000 children under 15 months ▪ 300,000 under-five children ▪ 100,000 first grade students
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Health, UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,400,000

Project Summary

The high immunisation rates achieved in recent years are in danger of dropping to alarmingly low levels due to the closures, curfews and related violence in the oPt. The Territory has been Polio-free since 1984 and Neonatal Tetanus has been eliminated. UNRWA reported that in the first quarter of 2001, immunisation for refugee children fell by 16%, but that intensive activities in the second quarter of the year helped raise coverage levels to pre-Intifada levels of over 95%. However, in 2003, routine child immunisation activities and provision of tetanus toxin to mothers were once again interrupted by the conflict. The constraints caused by closures and curfews could only be overcome through technical and logistical assistance provided to the MoH.

In 2003, UNICEF and MoH trained over 300 people, including 126 health staff in hard-to-reach areas in theoretical and practical aspects of EPI. In addition, an Injection Safety Assessment was completed and a Vaccine Efficacy Survey is planned for later this year. The Health Information System that records vaccine usage and other information is now operational.

In 2004, UNICEF will continue to focus on vaccine stock security and ensuring vaccine efficacy through an intact and efficient cold chain system. Adequate monitoring, evaluation and efficient and quality reporting are of prime importance in protecting not only the Palestinian children, but also in reducing the risk of spread of infectious diseases to children in all neighbouring countries. Implementation of supplementary immunisation activities is critical to ensure an adequate level of immunity in the risk prone districts. UNICEF's strategies will focus on upgrading the capacity of the Palestinian Health Authority and the Palestinian health care system to implement a solid National Immunisation Programme in the oPt.

In providing assistance to the NIP, UNICEF will work closely with UNRWA – covering the refugee population. UNICEF will continue coordination with UNRWA to make sure there is an exchange of information with regard to vaccination coverage of target population in the oPt. In the same time will continue the tripartite partnership with MoH and UNRWA in improvement and unification of the information system for the immunisation service delivery.

UNICEF's newly established zonal offices will be essential in ensuring the continuation of immunisation services by facilitating on-site logistics and communication. Zonal offices have been established in the most vulnerable locations of the West Bank and Gaza (Jenin, Nablus, Hebron, Tul Karem and Rafah), allowing UNICEF to continue work despite regular curfews and closures.

Activities

- Procure vaccines and vaccination-related items to complement the national immunisation schedule currently underway.
- Upgrade the Cold Chain system at the central and peripheral level providing refrigerators, freezers, and vaccine carriers, including sets of spare parts and dual power cold chain equipment.

- Build the capacity of health care providers. This will include the continuation of training for health personnel on the EPI (for those not trained in 2003) and the implementation of new training sessions on 1/injection safety issues and 2/ data collection and information system for immunisation service delivery.
- Implement Supplementary Polio Immunisation Activities in hard to reach areas of West Bank and Gaza, reaching approximately 60,000 children.
- Strengthen the Management Information System.
- Implement the Injection Safety Plan of Action.
- Monitor and evaluate activities through the newly established zonal offices and national-level reviews.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Procurement of vaccines	3,500,000
Upgrading cold chain system	250,000
Logistic support to routine immunisation	250,000
Training of new recruited MoH staff and on-job training	75,000
Supplementary Immunisation Activities (NIDs, Sub-NIDs, Catch up Campaigns)	75,000
Monitoring and evaluation of EPI Programme	250,000
Injection safety plan of action	140,000
Programme support costs – direct	360,000
Indirect programme support costs	500,000
Total Project Budget	5,400,000
Funds received to date	2,000,000
Funds Requested	3,400,000

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Maintaining Nutritional Status of Children and Women
Project Code:	oPt-04/H10
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Nutrition
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To support prevention and early detection of malnutrition among children. ▪ To support prevention of micro-nutrient deficiencies. ▪ To support promotion of breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 600,000 children under-five ▪ 300,000 reproductive age women
Implementing Partners:	MoH, UNRWA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,200,000

Project Summary

The worsening economic situation in the oPt threatens to damage the nutritional status of children and their mothers. Studies by the PCBS reported that 63.8% of mothers have experienced difficulty in obtaining food since the beginning of the Intifada. Of those families who faced difficulties in obtaining food, 85.4% reported that these difficulties were due to closures and siege and 37.8% reported that the difficulties were due to curfew. In addition, 54.4% reported that the difficulties were due to loss of income (PCBS). In addition to the lower quantity of food being provided, lower income levels mean that parents are unable to provide a balanced food basket that is high in micronutrients; 71.5%, 67.5% and 56.9% of mothers reported reductions in the respective amounts of fruits, meat and milk products consumed monthly.

In order to counter the impact of the economic deterioration and consequent malnutrition, UNICEF and the national authorities plan a range of actions aimed at maintaining the nutritional status of children and mothers. Strategies will stress building the capacity of the health care provision system and raising community awareness of the importance of breastfeeding and timely introduction of complementary and supplementary food. In addition the project will raise awareness of appropriate affordable food, and introduce methods of combating micronutrient (Iron, Iodine and Vitamin A) deficiencies.

Activities

- Conduct a massive awareness raising campaign to promote breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding, affordable nutritious food, supplementation and universal consumption of iodised salt.
- Train 1,000 PHC providers on growth monitoring and nutrition related actions.
- Expand utilisation of iodised salt on the national level and conduct a national survey on utilisation of iodised salt.
- Support evaluation and implementation of food/flour fortification with appropriate premix; Provide technical assistance to establish food fortification in oPt and provide one year supply of the fortification premix.
- Strengthen Iron and Folic Acid supplementation programmes for children and women through the PHC centres.
- Monitor project activities through UNICEF's newly created zonal offices and through the existing surveillance system.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Awareness raising campaign	250,000
Training of health care providers (growth monitoring, early detection and management of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies)	100,000
Monitoring salt iodisation and implementing national survey on households consumption of iodised salt	100,000
Food/Flour fortification with Iron and other premix material	150,000
Iron Syrup/Folic Acid tablets supplementation	500,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs	100,000
Total	1,200,000

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Training for Maternal and Child Health Care Providers
Project Code:	oPt-04/H11
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Maternal and Child Health
Objective:	To upgrade the capacity of Maternal and Child Health personnel to provide quality MCH services at 75 centres.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	75 MCH centres serving 180,000 people and staffed by 600 doctors, midwives and nurses of the MCH staff
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Health, UNRWA, NGOs
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 500,000

Project Summary

The closures, curfews, and violence have blocked outlying MCH facilities from tying their services into the national health care network. MCH staff is forced to deal with a range of complicated health issues and manage their clinics with little outside supervision or assistance because patients cannot reach referral care and supervisors from the Ministry of Health cannot access clinics in the Occupied Territory.

This project aims to increase the capacity of health care workers to deal with common childhood illnesses, growth monitoring, and other nutrition issues without constant oversight from national authorities. It focuses on prevention of illnesses so that the impact of the lack of access to referral care is minimised. Early detection of any disorder related to maternal and child health services will allow for more appropriate management, timely referral (when access is possible) and constant follow up. The activities will be carried out in close collaboration with UNFPA.

Strategies will include building the capacity of the maternal and child health care provision system through training and providing equipment. The project will also strengthen management systems so that the lack of administrative oversight from the national level is less of a burden on local MCH facilities.

The newly established UNICEF zonal offices will facilitate the implementation of the project. Zonal offices have been established in the most vulnerable locations of the West Bank and Gaza (Jenin, Nablus, Hebron, Tul Karem and Rafah), allowing UNICEF to continue work despite regular curfews and closures. The zonal offices will help ensure the quality and continuity of the MCH programme at the district level.

Activities:

- Training programmes for all MCH cadres of doctors, midwives and nurses on management of common childhood illnesses (at national level), and prevention of micro-nutrient deficiencies; Target of training will be health personnel in areas not yet included in IMCI implementation.
- Upgrading of MCH centres with basic medical equipment and supplies e.g growth monitoring equipment, consumables, basic diagnostic equipment.
- Support the MoH in strengthening the management of MCH centres.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Training of PHC cadres (doctors, nurses and midwives)	75,000
Provision of basic equipment and supplies to 75 MCH centres	300,000
Support in management and in developing MCH guidelines and protocols	75,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs	50,000
Total	500,000

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Integrated Management of Common Childhood Illnesses
Project Code:	oPt-04/H12
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Child Health
Objective:	To build national capacity in Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), thereby mitigating the impact of the closures and other access restrictions.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	500 doctors and nurses and village health workers in the PHC setting of the MoH, UNRWA, NGOs and Private Sector
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Health, UNRWA, NGOs and Physicians Syndicate
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 550,000

Project Summary

IMCI presents an innovative avenue around the obstacles posed by the closures, curfews, and other restrictions imposed on the oPt. At present, people in need of health care are unable to reach specialists because of mobility restrictions, and health care providers are often unable to reach their clinics. Because IMCI focuses on managing common childhood ailments, it allows a single trained staff member to provide comprehensive child health care.

In 2004, UNICEF will build on considerable progress made in introducing IMCI to oPt during 2003. Before the end of this year, UNICEF and MoH will have trained 45 district level staff as trainers. They will then train an additional 170 health providers in Hebron, Jenin and three districts of Gaza by December 2003. These activities are built on a foundation laid when UNICEF sponsored six MoH staff to attend training on IMCI in Syria, as well as two MoH staff who attended IMCI events in Tunis.

Strategies in 2004 will include building the capacity of PHC staff in IMCI by training an additional 500 doctors, nurses, and village health workers. Awareness raising, counselling and parental advice on home management of childhood illnesses will also be stressed.

Activities

- Train MCH cadres of doctors, midwives and nurses on IMCI in the pilot districts.
- Upgrade PHC centres with basic equipment to facilitate implementation of IMCI, basic equipment and consumables including IMCI starter kits and limited quantities on drugs for providing first dose of medication before referring to hospital.
- Support community based interventions for IMCI, including assessment and training for the key family care practices in support of IMCI interventions. Preparation of IEC materials with simple messages on reinforcing positive key family practices in order to improve care at family level and modify health care seeking behaviour.

As far as possible, project, activities will be managed and monitored by UNICEF's newly created zonal offices. Zonal offices have recently been established in the most vulnerable locations of the West Bank and Gaza (Jenin, Nablus, Hebron, Tul Karem and Rafah). This new structure enables UNICEF to ensure continuity and quality of programmes to vulnerable groups of women and children despite regular curfews and closures. Zonal offices will provide technical, logistical and administrative support to the IMCI activities in each district.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Training of PHC cadres (doctors, nurses and VHVs)	150,000
Provision of basic equipment and supplies to 100 PHC centres/village health rooms	300,000
Support implementing the community education component of IMCI	50,000
Indirect Programme Support Costs	50,000
Total	550,000

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Hospitalisation
Project Code:	oPt-04/H13
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Hospitalisation expenses
Objective:	Provide refugees with partial coverage of hospital expenses
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Intifada casualties, social hardship cases, premature babies in need of further extension in the neonatal unit, chronically ill patients in need of further stay at hospitals as well as patients who could not reach contracted hospitals.
Implementing Partner:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,385,984

Project Description

UNRWA has contractual agreements with hospitals in the West Bank to ensure that refugees are provided with the necessary secondary and tertiary health care. Refugees residing in the northern West Bank are able to receive services at Ittihad and St. Luke's Hospitals in Nablus; those living in the south at Al Ahli Hospital in Hebron and Holy Family and Caritas Hospitals in Bethlehem, while in the central West Bank, refugees are referred to the Palestinian Red Crescent in Ramallah and Augusta Victoria and Makassed Hospitals in Jerusalem. Due to the strict curfews and sieges imposed on the cities and villages of the West Bank, refugees in need of care are often unable to reach the contracted hospitals. Consequently, refugees need to call on the services of local private hospitals, which are accessible to them.

Under this intervention, UNRWA requires funds to extend existing contracts with private hospitals in Jenin, Nablus and Ramallah to assist patients who are deprived of the normal contracted services due to the severe restrictions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
West Bank (only)	US\$
Budget hospitalisation	1,237,486
Programme Support Costs 12%	148,498
Total	1,385,984

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Post injury rehabilitation
Project Code:	oPt-04/H14
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Health, shelter
Objective:	To provide prosthetic devices and wheelchairs for persons injured during the Intifada. Renovation of shelters belonging to injured persons
Targeted Population:	Affected refugees in Gaza Strip and West Bank and some non-refugees
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,335,040

Project Description

UNRWA will provide assistance to enable newly disabled refugees to regain their mobility and reintegrate into society. UNRWA will also provide care to relieve the burden placed on family members. Increasing numbers of families who might have, in the past, been able to provide for the needs of a disabled family member can now no longer afford to do so. Many could not now meet the cost of hearing aids, physical or vocational therapy.

The assistance will take the form of physical rehabilitation, counselling, vocational rehabilitation, prosthetic devices and modification to homes, including toilets, bathrooms, kitchens, entrances and floor plans.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
Gaza	300,000
West Bank	892,000
Programme Support Costs	143,040
Total	1,335,040

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Medical equipment and supplies
Project Code:	oPt-04/H15
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Health
Objective:	To meet the increasing demand for medical care at its health centres in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, the Agency will purchase additional quantities of medical supplies, including drugs, first aid supplies, equipment, physiotherapy accessories and supplies.
Targeted Population:	Refugees in Gaza Strip and West Bank
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,361,676

Project Description

With 51 PHCs, UNRWA is the second largest health provider in the Gaza Strip and West Bank after the Palestinian Authority. Significant increases in the rate of outpatient medical consultations (61% in Gaza and 36% in the West Bank) and active family files have been observed since the eruption of the Intifada. Many refugees who used to seek medical care at private clinics or from other health care providers have turned to UNRWA for primary health care services due to the increasing economic hardship and/or problems of mobility and access. The Agency needs additional supplies of essential medicines and equipment to help it meet this demand.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
West Bank	
Medical supplies 1 year	339,534
VAT	49,334
Gaza	
Medical supplies 1 year	832,200
Programme Support Costs	140,608
Total	1,361,676

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Mobile Clinics
Project Code:	oPt-04/H16
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Health
Objective:	Provide 700,000 refugees and non refugees in the West Bank with medical care and treatment
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Refugees and non refugees residing in remote villages under strict siege or curfews who lack minimum medical care services and medicines
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 352,800

Project Description

The current context of curfews, sieges and reoccupation of territories has divided the West Bank into numerous isolated areas. As a result refugees and non-refugees alike are denied accessibility to medical care facilities. This situation obliged UNRWA to establish five mobile teams each composed of a Medical Officer, Practical Nurse, Clerk, Asst. Pharmacist and Driver to provide medical care and medicines. The teams are located in Nablus, Jerusalem and Hebron Areas. Provision of vehicles was covered under earlier appeals but the Agency is seeking Appeal funds to cover ongoing staffing costs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
West Bank	US\$
Mobile Clinics	315,000
Programme Support Costs 12%	37,800
Total	352,800

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Strengthening RH Services in the oPt by Improving Reproductive Health Commodities Security and Strengthening Logistics Management
Project Code:	oPt-04/H17
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Assessment of commodity needs (disposables/supplies); securing commodities; establishing logistics system; training; guidelines and forms.
Objective:	Contribute to the decrease in morbidity and mortality among women and their children by ensuring access to essential RH Commodities at any time through a comprehensive logistics management system.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Women of reproductive age; young infants; key reproductive health care providers MoH, UNRWA, PNGOs
Implementing Partners:	UNFPA in coordination and cooperation with MoH, UNRWA and NGOs
Project Duration:	December 2003 - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,100,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,100,000

One of the most pernicious implications of the occupation has been a major increase in unemployment and a loss of income that can be allocated to the health care system. The impact of this has been to severely impair the capacity of the Palestinian Ministry of Health to procure and maintain stocks of commodities for reproductive health, including basic obstetric delivery equipment and contraceptives. Thus at any given moment many parts of the country are lacking essential reproductive health supplies. The situation has been made more complicated by the lack of staff trained in logistics management, including forecasting needs, procurement, warehousing and distribution. In some parts of the country the health system is thus not capable of good planning and management and there may be some wastage of commodities. The need to address this deficiency and ensure cost-efficiency as well as the capacity to meet the needs of clients has become increasingly urgent in light of a possible deterioration in the situation. Unless this issue is taken up quickly and comprehensively there could be continued breakdowns in regularity of supply and potential duplication and wastage of supply initiatives.

Project Description

Over the course of 2004 UNFPA and the MoH will assess the current commodity situation, identify problems such as forecasting and planning, procurement and warehousing, management and distribution. They will ensure supplies and train staff so that a comprehensive and well managed logistics system can be in place by the end of 2004. Guidelines will be prepared and a reporting system will be set up between all main health facilities, regional centres and central level.

Financial Summary

US\$ 2,100,000. Is being sought to:

- ensure essential and basic RH commodities (disposables and supplies) for a period of 8-12 months; and
- organise training and creation of a comprehensive logistics management system with guidelines, monitoring and forecasting, and reporting capacity.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Establishment of logistics system for RH	100,000
Procurement and distribution of RH commodities	2,000,000
Total	2,100,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Support to Three Comprehensive Women's Reproductive Health Centres in El-Bureij, Jabalyia and Hebron
Project Code:	oPt-04/H18
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Holistic clinical, psychosocial and legal assistance to women in reproductive health, including family planning
Objective:	To improve the reproductive health status of underprivileged women in El-Bureij, Jabalyia and Hebron areas.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	# of women total for three areas: 80,000 Women, most of reproductive age, and their families
Implementing Partners:	AIDOS, Red Crescent Society for the Gaza Strip, Culture and Free Thought Association and the Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association
Project Duration:	Two years
Funds Requested:	US\$ 900,000

Throughout the period of occupation a number of centres have been able to continue functioning and provide reproductive health care and support to women. Some of those centres have gradually become increasingly able to provide comprehensive care and to constitute critical foci of health and social development to women in need. Three centres stand out in this regard, namely El-Bureij, Jabalyia and Hebron and the HPA must take into account their proven track record and their continued need for support if they are to continue serving refugee women. They provide a sound model of organisation and service delivery.

Project Description

Women, particularly those heading households, and children and the elderly are extremely vulnerable due to increased social responsibilities as a result of loss of male family members. The inability of women and their family members to reach health facilities has directly resulted in maternal and infant deaths in some cases and has considerably increased reproductive health risks. Programmes that were providing legal, health and social services to Palestinian women have been suspended, often with infrastructure destroyed. This already vulnerable population has become increasingly displaced and otherwise affected by the results of military hostilities. Vulnerability is compounded by soaring unemployment and poverty rates. Thus, their health and well-being are becoming issues for increased concern.

In response, three model women's centres, supported by UNFPA in the Jabalyia and El Bureij refugee camps in Gaza and Hebron in the West Bank have continued their provision of essential clinical RH services for women in these areas. The centres also provide psycho-social counselling and support to traumatised women and their families; a critical concern under the prevailing political crisis.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Service delivery	430,000
Reproductive health commodities	70,000
Equipment	50,000
Rehabilitation of health facilities	150,000
Awareness	50,000
Outreach	50,000
Project Support	100,000
Total	900,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services for Marginalised Mobile Populations
Project Code:	oPt-04/H19
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Training; supervision and monitoring; provision of essential reproductive health commodities; awareness raising on reproductive health issues and rights
Objective:	To meet the reproductive health needs of especially difficult to reach mobile groups, and strengthen management of RH service delivery while improving awareness of RH.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Women in reproductive age with special emphasis on the Bedouin women
Implementing Partners:	Islah Charitable Society- Jericho; International Centre for Migration and Health (ICMH)
Project Duration:	December 2003 - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 200,000

The occupation has caused everyone to be adversely affected in terms of access to services and overall health status. As a result, however, some groups that have been traditionally difficult to reach have become even more excluded from the health development process and their reproductive health has been especially neglected. Bedouin populations are one of those groups. This has become especially serious as there is little up-to-date information on their condition at this time. For human rights as well as health reasons, reaching the Bedouin population must thus be given high priority and steps must be taken to support the development and delivery of services especially tailored to their culture and reproductive health needs.

Project Description

Over the course of 2004 the project will improve the health status of the Bedouin community by making reproductive health services available and accessible using innovative out-reach techniques. These services will include family planning, early detection of most common types of cancers, early detection and treatment of RTIs/ STIs. It will also include upgrading knowledge and skills of health providers on the newly integrated services. The project will also include rehabilitation of service delivery points, furnishing and equipping SDPs and improving reporting. Periodic assessments will be undertaken of needs and factors affecting service delivery.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Training of providers	70,000
Rehabilitation of clinics	40,000
RH Commodities	30,000
Project support	30,000
Transportation	5,000
IEC materials	10,000
Medical consultation fees	15,000
Total	200,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Emergency Prevention and Management of Reproductive Tract Infections through the PHC System
Project Code:	oPt-04/H20
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Rapid assessment of situation; rapid training of primary health care providers; development of diagnosis and treatment guidelines; public education; reporting
Objective:	To improve reproductive health by rapidly addressing the sexually transmitted infections needs and creating an emergency capacity within the health care system
Targeted Beneficiaries:	All sexually active people, but especially young people; PHC personnel working; Palestinian health care system
Implementing partners	MoH; ICMH; selected NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 280,000

Experience elsewhere in the world indicates that emergency situations such as the one that Palestinians are now going through are highly disruptive of family life and community structure. They also tend to create major changes in the ways in which people see reproductive and sexual health and how they behave. Chronic exposure to highly stressful situations and the unpredictability of schooling, work, family life, displacement, loss of place and status call for new coping skills. The need for emotional support in these settings also takes on a different imperative and new patterns of human sexuality have been observed everywhere where people are confronted with these conditions. The implications for reproductive tract infections (RTIs) are many and it would be highly unusual if the incidence of STIs/ RTIs has not increased dramatically in the oPt. Because of cultural and health service impediments, it is possible that many infections are being ignored or not being adequately treated. The consequence of this could be further and rapid spread of infections, and increase in complications, such as infertility, reproductive dysfunction and chronic pain. Although there is little information on the HIV/AIDS situation, the presence of some types of RTIs can lend itself to easier HIV transmission if one of the partners is already affected. Addressing this issue from a preventative and management perspective calls for urgent attention.

Project Description

During the course of 2004 UNFPA and its partners will make a rapid assessment of the RTI situation, giving special reference to high-risk age-groups and people in high-risk situations, and the ways in which the problem is or is not being addressed. This will be followed by the formulation of PHC guidelines on the diagnosis, management, referral and reporting of RTIs and the development of a public education programme adapted to the cultural pre-requisites of the population. Building on this, an emergency training programme will be put in place to train at least 200 PHC staff in diagnosis, management, referral and reporting.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Rapid assessment of GTI situation and response	60,000
Development of guidelines and training materials	40,000
Training of 200 PHC personnel	70,000
Organisation of surveillance and reporting	50,000
Project support	60,000
Total	280,000

Appealing Agency:	CARE INTERNATIONAL
Project Title:	Emergency Medical Assistance to Palestinians
Project Code:	oPt-04/H21
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Gender, Safe motherhood, Nutrition
Objective:	To maintain the well-being of Palestinians threatened by violence and economic and social dislocation associated with the conflict by sustaining and strengthening the healthcare system in the West Bank and Gaza.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Total number of direct beneficiaries 24,000 people living in urban and rural areas in the West Bank and Gaza Children: 50% Women: 50%
Implementing Partners:	Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees, John Hopkins University
Project Duration	The project will run for 12 months
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 10,000,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,250,000

Project Description

The escalation of violence since the outbreak of the current crisis has increased the burdens of an already fatigued health system that was inherited by the PA from the Israeli Civil administration. The increased number of injured in the Intifada and the inability of large number of the population to have regular access to health services has led to manifestation of many cases from regular to urgent and emergency cases, also to the increase of chronic diseases and increase in mortalities.

The project will aim at providing needed equipment, medical pharmaceuticals and disposables to the MoH and Health NGOs. Special focus will be given to supporting organisations that provides rehabilitative medicine services. In addition the project will build the capacity of health professionals to respond to emergency cases. Attention will be provided to community health workers training whom, given the closures and movement restriction became the first responders in secluded rural areas.

The project has been approved the Deputy Minister of Health and fits well with the HPA since the long terms impact would be to reduce the negative affects of the current crisis on the Palestinian population and prevent further deterioration of the health status of Palestinians as a direct result.

The project has four intervention strategies:

Procurement of Essential Medicines, Medical Disposables and Other Medical Supplies

The project will provide support to the MoH to fulfil part of its urgently needed pharmaceuticals from its essential drug list; also will provide 60 NGO clinics with pharmaceutical and medical disposable kits over the period of 12 months. CARE will use its existing logistical system for delivering medicine and kits.

Provision of Rehabilitative / Emergency Care Services

The project will provide ten local organisations working mainly in the rehabilitative medicine field will financial and capacity building support to be able to respond to the increase demand on their services as a direct result from the Intifada. The support will extend far beyond the financial assistance to include technical training and institutional strengthening activities.

Emergency Care Training

The purpose of this component is to improve the quality of emergency medical and nursing care in the West Bank and Gaza – not only through the training of doctors and nurses at both hospital and clinic level, but also through the development of a sustainable educational programme to be integrated in the current medical education system. The latter will be achieved by developing both the facilities and personnel needed to conduct ongoing educational programmes.

Health Information and Surveillance

The purpose of the activity is to strengthen the MOH capacity to capture, analyse, disseminate, and act upon critical health information. This will be done by maintaining the ongoing food security and nutritional indicator surveillance (FSANS), as well as by strengthening the MoH sentinel surveillance system.

Financial Summary

The project is estimated to cost approximately US\$ 1.25 million that will be mainly used to cover the cost of the following:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Procurement of medicines, medical disposables and other medical supplies	430,000
Provision of rehabilitative /emergency care services	330,000
Emergency care training	150,000
Health information and surveillance	50,000
Project support	290,000
Total	1,250,000

PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Psychosocial Support to Palestinian Children and Families
Project Code:	oPt-04/H22
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Psychosocial, Children/Youth, Community Services
Objective:	To prevent distress amongst children affected by the conflict and heal psychosocial wounds, with a focus on re-integration into family routine and social groups.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	500,000 school-aged children in the West Bank and Gaza
Implementing Partners:	Ministries of Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, international and local NGOs.
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,490,000

Project Summary

The project aims to prevent children from being exposed to violence, support the early identification of psychosocial distress amongst school-aged children, and facilitate rehabilitative healing processes. These strategies will be implemented through schools and family groups, a community-based peer-to-peer recovery and rehabilitation approach, broad-based awareness campaigns, and recreational activities. The activities target children in the most seriously affected occupied areas. They will be monitored through UNICEF's newly-created zonal offices.

StrategiesPrevention

Cultivating a positive climate in schools and families will serve as a key strategy to prevent children from being exposed to violence and from developing severe symptoms of psychosocial distress and trauma in cases of exposure. An awareness campaign, utilising mass media as well as counsellors and support groups, will aim to create better understanding amongst communities and caregivers of the impact of armed conflict and violence on children. Parents can then take measures to reduce their children's exposure to violent situations.

Identification

Trained school-counsellors at every school are the backbone of the system to identify when children have been exposed to psychosocial stress. Teachers will subsequently be trained by the school counsellors and equipped with specific knowledge concerning psychosocial screening. Children identified with severe psychosocial distress symptoms will be referred to the school counsellor, who will also be the entry point into the referral system for serious psychological and psychiatric cases.

Rehabilitation

The recovery strategy revolves around a community-based approach. Support groups will provide parents and caregivers with simple recreation and self-expression techniques to reduce the effects of violence amongst children. Parents' efforts are complemented by self-expression activities organised by teachers who have been trained on recovery-pedagogy by school counselors. Peer-to-peer psychosocial support groups, whereby adolescents themselves are trained and mobilised to support each other in times of distress, will also contribute to the psychosocial well-being of adolescents. Through capacity building of medical staff at district psychiatric clinic level, the referral system for severe psychological disorders will be strengthened.

Activities

Activities developed out of the above strategies are based on long-standing collaboration with various governmental and non-governmental partners. During the last 12 months, UNICEF was able to set the foundations for the project by establishing and expanding capacities of psychosocial support groups, crisis intervention teams and specialised psychosocial teams. UNICEF partnered with a wide spectrum of resident NGOs and governmental institutions in areas most affected by the current conflict. The project will be implemented throughout all governmental schools extending its

outreach to all school-aged children in oPt. Restored Youth Clubs and sport activities in five cities most affected by the current conflict benefiting a total of 9,000 adolescents throughout oPt.

The activities provided will target children in the areas most affected by violence and curfews. To ensure flexibility and outreach of the project, activities will be managed and monitored by UNICEF's newly created zonal offices. Zonal offices have recently been established in the most vulnerable locations of the West Bank and Gaza (Jenin, Nablus, Hebron, Tul Karem and Rafah). This new structure enables UNICEF to ensure continuity and quality of programmes to vulnerable groups of women and children despite regular curfews and closures.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Prevention	290,000
Screening and detection	350,000
Rehabilitation	600,000
Policy and coordination	70,000
Awareness campaigns / advocacy	80,000
Indirect programme support costs	100,000
Total	1,490,000

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Supporting Palestinian Child Detainees
Project Code:	oPt-04/H23
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Psychosocial support
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce the number of Palestinian children and women detained in Israeli prisons and detention centres; ▪ To improve the conditions and treatment of Palestinian children and women detained in Israeli prisons and detention centres.
Target Beneficiaries:	Palestinian children and women detained in Israeli prisons and detentions centres.
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Detainees Affairs (MoDA), Palestinian and Israeli NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 575,000

Note: OSO programme currently covered for the first six months of 2004

The number of Palestinian children and women arrested by Israel on the pretext of involvement in the conflict has increased at an alarming scale over the past three years. Approximately 1,400 Palestinian children have been arrested by the Israeli occupation authorities since the beginning of the Intifada in September 2000; in 2002 the number of juvenile arrests increased to 750 from 650 in 2001 (DCI-PS, Defence for Children International, Palestinian section). Within the overall increase, the number of younger detainees increased sharply by 5% to 22% of the whole (DCI-PS). Currently, there are around 350 children and 75 women in Israeli prisons and detention centres. These children and women are held in conditions which are in sharp contrast to the minimum requirements for detained children outlined in the CRC and constitute a violation of their basic rights.

The proposed project will allow UNICEF, in cooperation with the MoDA, Palestinian and Israeli NGOs, to monitor and report on the situation of Palestinian children and women detained in Israel. The information gathered by regular surveys and visits conducted by lawyers and legal assistants will support UNICEF's advocacy for an abolishment of administrative detention of children and for improved conditions in places of detention, including access to educational and recreational materials.

Partners under the proposed project will develop advocacy materials, including launching the Palestinian Child & Women Detainees Database and website, presently under development. UNICEF and partners will also develop TV spots, stickers, posters, advocacy kits and newspaper advertisements. These activities will target international, Israeli and Palestinian audiences. In addition, UNICEF will distribute humanitarian items such as hygiene items, and clothing and materials for remedial education and recreation in the detention centres.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Lawyers and legal assistants	200,000
Advocacy material	250,000
Project monitoring and evaluation	50,000
Indirect programme support costs	75,000
Total	575,000

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Information System Management – Case reporting
Project Code:	oPt-04/H24
Sector:	Health
Thematic Pillar(s):	Mine Action/Psycho-Social Support, Data base, victim assistance and reporting
Objective(s):	Strengthen the national landmine and UXO casualty information reporting system. Ensure victims receive adequate psychological and physical rehabilitation and support.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	The Palestinian Ministry of Health, Police, the Palestinian Ministry of Social Affairs and NGOs
Implementing Partners:	NPA Secretariat as Coordinator for the Project
Project Duration:	Two years (2004 and 2005)
Project Budget:	US\$ 168,000 for two years
Funds Requested:	US\$ 84,000

Project Description

The project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Palestinian Ministry of Health and the Police in data entry, analysis and case reporting. Based on the data reported, technical support will be provided to the counselors of the Palestinian Ministry of Social Affairs and NGOs to enable them to provide psychosocial support to the injured children and their families. Accordingly, Defence for Children International – Palestine Section (DCI-PS) will provide technical support in finalising the national landmine report that will be published locally and shared with the landmine monitor. This report will be serve as a planning tool for future interventions as well as an evaluation of previous achievements on UXO/Landmine prevention.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Capital Cost:	70,000
a. Strengthen the data base and case reporting system	10,000
b. Strengthen the psychosocial support provided to children and their parents	50,000
c. Technical support for national reporting	10,000
Operational costs: Partial cost of driver for monitoring purposes	14,000
Total for 2004	84,000

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Reorganisation of the Health Services for Local Psychosocial Emergency Preparedness and Networking
Project Code	oPt-04/H25
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Psychosocial Support
Objectives:	To organise and implement outreaching mobile mental health team activities as part of the health services, training and new programmes
Targeted Beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MoH ▪ Health Service Providers ▪ Vulnerable groups / Population at risk and affected by the crisis
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Health
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 233,000

Project Summary

The current crisis has an enormous mental impact on the population, and especially on mentally vulnerable persons. The need of Community Outreach Services for distant local communities is urgent in order to provide psychosocial support and not to abandon vulnerable persons affected by psychosocial trauma.

In 2003, the WHO, in cooperation with International Partners, started a development process of some of the Mental Health services that will continue until Feb 2004. The resulting new Community Mental Health Centres can provide the suggested Psychosocial Outreach services.

The project is a rapid implementation and start-up of Community Based Psychosocial Services in cooperation with the social authorities and the local civil society.

Activities

- Setting up five (5) Psychosocial Outreach Programmes.
- Training in Psychosocial Support Techniques.
- Distribution of equipment and essential supplies for the Programmes.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the project.
- Sharing information of the implementation with the health and social services and NGOs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Implementing 5 local outreaching psycho-social activities	82,000
Training and reorganisation	68,900
Supplies and equipment	50,300
Monitoring and evaluation	10,600
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	21,200
Total	233,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Creating local Income Generating Activities for Social Integration and Coping of Psychosocially affected vulnerable groups
Project Code	oPt-04/H26
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Psychosocial Support
Objectives:	To create Income Generating Activities that provides jobs to people psychosocially incapacitated by the crisis and the violence.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MoH ▪ NGOs and Local Communities ▪ Vulnerable groups Psycho-Socially affected by the crisis
Implementing Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Health ▪ Ministry of Labour ▪ Ministry of Social affairs ▪ NGOs for Income Generating Activities
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 256,000

Project Summary

The current crisis has an enormous mental impact on the population. Vulnerable persons are incapacitated and, as a consequence, socially marginalised. Social reintegration with a recovered social network and social roles, improved self-esteem and a better financial situation is a major and rapid pathway out of the incapacity caused by psychosocial traumas. Income generating activities also strengthen the local community and civil society and thus promote resistance to the impact of psychosocial trauma in the future.

Activities

- Setting up of three (3) local units for Income Generating Activities.
- Training in Income Generating Programmes for psychosocially affected.
- Creating a structure of support and coaching within the health service's sector.
- Emergency rehabilitation of facilities (located with existing services providers) and equipment.
- Monitoring and evaluating the outcome of the Income Generating Activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Organisation of 3 Units for income generating activities	22,000
Training in income generating techniques	53,000
Emergency rehabilitation of facilities	116,600
Equipment and supplies	42,400
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	22,000
Total	256,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project title:	Emergency Reintegration of Psycho-Socially Affected Vulnerable Groups through Empowerment Programmes and Self-Help Activities
Project Code	oPt-04/H27
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Psychosocial Support
Objectives:	Empowerment and self-help activities to alleviate Psychosocial Impairment
Targeted Beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MoH ▪ NGOs together with Health Service Providers ▪ Vulnerable groups Psycho-Socially affected by the crisis
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Health Ministry of Social affairs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 204,000

Project Summary

The psychosocial impact of the Crisis on the population and especially on vulnerable groups causes impairment, withdrawal and social isolation, further increasing the overall negative impact of the crisis. Peer and network support and social programmes with self-help and empowerment activities are major pathways for reintegration in the community, for improved social capacity, network, social roles and improved self-esteem.

Membership activities for vulnerable groups have proven to be fast, efficient and inexpensive pathways back to the community. These activities also strengthen the local community and civil society and thus promote the psychosocial well being of the vulnerable and of the population in general.

Activities

- Set up of four memberships associations.
- Training in Empowerment and Self-help Programmes.
- Implementing a Programme Structure for Activities and Rehabilitation.
- Emergency facilities for the Activities in Cooperation with Service Providers.
- Essential supplies and equipment.
- Monitoring, evaluation of and information about the implementation of the project.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Implementation of four membership organisations	53,000
Training, instructing and coaching	79,500
Facilities and supplies	53,000
HAC*, Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation	18,500
Total	204,000

All activities include 6% programme support costs (PSC).

* Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Upgrading of Reproductive Health Counselling in Comprehensive Women's Health Centres
Project Code:	oPt-04/H28
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Psychosocial, Reproductive Health
Objective:	To improve reproductive health by upgrading health care provider knowledge about, and skills capacity in, women's reproductive and psychosocial health needs
Targeted Beneficiaries: (total # & description)	80,000 women of reproductive age (primary beneficiaries), and their families (secondary beneficiaries) 260 health care providers in Gaza and West Bank (primary beneficiaries) of which at least 100 will be women
Implementing Partners:	Jabalyia, El-Bureij, PFPPA Hebron Women's Health Centre; 3 MoH Comprehensive Health Centres in Yatta, Jenin and Balata Refugee Camp, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 530,000

Project Summary

During the course of 2004 UNFPA and its partners will develop in-service training for physicians, nurses, midwives on new techniques for RH counselling and the integration of other women's concerns such as family/gender-based violence and legal aspects of women's health within the larger RH care system.

Special care will be given to ensure that the impact of humanitarian crisis on family life and women's reproductive health is fully understood and made a part of day-to-day management of RH. There will be follow-up supervision and quality assurance, including assessment of skills and hands-on application by trainees of new knowledge. Six supervisors (2 in Gaza, 2 in Hebron, 2 in Jenin/Nablus) will serve as permanent support coaches to the trainees. In order to facilitate RH and other counselling some PHC facilities will be up-graded to permit greater privacy and confidentiality.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Training of trainers for 130 providers	150,000
Carry over training for another 130 providers	150,000
Salaries for coaches (6)	80,000
Rehabilitation of health facilities	150,000
Total	530,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Small Business Enterprise and Psychosocial Counselling
Project Code:	oPt-04/H29
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Psychosocial, Reproductive Health, Income Generation, Gender
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve the gender dynamics within the family structure of underprivileged communities through small grants/loans aimed at developing small family businesses. ▪ Provide families, especially women of reproductive age, with psychosocial counselling and support. ▪ Encourage use of reproductive health facilities by increasing access to services through income generation schemes (conditional loan).
Targeted Beneficiaries:	# of women (and their families): 50 (300) Women, most of reproductive age, and their families
Implementing Partners:	AIDOS, Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees; Red Crescent Society for the Gaza Strip; Culture and Free Thought Association
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 240,000

The Project Description

The humanitarian crisis that has enveloped the oPt since September 2000 has had a significantly negative impact on the economic status of the Palestinian population. With unemployment at nearly 50% of the adult male population and up to 80% in some refugee camps, families have been increasingly forced to make cuts in their household budgets. Compounded by a diminished capacity of the PA to provide already minimal social services, including RH, per capita expenditure on health has also been compromised. For women, this poverty factor has further jeopardised their status as a result.

Women's empowerment is also intrinsically linked to access to and control over financial resources, including at the household level. Health care, if not designed to cater to the poor and impoverished, may likely dwindle even further and thus put women at even greater risk of adverse reproductive health outcomes including increased maternal death and morbidity and sexual/domestic violence. Thus, through this innovative scheme, poor women identified in the community will be eligible for loans/grants of US\$ 2,000 for small business development and training in business management. The grants will be conditional on two things:

1. Male members of the household (son, husband) will be involved in the business to maintain positive gender dynamics within the family. Both women and men will also be enrolled in the psychosocial counselling services provided by the women's centers in El-Bureij and Jabalyia as well as in the support groups, depending on the individual case.
2. Other RH services at the centre will be provided free of charge to the grant/loan recipients and their families so long as the recipient is complying with the grant regulations (training, payback scheme, counselling).

PARC, which has had experience in managing such grant schemes in Gaza previously as well as in business development training, will execute the project in collaboration with the other project partners.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Psychosocial counselling and RH service delivery	80,000
Reproductive health commodities	20,000
Small business grants	100,000
Grant management costs	40,000
Total	240,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Psycho-Social Interventions (Counselling Programme)
Project Code:	oPt-04/H30
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Psycho-Social Intervention
Objective:	Planning, implementing and evaluating a comprehensive crisis intervention programme in schools and community settings. Assisting in creating a learning environment which enhances achievement and develops positive pupils' behaviour. Training head-teachers and teacher counsellors in the schools to cope with crisis intervention. Providing selected families of pupils with counselling services to reduce psychological disorders among the school children.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Refugee population of Gaza and West Bank, particularly children
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA, private professionals, local NGOs.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,671,450

Project Description

This initiative will provide an expanded response aimed at boosting the psychosocial well being of Palestinian refugees across the oPt, with a particular emphasis on the development of constructive coping mechanisms amongst beneficiaries. Within the West Bank and Gaza, mental health counsellors will be maintained to provide direct counselling and support for refugees. A sustainable system of referrals will continue to ensure appropriate follow up. Counsellors will be provided to all schools, health and relief centres, and will conduct a variety of activities including one on one and group counselling and home visits. Over the course of the next 12 months in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, psychologists and other mental health professionals will continue to provide training for teachers, social workers and health care workers to equip them with the necessary skills to detect signs of psychological distress and provide the required support to sufferers. While the primary focus is school age children, other vulnerable groups are also targeted.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
West Bank	1,700,000
Gaza	1,578,080
Programme Support Costs	393,370
Total	3,671,450

Appealing Agency:	CARE INTERNATIONAL
Project Title:	Psychosocial assistance to children of war through drama theatre
Project Code:	oPt-04/H31
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Psycho-social support, Gender, Safe motherhood
Objective:	To promote the psychosocial well-being of children affected by armed conflict through drama therapy
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Total number of direct beneficiaries: 5,000 school students living in urban and rural areas in the West Bank and Gaza Boys: 50%, Girls: 50%
Implementing Partners:	Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees, John Hopkins University, Ashtar Theatre
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 500,000
Funds Requested:	US\$ 500,000

Project Description

One of the main indirect effects of increased levels of violence that surrounds armed conflict is the adverse psychological impact on children who, unlike adults, have not as yet developed mechanisms of self-defence. As such, children and youth exposed to trauma and violence are more vulnerable to experience fear, anxiety, flashbacks, nightmares and other sleep disturbances, poor concentration, regressive behaviour, and suicidal thoughts. They are also at greater risk for mental disorders such as depression, anxiety disorders, posttraumatic stress disorder, and conduct disorder, as well as unsafe behaviours such as alcohol and drug abuse and violence. A recent survey conducted by Save the Children revealed that not only are Palestinian children currently suffering from increased levels of stress from the Intifada, but they are in an especially vulnerable position due to the inability of many households to provide adequate support and assistance.

It has been well demonstrated that the arts provide an avenue for distressed children and youth to express their feelings about their experiences and begin the process of healing. Because of their developmental stage, adolescents are frequently uncomfortable engaging in traditional therapy, but may be more comfortable exploring issues through the arts.

The drama therapy approach of Forum theatre can provide a supportive, structured, and supervised environment for processing emotions and feelings, identifying strengths and assets, and examining issues related to identity, communication, relationships, and anxieties about the future.

The project will use a drama therapy approach to healing the emotional wounds of children exposed to the trauma of violence through the production of a series of specially designed Forum Theatre plays. Utilising participatory strategies in a safe environment, children will be supported to interact with the actors and express their views and concerns. They will also learn from each other by discovering and modelling their own strategies to more effectively cope with the elevated levels of fear, frustration and stress created by the violent environment in which they live. The Forum Theatre play will be produced by a team of actors trained in drama therapy under the guidance of mental health professionals specialised in psychosocial trauma. These mental health specialists will provide training for teachers in schools targeted for forum theatre performances. This training will enhance the ability of teachers to facilitate follow-up class discussions to further clarify, explore, and support students' understanding and feelings on the topic of violence.

The project aligns with the identified strategic directives in the Plan of Action, where children in distress are eligible for immediate help to better assure a healthy, productive future generation of Palestinians that does not require donor support.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Research	15,000
Production of forum theatre plays	55,000
Teachers training	40,000
Advanced training for psychosocial workers	40,000
Play performances and follow up sessions	200,000
Project Support	150,000
Total	500,000

EDUCATION SECTOR

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Distance Education
Project Code:	oPt-04/E01
Sector:	Education
Themes:	Children/Youth, Rights of the Child
Objective:	To ensure that children are able to continue a quality learning process despite school closures, violence, and other restrictions imposed by the conflict.
Target Beneficiaries:	200,000 Palestinian children in locations most affected by the crisis (Hebron, Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus)
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOEHE) and NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 3,000,000

Project Summary

During the most recent Intifada, the protracted conflict in the oPt has generated creative and practical solutions for continuity in students' learning when physical access to school was impeded. In 2002, UNICEF tested a Distance Learning project in Hebron and found it so successful that in 2003 it was expanded to Jenin, Tulkarm, Nablus, Rafah, and Khan Younis. In 2004, UNICEF will expand the project by employing Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) to maximise access to learning. The service will be offered on a single channel, since multiple channels will increase inequities as all channels may not be widely accessible.

Project activities will consist of a review of curriculum and materials in core subject areas of maths, language and science, and social studies. Technical Assistance will be provided to adapt learning content into IRI course material, and to train trainers, teachers and supervisors. Courses will be delivered through live radio broadcasts and by means of a transcription service. The latter, in the form of pre-recorded taped lessons, will aim at reinforcing the radio lessons while allowing students to proceed at their own pace. At the same time the possibility of TV media will be piloted on a limited scale. This piloting will cover the development of video programmes based on the school textbook and transmitting of programme to households.

UNICEF's on-going plans to establish zone officials (field offices) in the proposed project locations will facilitate on-site logistics and communication. Mechanisms will be put in place for feedback from students, formative and summary evaluations and overall assessment of the project. Activities will be implemented in collaboration with UNRWA.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Materials review, adaptation, production and dissemination	350,000
Development and duplication of TV programme	500,000
Provision of studio supplies	300,000
Training and capacity building	500,000
Supplies and logistics	400,000
Project monitoring and evaluation	250,000
Assessment and monitoring of student learning achievement	400,000
Indirect programme support costs	300,000
Total	3,000,000

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Reducing the Impact of Conflict on Children's Learning
Project Code:	oPt-04/E02
Sector:	Education
Themes:	Children/Youth, Rights of the Child
Objective:	To strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Education to prepare and deploy approximately 5,000 trained and qualified teachers who can adapt to emergency conditions
Target Beneficiaries:	The Palestinian Center for Teacher Training
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOEHE)
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,700,000

Project Summary

The need for a formal system of pre-service teacher education and training becomes acute in situations of prolonged conflict in which contact hours are unpredictable and teachers cannot cope with a host of constraining factors. Quality time on task and trained teachers are imperative if children are to attain curriculum goals, but children's learning has been badly affected by closures leading to a loss of 14.4 school days in each school from September 2002 to March 2003 in the West Bank, equivalent to 120 contact hours.

UNICEF supports annual, two-week summer camps aimed at making up for lost time, through remedial classes, and reducing trauma through child-friendly and recreational activities that should normally be part of the regular school curriculum. However, this effort needs to be complemented by training teachers to maximise the limited time they have with students and to reduce the impact of the conflict on their students' learning achievement.

How to make the most effective and efficient use of potentially limited teacher/pupil contact hours and ensure a healthy psychological climate for children experiencing trauma is a challenge and an opportunity for initial teacher preparation. The proposed project aims to support the new MoEHE Palestinian Centre for Teacher Training. Such support will take the form of child-centred programme and materials development, standards setting for teacher qualification and certification, capacity building of teacher education planners and practitioners, and programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Links between pre-service and in-service training will be made through the distance education project. The programme will be monitored through the newly-established zonal offices.

The activities provided will target children in the areas most affected by violence and curfews. To ensure flexibility and outreach of the project, activities will be managed and monitored by UNICEF's newly created zonal offices. Zonal offices have recently been established in the most vulnerable locations of the West Bank and Gaza (Jenin, Nablus, Hebron, Tul Karem and Rafah). This new structure enables UNICEF to ensure continuity and quality of programmes to vulnerable groups of women and children despite regular curfews and closures.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Consultations on Programme Planning and Development	100,000
Programme Materials Development	500,000
Training and Capacity Building	800,000
Operational support: supplies and equipment	400,000
Monitoring and evaluation	300,000
Technical assistance / indirect programme support costs	600,000
Total	2,700,000

The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Peer to Peer Education Utilising Media
Project Code	oPt-04/E03
Sector	Education
Themes	Mine Risk Education
Objective(s)	Develop additional information education and communication materials to support UXO Risk Education activities and monitor their impact on girls and boys.
Targeted Beneficiaries	500,000 children and adolescents in high risk areas such as Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Hebron in the West Bank and most of Gaza
Implementing Partners	NPA Secretariat as Coordinator for the project
Project Duration	Two years (2004 and 2005)
Project Budget	US\$ 336,000 for two years
Funds Requested	US\$ 168,000

Project Description

The project aims to develop additional IEC materials while using creative tools namely peer to peer education to better engage children in the learning process. The project will capitalise on already existing media programmes for and by children where children inform and educate their peers on key issues of concern to them. This includes support to a national youth newspaper, national child to child TV programme, and Amwaj radio programme. Development of theatrical plays by famous Palestinian children's characters in support of UXO Risk Education activities will also be part of the project. Finally, the NPA Secretariat will evaluate the 2003 IEC materials and will monitor the 2004 – 2005 IEC activities. IEC materials will be developed by carrying out at least ten focus group discussions with parents, children and school teachers. Monitoring the implementation of each activity through field visits and reports submitted by the various implementing agencies is an integral part of the project

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Capital Cost:	140,000
a. Broadcast and print media for and by children	100,000
b. Theatrical plays	10,000
c. Evaluation of the 2003 IEC materials	15,000
d. Monitoring of implementation of activities	15,000
Operational cost: Cost of Communication Assistant	28,000
Total for 2004	168,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Mine Risk Education Summer Camps
Project Code:	oPt-04/E04
Sector:	Education
Themes:	Mine Action/Capacity building
Objective(s):	Develop the local capacity to reduce risk caused by mine/UXO in high-risk areas: Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Hebron in the West Bank and most of Gaza. The training should be completed by May of each year.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Training of 500 teachers, summer camp leaders and police on mine risk education in Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqilya, Nablus, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Hebron in the West Bank and most of Gaza. These 500 school teachers, summer camp leaders and police will reach more than 10,000 children (girls and boys)
Implementing Partners:	NPA Secretariat as Coordinator for the Project
Project Duration:	Two years (2004 and 2005)
Project Budget:	US\$ 342,000 for two years
Funds Requested:	US\$ 171,000

Project Description

The project aims to develop the capacity of 500 school teachers, summer camp leaders and police on mine risk education through training. They will implement mine risk education in at least 100 summer camps in the areas mentioned above reaching 10, 000 children per year. The summer camps will provide peaceful alternatives for children, enable them to develop needed skills to overcome problems and educate them on UXO and mine risk reduction. The training activities will include pre and post tests to evaluate the impact of the training. Five monitors will be recruited to monitor the summer camps and to ensure that the information provided on mine risk reduction is accurate.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Capital Cost:	130,000
a. Training of 500 teachers, summer camp leaders, monitors and police	30,000
b. Support to 100 summer camps	100,000
National Staff: Recruiting 5 monitors for the 100 summer camps	12,500
Operational cost: Cost for Administrative Assistant	28,500
Total for 2004	171,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title:	Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Students
Project Code:	oPt-04/E05
Sector:	Education
Themes:	Psychosocial
Objective:	To strengthen the capacity of MoE schools counsellors to effectively deal with, and overcome, psychosocial problems facing Palestinian students as a result of the current situation.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	120 MoE school counsellors in the West Bank and Gaza.
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Local NGOs, and Local Media
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 115,000

Project Summary

Over the year 2004, school counsellors will be trained and equipped with the necessary skills to detect signs of psychological distress and enhance their abilities to provide the required support to students in distress. This will be achieved through conducting two training of trainers (ToT) workshops in the West Bank and Gaza for 40 selected schools counsellors. With close supervision from experts, the trainers will then conduct 4 workshops for another 80 school counsellors. MoE will ensure continued training courses for further counsellors after the project duration. Furthermore, different IEC materials will be developed and printed to support the counsellors' activities in the field. Also, different media channels, especially local television and radio stations, will be used to inform other influential groups e.g. parents and teachers on ways to deal with students in distress.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Training workshops	61,000
Printing IEC materials	14,000
Media programmes	25,000
Project support	15,000
Total	115,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
Project Title:	Improvement of the learning environment in 500 schools in the West Bank and Gaza
Project Code:	oPt-04/E06
Sector:	Education
Theme:	Children/Youth, Gender,
Objective:	To contribute to increased access of all children to education, with particular attention to school girls and under privileged children from very poor families and in rural areas, by improving the learning environment
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Some 310,000 students in some 500 schools in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
Implementing Partners:	MoEHE at the central and district/ schools level
Project Duration:	February - August 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 1,000,000

Project Summary

The past three years of severe crisis, the Palestinian Ministry of Education and Higher Education has been facing the challenge to operate the educational system and to ensure its functioning despite a number of serious constraints. As a result of the prevailing situation, an emergency plan has been set up by the Ministry to meet the urgent needs of the schools and the directorates, while at the same time keeping in mind the framework of the Five Year Education Development Plan, which had been finalised in the year 2000. Every year the Ministry has to prepare for the new scholastic year for the over 1 million students who attend annually and realises the immense needs that each of the governmental 1,490 schools will have to meet in order to offer a suitable and conducive learning environment. Furthermore, the economic situation has been steadily deteriorating, the poverty level has reached over two thirds of the Palestinian population and the unemployment rate has sky rocketed. Hundreds of schools would need basic repairs, physical upgrading works, particularly of sanitary units, new equipment and supplies, better furniture for the class rooms, and other basic items not only to offer a conducive learning environment to the enrolled children, but also to accommodate the new intake of some 50,000 children that every year enter the educational system. However, very few families nowadays are in a position to pay for the voluntary contribution of US\$ 10 per child that was the source to cover these expenditures. From its side, within a general austerity regime and with a severe deficit in the budget, the Central Administration could not cover these expenditures either.

In order to address a similar situation at the end of last year, the Ministry and UNESCO in December 2002 launched jointly a new initiative that successfully provided direct support to some 460 schools in the 17 districts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, financed by US\$ 230,000 from UNESCO core funds. The present proposal is submitted with the aim of expanding on the impact of the previous initiative by utilising the same implementation mechanism that had been already developed and proved to be very effective and transparent. The strategy of this project will have the following components:

- **Target:** the target is some 500 schools, which have not benefited from the previous activity, and with a total population of roughly 310,000 students.
- **Selection criteria:** the 500 schools will be selected by the Ministry and the District offices giving priority to the most needy schools (in rural and isolated areas, with crowded class rooms and ran down infrastructure, and similar criteria), with particular attention to girls schools;
- **Type of assistance:** direct assistance will be provided by allocating an average amount of US\$ 1,500/2,000 to each school for the most immediate priorities;

- **Implementation mechanism:** each school will prepare a short descriptive report to indicate the priority items that will be acquired with the sum allocated, selected from within the framework provided by the Ministry. These reports will be reviewed and approved jointly by the Ministry and UNESCO and the first payment will be issued to the schools. The schools then will implement their plans and account to the Ministry on their achievements through a progress and financial report for each school. The Ministry and UNESCO will once more review the documentation provided, approve it and issue the final payment. A Palestinian consultant will be recruited to assist, facilitate and document the entire process, to visit some of the schools and to carry out an assessment of the project results.

The **comparative advantages** of this project are:

- **strategic niche:** this project addresses specific urgent needs, very clearly identified and proposes an immediate solution to it; no other donor-supported activity has been tackling this issue so far, but at the same time, improving the learning environment of the children will facilitate other projects being implemented more on the longer terms by the Ministry in coordination with several donors and UN agencies; furthermore, the Ministry has confirmed that this initiative is considered as one of the highest priorities within their plans;
- **decentralisation:** the process of decision making is decentralised to the district and school level, where each individual head master will be in a position to identify the most urgent priorities for that school, according to its conditions; this delegation of authority to the school level is in line with the principles of the Five Year Education Development Plan;
- **community participation:** the schools in the local communities are the major actors in the implementation of the activity and are given the full responsibility for its positive results;
- **impact:** the positive impact and the concrete benefits of this activity are immediate, concentrated on the specific needs of each school and at the same time expanded to a very large number of students;
- **transparency:** the implementation mechanism devised jointly by the Ministry and UNESCO has proven to be highly cost efficient and ensures full transparency to the whole operation; very detailed documentation will be produced in the process to substantiate the actions;
- **monitoring:** the UNESCO Office Ramallah is equipped to monitor the implementation of the project at each step based on its close cooperation with the Ministry and its technical capacity and logistical means;
- **minimum risks:** this type of activity can be implemented even within an unstable situation; some delays may occur should the security situation deteriorate. However, in general terms sufficient time seems to be allocated for the project to be brought to completion in due time;
- **visibility:** the financial contribution of the donor is made known at the school level from the very beginning of the activity throughout the official correspondence between the ministry and the schools.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Direct support to 500 schools (average of US\$ 1880 x 500 schools)	940,000
Impact assessment and evaluation	10,000
Support cost	50,000
Total	1,000,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Provision of Remedial Education
Project Code:	oPt-04/E07
Sector:	Education
Themes:	Compensatory Education
Objectives:	Continually identifying children's areas of weakness in Arabic language and Mathematics. Producing remedial materials to overcome children's deficiencies. Revise remedial materials based on feed-back. Training teachers on implementing remedial activities to sustain acceptable standards among children. Evaluating the numeracy and literacy programme.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	School children
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 471,712

Project Description

The programme will focus on children's achievement in Language (Arabic) and Mathematics. Children will be divided into two groups: grades 1-4 and grades 5 – 7. Experts (external) will design diagnostic tests to identify areas of weakness. Post-tests will be conducted to evaluate progress of children's achievement and the success of the programme. The remedial materials will be revised in the light of feed-back received from teachers.

The numeracy and literacy project will be monitored along the same lines as other regular school activities. Administrative aspects would be in accordance with UNRWA's standing rules and regulations. Evaluation will link directly to the proposed outcome and activities of the projects.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
West Bank	152,132
Gaza	269,040
Programme Support Costs	50,540
Total	471,712

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Vocational Training
Project Code:	oPt-04/E08
Sector:	Education
Themes:	Vocational Training
Objective:	Provision of employment opportunities through relevant vocational training.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Refugees young women, children of families registered as Special Hardship Cases and people with disabilities
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA.
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 440,194

Project Description

The opportunities for persons between the ages 16-25 to access education, employment or training have diminished dramatically as a result of the current conflict. One way of addressing this issue is to use existing structures and facilities to engage young people in a constructive and purposeful learning programme that will enhance their employability, provide them with vocational skills and enhance their self-esteem and confidence. UNRWA has the capacity to accommodate greater numbers of those between the ages of 16 and 25 in its West Bank vocational training centres in short-term courses conducted in afternoon sessions and during summer. The Agency has asked local business owners and potential employers to help design courses that respond to local labour market demands. Under the appeal, efforts will be made to admit young women, the children of families registered as Special Hardship Cases and people with disabilities to the courses offered. In excess of 500 289 trainees will be accommodated in a range of short-term courses, which will run for approximately 12-20 weeks.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
Gaza	120,000
West Bank	273,034
Programme Support Costs	47,160
Total	440,194

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	After school community activities
Project Code:	oPt-04/E09
Sector:	Education
Theme:	Recreational Activities
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To safeguard children's rights under difficult circumstances. 2. To give children the opportunity to express their feelings and emotions, particularly those emanating from their exposure to different forms of violence. 3. To promote children's creative expression and hobbies. 4. To create a peaceful environment in counter contradiction with the realities of the prevailing political situation.
Targeted Beneficiaries	65,000 school children (25% of school population).
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA + Local Specialised NGOs
Project Duration:	2 months: mid June – mid August 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 856,016

Project Description

To cover 263 UNRWA schools, a wide variety of activities are proposed, a great number of which require the support and participation of NGOs, institutions and specialists from the community. Such activities cover theatrical performances, films and puppet shows, fine arts and musical activities, computer training, creative writing, and sports.

It is to be understood that because of the various constraints UNRWA schools currently function under - geographical, closures, financial resources, human resources, physical resources etc - not all activities can be implemented in a single school. Each school will have to select its own activities according to the dictates of its own environment.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
West Bank	250,000
Gaza	514,300
Programme Support Costs 12%	91,716
Total	856,016

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Self learning materials
Project Code:	oPt-04/E10
Sector:	Education
Themes:	Compensatory Education
Objective:	To provide a self-standing distance learning package to ensure children's continued engagement with the learning process
Targeted Beneficiaries:	All school children in Gaza and the West Bank (255,000)
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 426,720

Project Description

With schooling now disrupted for a fourth year, UNRWA is increasingly concerned that a remedial education programme offered in schools will not be sufficient to ensure that students are adequately prepared to continue their studies. Additional programmes outside the classroom are needed. Accordingly, in the 2003/2004 academic year UNRWA intends to provide students with distance learning programmes.

The Agency also plans to provide younger school children with story books, educational games and toys, puzzles and cartoons, so that they will have stimulating, creative pastimes in their homes.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
West Bank	
Education Kits (books, games, puzzles)	93,000
Programme Support Costs	11,160
Gaza	
Self-learning kits	288,000
Programme Support Costs	34,560
Total	426,720

INFRASTRUCTURE AND EMPLOYEMENT

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE
Project Title:	Shelters for Poor Families in the Gaza Strip
Project Code:	oPt-04/S/NF01
Sector:	Shelter
Themes:	Poverty alleviation and improvement of living conditions
Objective:	To ensure the availability of suitable housing conditions of 130 non refugee poor families in the Gaza Strip.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	700,000 inhabitants
Implementing Partners:	UNDP/PAPP
Project Duration:	October 2003 - September 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,500,000

Project Description

The housing conditions in the Gaza Strip are in urgent needs for repair, rehabilitation and improvement. For hundreds of Palestinian heads of households, the ability to improve their housing conditions does not exist due to their extremely low income compared to big families they are responsible for. The housing problem in Gaza is quite immense to the extent that little progress could be noticed in this field in spite of the considerable assistance flowing into this sector and the large number of national, NGOs and international organisations involved in developing the housing sector.

The proposed project consists of building 130 housing units to extremely poor families in three select Governorates in the Gaza Strip particularly in Rafah and Khan Younis Governorates. It will help improving the living conditions of these families, mitigate the level of poverty, create job opportunities for large numbers of unemployed people in the targeted areas, improve the environmental health conditions of the beneficiary families, and contribute to the overall economic and social conditions improvement in the Gaza Strip.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
130 Housing Units x US\$ 10,000	1,300,000
Project Manager (1 x 12 months x US\$ 3,000)	36,000
Site Engineers (2 x 12 months x US\$ 1,100)	26,200
Transportation Mean (1 x US\$ 16,000)	16,000
Miscellaneous	10,688
Sub total	1,388,888
UNDP AOS (8%)	111,112
Total	1,500,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Direct hire
Project Code:	oPt-04/ER/I01
Sector:	Economic recovery and infrastructure
Themes:	Emergency Employment, Social Infrastructure
Objective:	Provide Job Opportunity Days to unemployed Palestinians
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Unemployed Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 24,064,650

Project Description

Unemployment in the occupied territories continues to rise, resulting in a further deterioration in the living situation of families. UNRWA will continue to support employment generation through a diversified programme, including a direct recruitment scheme. As part of this programme, the Agency will provide 462,000 workdays for personnel within the West Bank and a further 1,424,688 workdays within the Gaza Strip. Emergency employment has been a central plank of the Agency's response to the humanitarian crisis in the oPt, reflecting the Agency's and the refugees own perception of their most pressing emergency needs.

In both fields short-term contracts will be offered to skilled, semi-skilled and manual workers who will be assigned to various departments within the Agency's Field Offices and HQ in Gaza. The Agency in Gaza will also offer employment opportunities to recent graduates who have not been able to find work.

By targeting large families, jobs created in the direct hire programme will provide income support for an average of six dependants per person employed. At a wage equivalent to US\$ 12-13 per working day, this provides income support of approximately US\$ 2 per day for each dependant. This is expected to be sufficient only to maintain households at subsistence levels and prevent them from sinking into deeper poverty. This daily rate is below the general market rate and so ensures an element of self-targeting among those in greatest need - while also encouraging workers to seek regular employment opportunities as soon as the economy improves.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
Gaza	15,486,295
West Bank	6,000,000
Programme Support Costs	2,578,355
Total	24,064,650

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Maintenance and Upgrading of Refugee Infrastructure
Project Code:	oPt-04/ER/102
Sector:	Economic recovery and infrastructure
Themes:	Emergency employment, infrastructure, education
Objective:	To provide short and medium-term employment opportunities through private-sector contracts and community based schemes to carry out works aimed at improving the living conditions in the refugee camps of the Gaza Strip and West Bank
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Refugees in Gaza Strip and West Bank
Implementing Partner:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 37,954,152

Project Description

Under the indirect-hire arm of UNRWA's emergency employment programme, the Agency has already completed the construction of several schools, classrooms and shelters and several paving projects in the refugee camps of the territory, which have improved the environmental health conditions of the camps. The Agency plans to continue such projects in 2004. In Gaza construction work on additional schools and classrooms will commence as will the renovation of shelters belonging to refugee families registered with the Agency as Special Hardship Cases. A number of other maintenance, paving and other public works projects will also be undertaken.

In the West Bank, UNRWA will award contracts for the construction of classrooms and specialised rooms at Agency schools, as well as maintenance work at other premises. Pathways, drains and retaining walls will also be constructed. A separate component of the West Bank programme will be provided via community based projects. By having camp committees and village councils accept responsibility for hiring and procurement, UNRWA can create job opportunities in the West Bank. These projects will be used to improve infrastructure, including the construction of pathways, drains and roads. It is envisaged that eight-man work crews will be rotated every 10 days in order to maximise the numbers of unemployed able to benefit. The work will be supervised and monitored by UNRWA.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
West Bank	12,500,000
Gaza	21,387,636
Programme Support Costs	4,066,516
Total	37,954,152

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Cash and in kind assistance
Project Code:	oPt-04/ER/103
Sector:	Economic recovery and infrastructure
Themes:	Cash assistance, food, health, education, rehousing
Objective:	To provide cash to refugee and non-refugee families to enable them to meet urgent Intifada related needs
Targeted Beneficiaries	Refugees in Gaza Strip and West Bank and some non-refugees
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January to December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 26,212,480

Project summary

Since January 2001 UNRWA has extended cash assistance to families facing severe economic hardship, initially with the intention of preventing them from falling deeper into debt. Sadly, with poverty increasingly pervasive the Agency finds more and more that it is assisting families who are now destitute and consequently reliant on external aid for their basic needs. In the majority of cases amounts are used to cover the cost of food, clothing and schooling. In other cases the assistance is used to buy cooking gas or to replace damaged household effects or to carry out repairs on shelters. Relocation fees will be provided to families whose homes are demolished, to enable them to secure alternative accommodation until replacement housing is available. Emergency shelter supplies (tents, blankets, mattresses) will also be provided.

The size of the cash grant is determined by UNRWA's social workers after a careful assessment of the household's financial situation, taking into consideration income prior to the start of the Intifada and assistance from other sources, which might be available.

In addition, a total of 140,000 of the poorest refugee school children enrolled in UNRWA's 263 elementary and preparatory schools in the Gaza Strip will be provided with school clothes, bags and stationery. The benefiting pupils will be identified through the School Social Committee, chaired by the Head-teacher in each school, in coordination with the local community, including the Parents' Councils. All items will be procured through UNRWA from local vendors, whenever feasible.

UNRWA in Gaza also plans to extend grants to a small number of NGOs working in the Gaza Strip who provide relief and social services to the population.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
West Bank	11,920,000
Gaza	11,484,000
Programme Support Costs	2,808,480
Total	26,212,480

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Water and Sanitation - Environmental health
Project Code:	oPt-04/WS01
Sector:	Water and sanitation
Themes:	Maintain and improve quality of basic environmental health
Objective:	To ensure an uninterrupted supply of water in the refugee camps of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and help ensure the removal of solid waste
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Camp refugees in the Gaza Strip and West Bank
Implementing Partner:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 995,008

Project Description

Environmental health conditions within the occupied territories are suffering as a result of the continued fighting and restrictions on movement. Water and sewer lines have regularly been damaged during IDF operations and incursions, resulting in a disruption of supplies of fresh water and an increased likelihood of contamination. The consequences for the health of the population are severe. Particularly in the West Bank, where large areas have been under IDF siege and curfew for long periods, the Agency has not been afforded access to carry out necessary repairs to supply lines in a timely fashion. At the same time, access to and supply of water is largely controlled by the Israeli authorities, creating a greater need for emergency equipment and supplies to ensure the cleanliness of water provided to the Palestinian population.

If hostilities continue, there will likely be further damage to water/sewage infrastructure and a consequent risk of contamination. Under this Appeal, UNRWA intends to procure spare parts for water and sewage facilities in the refugee camps of Gaza to enable it to carry out necessary repairs as quickly as possible. In the West Bank UNRWA will purchase chlorine pumps, disinfectants and mobile incinerators and deploy water tankers at several of its health centres to ensure an interrupted supply of clean water, in the event that the IDF prevent relief workers from carrying out repairs. Networks damaged during fighting in many of the camps in 2002 will also be repaired.

Provision is also being made to acquire additional supplies of fuel lubricants and chlorine in both fields to enable the Agency to operate the municipal water, sewage and drainage systems serving the camps, in the event of a rapid deterioration in the situation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
West Bank	688,400
Gaza	200,000
Programme Support Costs 12%	106,608
Total	995,008

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Emergency Repair and Reconstruction of Affected Dwellings
Project Code:	oPt-04/S/NF02
Sector:	Shelter
Themes:	Housing, employment creation, infrastructure
Objective:	To provide those households whose dwellings have been damaged/ demolished and who have no alternative accommodation with furnished, structurally sound and hygienic dwellings
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Refugee and non- refugee households whose dwellings have been damaged or demolished throughout the oPt.
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA and the Ministry of Public Works
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 31,073,379

Project Description

Extensive damage has been caused to the dwellings of refugees and non-refugees in the oPt, in cities, towns, villages and refugee camps. The first six months of 2003 saw a dramatic increase in the rates of demolition activity, particularly in the Gaza Strip, where an average of 75 dwellings were demolished or damaged beyond repair (and in need of reconstruction) each month, rendering thousands of persons homeless. Over 80% of homes demolished since the start of the Intifada (close to 1,200 at the end of August 2003) had housed refugees. UNRWA has pledged to rehouse affected families with no alternative available accommodation. Under its rehousing programme in Gaza, the Agency has so far built 221 new homes for 228 refugee families and is working on projects for over 150 others. There is a funding shortfall of over US\$ 23 million, for the construction of 843 shelters with work on another 257 (for 275 families) underway; over 1,000 others are awaiting assistance.

In the West Bank, 750 shelters have been demolished and 13,000 damaged (excluding Jenin). The Agency is appealing for funds to enable it to carry out work on those shelters, which have yet to be reconstructed or repaired.

Both UNRWA and the Ministry of Public Works have intervened in the repair/ reconstruction of affected dwellings using special donations – UNRWA through its Emergency Appeals and the Ministry of Public Works through special donations from several governments and NGOs. Implementation will be through self-help schemes and contractual. Both UNRWA and the Ministry of Public Works will continue to carry out their interventions within their standing rules and technical instructions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
	US\$
Gaza	
Reconstruction of destroyed homes (995 units)	24,467,866
Repairs to damaged housing (871 units)	1,245,222
West Bank	
Reconstruction of 120 units	1,440,000
Repair of 1,500 units	591,000
Programme Support Costs 12%	3,329,291
Total	31,073,379

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE
Project Title:	Emergency Humanitarian Response for Vital Social Infrastructure in the West Bank
Project Code:	oPt-04/ER/104
Sector:	Economic recovery and infrastructure
Themes:	Basic service delivery through Infrastructure Rehabilitation & Construction, Employment Generation
Objective:	Upgraded infrastructure facilities and emergency employment to provide/improve access to basic services for poorest and most vulnerable communities affected by the conflict.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployed Workers ▪ School Age Children ▪ School Dropouts ▪ Youth in Outlying Communities ▪ Women in Outlying Communities
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Youth and Sports, NGO's, Local Village Councils
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 25,000,000

Project Summary:

With the eruption of the last Intifada and the worsening situation through 2003, the condition of and access to Palestinian vital social infrastructure has deteriorated sizeably. Projects under this sector are responding to the facts on the ground, viz that urban centres providing basic facilities are becoming inaccessible, making it difficult for especially rural communities which depend on them. This has impacted the delivery of basic services, coupled with cumulative effect of lack of investment under the Occupation for local infrastructure development, operational costs and maintenance of existing facilities. Proposed infrastructure projects will respond to disrepair and overcrowding in schools, support the matriculation exams of detainees, provide day care and community services for female headed poor households, construct local Primary Health Clinics, pave dirt roads and paths created by communities because of closure of roads. An assessment of the physical infrastructure situation reflects a vast need for supporting public buildings, markets, schools, and road networks. Projects will be prioritised for those communities that have not received substantial donor assistance.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented as part of the programme:

- School & vocational facilities - construction & rehabilitation;
- Municipal & community service centres;
- Construction & rehabilitation of road networks;
- Construction of play grounds and rehabilitation of public spaces for rural communities;
- Construction and rehabilitation of sanitary facilities;
- Provide training in programme development and management.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Site Engineer	600,000
Construction & rehabilitation activities	21,200,000
Programme development	200,000
Equipment	1,100,000
Miscellaneous & contingencies	48,148
Programme support (8%)	1,851,852
Total	25,000,000

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME / PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE
Project Title:	Response to the Urgent Water and Environmental Health Needs of the Palestinian Community in the West Bank
Project Code:	oPt-04/WS02
Sector:	Water and sanitation
Themes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure Rehabilitation & Construction ▪ Environmental Health ▪ Safe & Clean Water Supply ▪ Decrease in Water Borne Diseases ▪ Emergency Agricultural Irrigation ▪ Flood Control
Objective:	To provide safe, reliable drinking water, while at the same time improving the general environment health conditions of communities affected by the conflict.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Families without Running Water & poor sanitary facilities ▪ Farmers suffering crop losses due to flooding ▪ Unemployed Workers
Implementing Partner:	Palestinian Water Authority, Jerusalem Water Undertaking, and Local Village Councils
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 20,000,000

Project Summary

One of the largest problems that Palestinian Communities throughout the West Bank face is the inadequacy of safe and reliable drinking water. In addition, due to the lack of sewage treatment facilities for outlying communities, environment health concerns have risen over the years. Finally, the lack of storm water drainage systems in the West Bank has resulted in the loss of a precious water supply and damage to crops.

The projects will respond to facts on the ground such as worsening and disrepair of water networks and lack of access to safe drinking water due to closures in 2003, inability of sewage trucks to reach areas regularly and lack of access to treatment plants based in urban centres creating a health and environmental hazard, and depleted coping strategies of farmers to cover losses resulting from storm waters flooding fields and crops, and destroyed roads due to poor catchments for run-off.

These sub-projects will attempt to alleviate the above concerns through a number of projects geared toward infrastructure development.

Activities

The following activities will be implemented as part of the programme:

- Urgent Water Supply to Un-Served Areas of the West Bank;
- Upgrading of Water Supply & Distribution Systems in Rural Areas;
- Construction of a Regional Sewage Collection and Treatment System (N. of Ramallah/EI Bireh);
- Water Cistern Construction;
- Storm Water Collection Network – Qalqiliya District;
- Awareness Campaign;
- Equipment including Water tankers.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Site Engineer	450,000
Construction & Rehabilitation Activities	15,800,000
Awareness Campaign	30,000
Equipment	2,201,852
Miscellaneous & contingencies	36,666
Programme support (8%)	1,481,482
Total	20,000,000

COORDINATION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Project Title:	Emergency operation support
Project Code:	oPt-04/CSS01
Sector:	Coordination
Theme:	Operation Support
Objective:	To meet Intifada related needs which are not addressed elsewhere in this document.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Over 1,500,000 refugees in Gaza Strip and West Bank and some non-refugees
Implementing Partners:	UNRWA
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 5,496,679

Project Description

Security measures and restrictions on movement enforced by the Israeli authorities since the start of the Intifada have put an increased strain on the Agency. A variety of mechanisms have been put into place to ensure that the Agency is able to respond to the needs of refugees at this time of crisis. Within the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Agency's Operational Support Officer (OSO) programme will be maintained. The OSOs provide a critical role in securing access for staff and vehicles, in addition to monitoring the situation on the ground. UNRWA will also continue to contract the Swedish Rescue Services Agency who provides an essential escort role within the West Bank, ensuring the delivery of food supplies. There are a range of additional expenses associated with the Agency's emergency response including additional staffing on-costs; additional communications equipment; renting additional warehouse space; covering the cost of short term consultancies and external evaluation costs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY			
Operational Support			
Description	West Bank	Gaza Strip	Total US\$
	US\$	US\$	
Operational Support	2,529,932	2,705,000	5,234,932
Programme Support Costs 5%	126,497	135,250	261,747
Total	2,656,429	2,840,250	5,496,679

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title:	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy
Project Code:	oPt-04/CCS02
Sector:	Coordination
Themes:	Coordination
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an effective and integrated policy and operational humanitarian coordination in the oPt and increase humanitarian policy coordination amongst donors and key operational agencies. ▪ Advocate for an improvement in the humanitarian situation through the production of reliable and accurate information
Targeted Beneficiaries (total & type)	Ensuring effective and targeted assistance to the full range of beneficiaries and humanitarian actors on the ground. Humanitarian information and advocacy targeted at those most able to bring change to the current situation.
Implementing Partners:	OCHA in conjunction with UN agencies, NGOs, PA and donors
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budgeted:	US\$ 2, 571,564
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2, 571,564

Project Description

OCHA will continue to be the principal agency to ensure effective coordination among humanitarian actors in the oPt. Effective coordination has occurred at three different levels (area-based, sectoral and national) to provide a framework for interaction, information sharing, collaborative planning, and assessment of needs, response capacity and evaluation of assistance. OCHA has been working this year and will continue working with its various partners - UN agencies, international and Palestinian NGOs, the donor community the Palestinian authority and the Israeli authorities.

In 2004, the aim of OCHA is to further consolidate the coordination work, develop the database and contacts to enhance OCHA's information gathering/sharing capacity, notably on access, and to advance the humanitarian advocacy to target key decision-makers. OCHA will continue advocating for the rights of the vulnerable and ensuring that humanitarian programmes link with and support longer-term development/recovery programmes.

In 2004, OCHA will aim to:

- continue developing and consolidating an effective and integrated policy and operational humanitarian coordination in the oPt with increased humanitarian policy coordination amongst donors and key operational agencies; and increased effective operational coordination between key operational agencies and sector groups in the West Bank and Gaza as well as at the Governorate, municipal and local levels;
- improve and facilitate humanitarian access for humanitarian agencies notably through UN common approaches;
- advocate for an improvement in the humanitarian situation through the production of reliable and accurate information; and,
- advocate for the adherence and respect of international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles.

The OCHA's presence in oPt expanded rapidly in 2003 to respond to the needs and demands of the humanitarian community. Five field offices have been established in the West Bank and Gaza to assist governorates and municipalities to link their efforts with the international community. Operational Coordination Groups have been established bringing together the key sectors and agencies around strategic and operational issues. At a policy level, the Humanitarian Emergency Policy Group discusses practical means of addressing policy issues.

In addition, OCHA is monitoring a range of humanitarian indicators on which it regularly reports. It has also expanded its mapping resources to monitor the progress of the separation wall, closures and other indicators through the Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC).

The HIC will also be used as a tool for advocacy and will continue providing comprehensive and relevant information on the humanitarian situation and serve as a resource for decision makers and operational organisations.

Advocacy will be strengthened and a common strategy will be decided among UN agencies using facts, data and international humanitarian law.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff Cost	
Humanitarian Information Centre staff (US\$ 189,100)	1,725,480
Operational Costs	
Humanitarian Information Centre costs (US\$85,100)	550,240
Programme support Cost	295,844
Total	2,571,564

STAFF SAFETY AND SECURITY

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COORDINATION
Project Title:	Security of Humanitarian Workers
Project Code:	oPt-04/S01
Sector:	Security
Themes:	Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of UN personnel.
Objective:	As required by Security Council Resolution 1502 (2003) S/RES/1502 (2003) dated 26 August 2003 para 6; to enhance the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and the protection of UN personnel, a common radio room is to be established to facilitate 24/7 security coordination.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	All humanitarian personnel and United Nations personnel.
Implementing Partner:	Host Authorities, Humanitarian Agencies and UN agencies, Programmes and Funds.
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 514,754

Project Summary

This common radio room will be the nucleus of a fully integrated and dedicated security coordination system to cater to for Israel, the West Bank and Gaza. The common radio room will be under the direct supervision of the Field Security Coordination Officers (FSCOs), one based in Jerusalem and his deputy based in Gaza. In coordination with humanitarian agency security focal points and UN agency security officers the FSCOs, using the common radio room provide security assistance to humanitarian workers and are responsible for safety and security of United Nations personnel.

Activities

- Providing real time 24/7 security update.
- Tracking movements of staff in all sensitive areas.
- Facilitating emergency response in crisis situations.
- Managing security database and access to security management website.
- Contacting and liaising with Israeli and PA security, medical and emergency authorities.
- Maintaining contact with UNRWA – WB, UNTSO and UNRWA Gaza radio rooms.
- Administering security clearances for visiting missions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Office Space (Rental or renovation of an existing building)	52,000
Communications –VHF/UHF/HF	304,000
Website Management	6,000
Staff: 1xRadio Room Supervisor	17,425
Staff: 9XUS\$ 15,036.53 Radio Operators / Information Assistants	135,329
Total	514,754

ANNEX I.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2003 APPEAL

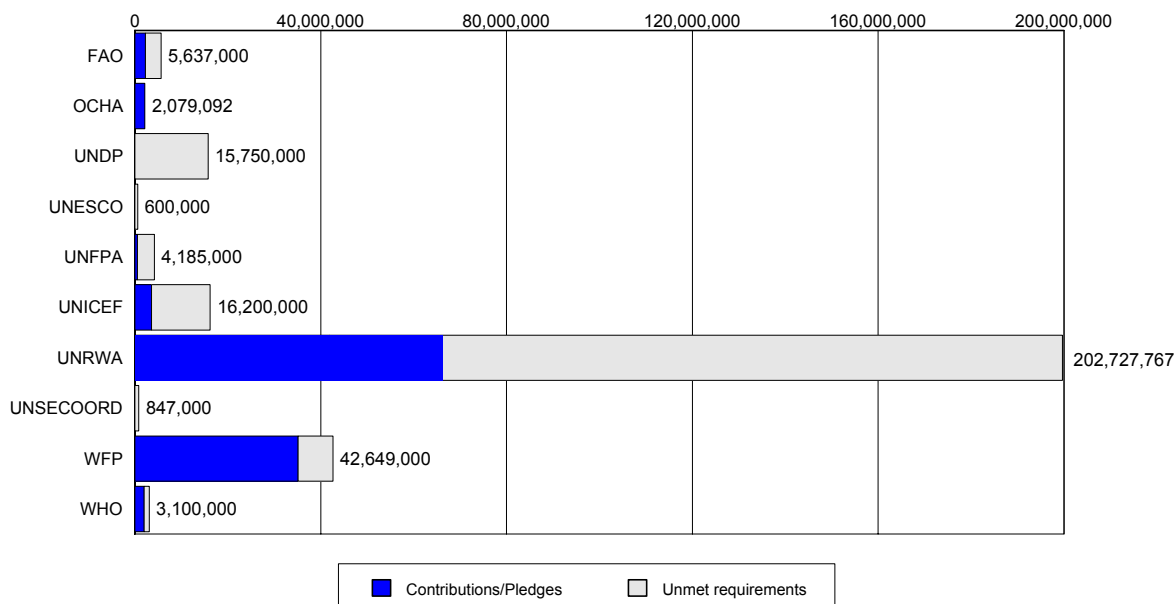
Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2003
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

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	292,581	0	2,234,472	3,402,528	39.64%
OCHA	1,900,000	2,079,092	2,136,684	0	0	2,136,684	(57,592)	100.00%
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	542,299	0	0	542,299	3,642,701	12.96%
UNICEF	16,200,000	16,200,000	0	3,579,253	0	3,579,253	12,620,747	22.09%
UNRWA	202,727,762	202,727,762	40,537,615	1,410,437	24,668,460	66,616,512	136,111,250	32.86%
UNSECOORD	847,000	847,000	0	0	0	0	847,000	0.00%
WFP	39,789,000	42,649,000	35,140,281	0	0	35,140,281	7,508,719	82.39%
WHO	2,500,000	3,100,000	2,021,391	0	0	2,021,391	1,078,609	65.21%
GRAND TOTAL	293,798,762	293,774,854	82,320,161	5,282,271	24,668,460	112,270,892	181,503,962	38.22%

Revised UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2003

Updated financial summary
By Appealing Organisation



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

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

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

Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Australia	FAO	oPt-03/A06	Food security	292,581
Australia	UNICEF	oPt-03/H19	Nutrition and psychosocial support	223,548
Australia	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	602,000
Australia	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	391,560
Canada	OCHA	oPt-03/CSS01	Support to humanitarian coordination	135,518
Canada	UNICEF	oPt-03/E07	Remedial and distant education	3,355,705
Canada	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	671,050
Cyprus	OCHA	oPt-03/CSS01	Support to humanitarian coordination	10,000
Cyprus	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	18,310
Denmark	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	1,159,414
European Commission	FAO	oPt-03/A06	Food security and nutrition surveillance and interventions	277,614
European Commission	OCHA	oPt-03/CSS01	Support to humanitarian coordination	560,198
European Commission	UNFPA	oPt-03/H16	Hotline support in reproductive health	542,299
European Commission	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	6,239,359
European Commission	WHO	oPt-03/H06	Strengthen Ministry of Health emergency mental health programme	921,471
Finland	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	538,213
Germany	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	737,463
Germany	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	1,302,941
Ireland	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance	198,216
Italy	FAO	oPt-03/A02	Support to backyard vegetable and poultry production targeting the most vulnerable population	500,000
Italy	FAO	oPt-03/A03	Emergency repairs to irrigation assets and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure	200,000
Italy	FAO	oPt-03/A04	Input support to cereal producers (Gaza) and commercial greenhouse vegetable producers (oPt)	300,000
Italy	FAO	oPt-03/A05	Support to the coordination of agricultural emergency and rehabilitation interventions	200,000
Italy	FAO	oPt-03/A06	Food security and nutrition surveillance and interventions	300,000

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

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

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

Italy	OCHA	oPt-03/CSS01	Support to humanitarian coordination	196,657
Italy	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	1,177,856
Italy	WHO	oPt-03/H07	Emergency health supplies (health kits)	72,343
Luxembourg	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	117,786
New Zealand	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	230,553
Norway	OCHA	oPt-03/CSS01	Support to humanitarian coordination	29,901
Norway	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	1,410,437
Norway	WHO	oPt-03/H07	Emergency health supplies	544,499
Norway	WHO	oPt-03/H09	Essential medicines for vulnerable groups	278,272
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	156,245
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	1,166,944
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	15,645
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	1,398,058
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	170,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	9,360
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	63,470
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance (in kind)	72,105
Carry Over	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance	24,668,460
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance (food commodities)	282,081
Private/NGO/Intl	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance (in kind)	462,400
Private/NGO/Intl	WHO	oPt-03/H05	Strengthen MoH emergency mental health programme	130,000
Sweden	OCHA	oPt-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian assistance	482,188
Sweden	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	3,305,785
Switzerland	OCHA	oPt-03/CSS01	Support to humanitarian coordination	222,222
Switzerland	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	740,741
Switzerland	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	1,438,849
Tajikistan	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance (in kind)	14,068
United Kingdom	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	2,857,143
United States	FAO	oPt-03/A06	Food security and nutrition surveillance and interventions	164,277
United States	OCHA	oPt-03/CSS01	For the West Bank/Gaza field coordination	500,000
United States	UNRWA	oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sector assistance	15,000,000
United States	WHO	oPt-03/H09	Strengthen health information management	74,806
Total non food				77,130,611

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

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

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

Part B - Food aid

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
European Commission	Various	3431	1,738,883
Germany		to be provided	222,892
Netherlands	Sugar	685	254,237
Private/NGO/Intl	Rice	50	20,408
Private/NGO/Intl	Various		21,687,377
Sweden		DSC	135,784
United States		to be provided	2,000,000
United States	Various	14800	9,080,700
Total food aid			35,140,281
Grand total			112,270,892

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

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

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

Page 1 of 3

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
AGRICULTURE						
oPt-03/A03	Emergency repairs to irrigation assets and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure	FAO	300,000	300,000	200,000	100,000
oPt-03/A06	Food security and nutrition surveillance and interventions	FAO	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,034,472	615,528
oPt-03/A04	Input support to cereal producers (Gaza) and commercial greenhouse vegetable producers (oPt)	FAO	437,000	437,000	300,000	137,000
oPt-03/A02	Support to backyard vegetable/poultry production targeting the most vulnerable population	FAO	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
oPt-03/A01	Support to small ruminants keepers	FAO	3,663,000	0	0	0
oPt-03/A05	Support to the coordination of agricultural emergency and rehabilitation interventions	FAO	350,000	350,000	200,000	150,000
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			8,400,000	4,737,000	2,234,472	2,502,528
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
oPt-03/CSS01	Support to humanitarian coordination	OCHA	1,900,000	2,079,092	2,136,684	(57,592)
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			1,900,000	2,079,092	2,136,684	-57,592
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
oPt-03/ER/I01	Direct hire (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	17,410,129	0	0	0
oPt-03/ER/I04	Graduate training (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	1,385,290	0	0	0
oPt-03/ER/I05	Income generation activities	FAO	900,000	900,000	0	900,000
oPt-03/ER/I03	Indirect hire (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	23,834,246	0	0	0
oPt-03/ER/I02	Labor-intensive community-based projects (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	6,685,673	0	0	0
Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			50,215,338	900,000	0	900,000
EDUCATION						
oPt-03/E06	Back to school (in Government schools)	UNICEF	6,600,000	6,600,000	0	6,600,000
oPt-03/E01	Back to school (in UNRWA schools - WBGEMG1) (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	2,625,000	0	0	0
oPt-03/E03	Distance learning (UNRWA/WBEMG5a) (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	3,026,625	0	0	0
oPt-03/E08	Emergency subsistence support for most disadvantaged university students	UNESCO	600,000	600,000	0	600,000
oPt-03/E04	Out of school community activities (UNRWA/WBGEM6)(included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	525,000	0	0	0
oPt-03/E02	Provision of remedial teaching (UNRWA/WBGEMG4)(included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	1,176,924	0	0	0
oPt-03/E07	Remedial and distance education	UNICEF	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,355,705	(155,705)
oPt-03/E05	Scholarships (UNRWA/WBEMG3) (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	210,000	0	0	0
Sub total for EDUCATION			17,963,549	10,400,000	3,355,705	7,044,295
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS						
oPt-03/S/NF01	Emergency repair and reconstruction of affected dwellings [UNRWA/WBGMPW] (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	31,433,640	0	0	0
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			31,433,640	0	0	0

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

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

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

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/Pledges/Carryover	Unmet requirements
FOOD						
oPt-03/F02	Cash assistance (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	12,872,700	0	0	0
oPT-03/F04	Emergency buffer food stocks	WFP	7,209,000	7,209,000	0	7,209,000
oPt-03/F01	Emergency food assistance (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	77,000,000	0	0	0
oPt-03/F03	Emergency food assistance to victims of the conflict (Revision of requirements is based upon the information from WFP/Rome)	WFP	32,580,000	35,440,000	35,140,281	299,719
Sub total for FOOD			129,661,700	42,649,000	35,140,281	7,508,719
HEALTH						
oPt-03/H07	Emergency health supplies	WHO	650,000	650,000	616,842	33,158
oPt-03/H10	Expanded programme on immunisation	UNICEF	3,500,000	3,500,000	0	3,500,000
oPt-03/H04	Hospitalisation (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	630,000	0	0	0
oPt-03/H16	Hotline support in reproductive health	UNFPA	525,000	525,000	542,299	(17,299)
oPt-03/H11	Maintaining nutritional status of children and women	UNICEF	900,000	900,000	0	900,000
oPt-03/H12	Making maternal and child health services more responsive	UNICEF	400,000	400,000	0	400,000
oPt-03/H01	Medical equipment and supplies (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	3,106,312	0	0	0
oPt-03/H03	Mobile clinics (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	900,000	0	0	0
oPt-03/H02	Physiotherapy services (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	1,274,490	0	0	0
oPt-03/H18	Psycho social interventions/counselling programme) [UNRWA/WBEEEMG7] (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	1,708,560	0	0	0
oPt-03/H19	Psycho social support to Palestinian children	UNICEF	1,600,000	1,600,000	223,548	1,376,452
oPt-03/H20	Psycho social support to women through reproductive health services	UNFPA	730,000	730,000	0	730,000
oPt-03/H14	Rapid training of community based midwives	UNFPA	800,000	800,000	0	800,000
oPt-03/H13	Reproductive health and pregnancy care in three communities	UNFPA	1,100,000	1,100,000	0	1,100,000
oPt-03/H15	Responding to the needs of the elderly through comprehensive family health initiatives	UNFPA	550,000	550,000	0	550,000
oPt-03/H09	Strengthen health information management	WHO	730,000	730,000	353,078	376,922
oPt-03/H06	Strengthen MoH emergency mental health programme	WHO	1,000,000	1,000,000	921,471	78,529
oPt-03/H08	Strengthen MoH in responding to the malnutrition problem	WHO	120,000	120,000	0	120,000
oPt-03/H17	Strengthening national statistic and reporting system, especially on reproductive health and migration	UNFPA	480,000	480,000	0	480,000
oPt-03/H05	Strengthening the PA in health emergency activities	WHO	0	600,000	130,000	470,000
Sub total for HEALTH			20,704,362	13,685,000	2,787,238	10,897,762

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

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

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

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
MULTI-SECTOR						
oPt-03/MS01	Multi-sectoral assistance	UNRWA	0	202,727,762	66,616,512	136,111,250
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			0	202,727,762	66,616,512	136,111,250
SECURITY						
oPt-03/S01	Emergency operation support (included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	13,130,018	0	0	0
oPt-03/S02	Field security coordination	UNSECOORD	847,000	847,000	0	847,000
Sub total for SECURITY			13,977,018	847,000	0	847,000
WATER AND SANITATION						
oPt-03/WS02	Emergency assistance to the Palestinian water supply and management sectors	UNDP	15,750,000	15,750,000	0	15,750,000
oPt-03/WS01	Water and sanitation - environmental health(included in oPt-03/MS01)	UNRWA	3,793,155	0	0	0
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			19,543,155	15,750,000	0	15,750,000
Grand Total:			293,798,762	293,774,854	112,270,892	181,503,962

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance
to occupied Palestinian territory
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 13 October 2003**

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Page 1 of 2

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
22-Nov-02	Australia	ACAS	Support to various Palestinian NGOs	128,784
22-Nov-02	Australia	ACR	Capacity building programme	2,486
22-Nov-02	Australia	ACR	Capacity building programme	3,108
22-Nov-02	Australia	ACR	Refugee education and skills training	19,628
22-Nov-02	Australia	ACR	Refugee education and skills training	21,853
22-Nov-02	Australia	APHEDA	Community health and education	4,144
22-Nov-02	Australia	APHEDA	Building livelihoods through community development	140,365
22-Nov-02	Australia	AUSTCARE	Vocational training	164,066
22-Nov-02	Australia	Australia RC	Legal assistance (ICRC Legal adviser)	33,149
22-Nov-02	Australia	CARE AUSTRALIA	Palestinian community health workers project	118,739
6-May-03	Australia	CARE AUSTRALIA	For medical equipment to improve obstetric care	161,290
22-Nov-02	Australia	ICRC	Medical assistance	276,243
22-Nov-02	Australia	NCCA	Health activity	12,444
22-Nov-02	Australia	OXFAM/CAA	Career counselling and support	45,304
22-Nov-02	Australia	OXFAM/CAA	Violence against women project	189,107
22-Nov-02	Australia	PASU	Multi-sector	59,669
22-Nov-02	Australia	Salvation Army	Pre-school education and vocational training	150,349
22-Nov-02	Australia	SIPL	Agriculture sector support	30,387
22-Nov-02	Australia	UNRWA	Core funding grant for education, health, social services, etc.	2,209,945
22-Nov-02	Australia	World Vision Australia	Support to local NGOs	4,290
22-Nov-02	Australia	World Vision Australia	Support to local NGOs	6,286
22-Nov-02	Australia	World Vision Australia	Vocational training	16,022
22-Nov-02	Australia	World Vision Australia	Basic health care	19,245
22-Nov-02	Australia	World Vision Australia	Vocational training	29,557
22-Nov-02	Australia	World Vision Australia	Basic health care	40,502
22-Nov-02	Australia	World Vision Australia	Vocational training	66,490
Subtotal for Australia				3,953,452
6-Feb-03	Canada	ICRC	2003 ICRC Appeal	653,595
Subtotal for Canada				653,595
15-Jan-03	European Commission	CARE	To provide funding for the support and assistance to the most vulnerable among the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza	391,389

**Table IV : Additional Humanitarian Assistance
to occupied Palestinian territory
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 13 October 2003**

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Page 2 of 2

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
15-Jan-03	European Commission	Caritas France	To provide funding for the support and assistance to the most vulnerable among the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza	391,389
15-Jan-03	European Commission	ICRC	To provide funding for the support and assistance to the most vulnerable among the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza	2,935,421
15-Jan-03	European Commission	MERLIN	To provide funding for the support and assistance to the most vulnerable among the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza	371,820
19-Dec-02	European Commission	NGOs; Red Cross	To provide funding for the support and assistance to the most vulnerable palestinians in both the Palestinian Territories and the Lebanese Republic	6,417,081
8-Jul-03	European Commission	NGOs; Red Cross	Humanitarian aid package (basic food, health, household, water/sanitation and protection needs of vulnerable people)to support victims of the crisis in the Palestinian Territories and Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.	11,428,571
15-Jan-03	European Commission	Solidaridad International	To provide funding for the support and assistance to the most vulnerable among the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza	293,542
15-Jan-03	European Commission	Spanish RC	To provide funding for the support and assistance to the most vulnerable among the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza	391,389
6-Feb-03	European Commission	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian assistance	13,830,526
Subtotal for European Commission				36,451,128
27-Nov-02	Germany	ICRC	Provision of household items to IDPs and refugees	245,821
Subtotal for Germany				245,821
14-Mar-03	Norway	Foundation Signs	Extraordinary preparedness measures for deaf people	83,300
14-Mar-03	Norway	ICRC	Logistical support to RC/Palestine	228,952
14-Mar-03	Norway	ICRC	ICRC's appel for their assistance of Palestinians that are in prisons in Israel	520,000
14-Mar-03	Norway	ICRC	Protection of civilians, food, housing, medicine	848,900
7-May-03	Norway	MSF	Emergency psychological and medical intervention	1,121,509
31-Mar-03	Norway	NCA	Education programme	218,750
31-Mar-03	Norway	NORWAC	Medical equipment	954,833
7-May-03	Norway	Norway RC	Education programme for health and special pedagogy for disabled persons	130,748
14-Mar-03	Norway	NPA	Job creation in local industry	741,259
14-Mar-03	Norway	NPA	Multi-sectoral assistance	763,889
22-Jun-03	Norway	PHRMG	Human rights monitoring	25,262
Subtotal for Norway				5,637,402
9-Jan-03	Russian Federation	EMERCOM	Canned food, tents, blankets, medicines	169,900
Subtotal for Russian Federation				169,900
10-Feb-03	Switzerland	SHA	Coordination group Middle East	11,029
14-Jul-03	Switzerland	SHAML	Shami - Constructing the Memory of the Youth in the Nuseirat and Jalazone Refugee Camps	62,963
Subtotal for Switzerland				73,992
Grand Total:				47,185,290

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

Major donors by contributions
(carry over not included)
13 October 2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	26,819,783	30.62%
European Commission	10,279,824	11.73%
Canada	4,162,273	4.75%
Sweden	3,923,757	4.48%
Italy	2,946,856	3.36%
United Kingdom	2,857,143	3.26%
Switzerland	2,401,812	2.74%
Germany	2,263,296	2.58%
Norway	2,263,109	2.58%
Australia	1,509,689	1.72%
Denmark	1,159,414	1.32%
Finland	538,213	0.61%
Netherlands	254,237	0.29%
New Zealand	230,553	0.26%
Others	358,380	0.41%
Private/NGO/Intl*	25,634,093	29.26%
Grand Total:	87,602,432	100.00%

*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

Major donors by contributions

(carry over not included)

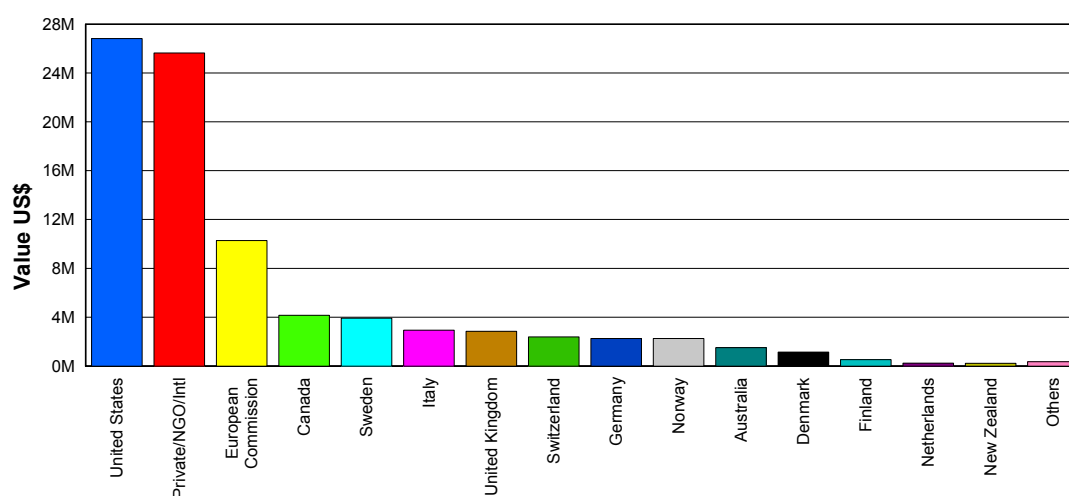
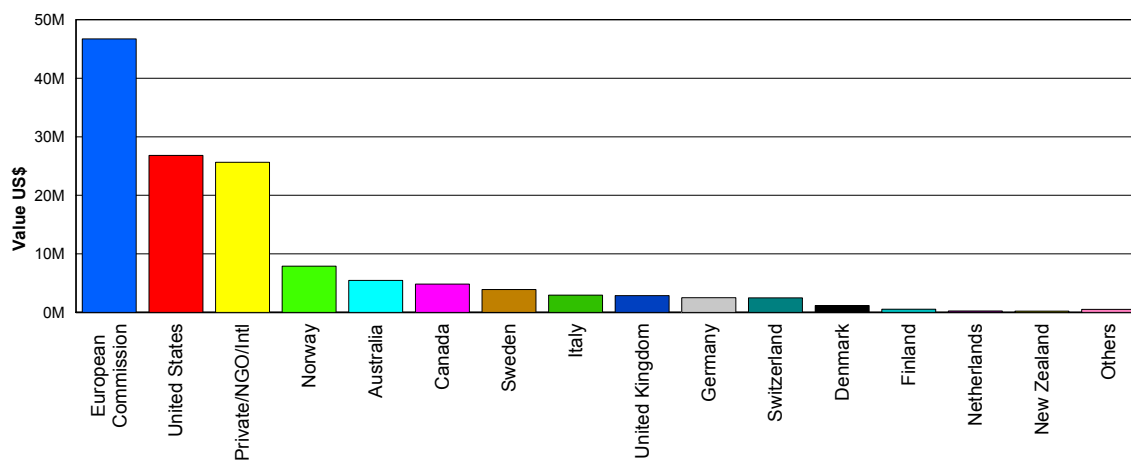


Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for occupied Palestinian territory (HPA) 2003

Major Donors by Total Contributions*
(carry over not included)
13 October 2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
European Commission	46,730,952	34.67%
United States	26,819,783	19.90%
Private/NGO/Intl	25,634,093	19.02%
Norway	7,900,511	5.86%
Australia	5,463,141	4.05%
Canada	4,815,868	3.57%
Sweden	3,923,757	2.91%
Italy	2,946,856	2.19%
United Kingdom	2,857,143	2.12%
Germany	2,509,117	1.86%
Switzerland	2,475,804	1.84%
Denmark	1,159,414	0.86%
Finland	538,213	0.40%
Netherlands	254,237	0.19%
New Zealand	230,553	0.17%
Others	528,280	0.39%
Grand Total:	134,787,722	100%



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

ANNEX II.**INTERNATIONAL NGOs OPERATING IN THE OPT BY SECTOR AND GOVERNORATE**

1. Food Security - ANERA, ARD, CARE, Caritas, CHF, CISP, CRS, IOCC, Islamic Relief, MPDL, NPA, Première Urgence, PTM, SC-UK, Solidarité Socialiste, Terre des Hommes, WVI.
2. Education - ACIDI/VOCA, ACH, ACPP, AED, AFSC, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ARD, ARDCR, CARE, CD, CESVI, CHF, CISP, CRIC, Diakonia, ERM, GVC, IOCC, Islamic Relief, MDM-F, MDM-Greece, Mercy Corps, Movimondo, MPDL, MSF Greece, NPA, Oxfam GB, PMP, PTM, Religions for Peace, SC-Sweden, SC-UK, SC-US, SOIR, SOS Kinderdorf, Terre des Hommes, UNAIS, WVI.
3. Health - ACPP, AJJDC, ANERA, ARD, ARDCR, CARE, CHF, CISP, Diakonia, GVC, IOCC, Islamic Relief, LWF, MAP-UK, MDM-F, MDM-Greece, Merlin, Movimondo, MPDL, MSF, MSF Greece, NPA, PCRF, PMP, PTM, Religions For Peace, SC-UK, SC-US, Solidaridad Internacional, Solidarité Socialiste, Terre des Hommes, UNAIS, WVI.
4. Water - ACIDI/VOCA, ACH, ACPP, ANERA, ARD, CARE, CHF, CISP, Diakonia, GVC, ICC, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Oxfam GB, SC-US, WVI
5. Psycho-Social - Diakonia, ERM, ICC, IOCC, Islamic Relief, MDM-F, Movimondo, MSF, PTM, SC-US, SOS Kinderdorf, UNAIS, WVI
6. Emergency/Cash/Infrastructure
 - a. Infrastructure/Shelter - ACIDI/VOCA, AJJDC, ARD, ARDCR, CARE, CESVI, CHF, CISP, ICC, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Movimondo, MPDL, NPA, Religions for Peace, SC-US, Terre des Hommes, WVI.
 - b. Employment/Job Creation - ADF, ANERA, ARD, ARDCR, CD, CHF, CRS, Diakonia, ICC, IOCC, Islamic Relief, LWF, Mercy Corps, NPA, PMP, SC-US, WVI
 - c. Income Generation/Micro Enterprise - ANERA, ARD, ARDCR, CARE, CD, CESVI, CHF, CRS, Diakonia, GVC, ICC, Islamic Relief, MCC, NPA, Première Urgence, Religions For Peace, SC-US.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (GOVERNORATES)⁷⁶**BETHLEHEM**

ACIDI/VOCA, ACPP, AED, AFSC, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ARD, CARE, Caritas Jerusalem, CD, CISP, CRS, Diakonia, ICC, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, LWF, MCC, NDI, NPA, PCRF, PMP, PTM, SC-UK, SIRA, Solidaridad Internacional, SOS Kinderdorf, World Council of Churches, WVI.

GAZA (CITY)

ACIDI/VOCA, ADF, AED, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ANERA, ARD, CARE, Caritas Jerusalem, CHF, CISP, CRIC, CRS, Diakonia, ERM, GVC, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, MAP-UK, MDM-F, MPDL, MSF, NPA, PCRF, PMP, PTM, SC-UK, SC-US, Terre Des Hommes, UNAIS, World Council of Churches, WVI.

GAZA (NORTH)

ACIDI/VOCA, AED, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ANERA, ARD, CARE, CD, CHF, CISP, CRS, Diakonia, ERM, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, MDM-F, MSF, MSF Greece, NPA, PCRF, PMP, PTM, SC-UK, SC-US, SOIR, Solidaridad Internacional, Solidarite Socialiste, Terre Des Hommes, World Council of Churches, WVI.

GAZA (KHAN YOUNIS)

ACIDI/VOCA, ACPP, AED, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ARD, CARE, CHF, CISP, CRS, Diakonia, ERM, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, MCC, MDM-F, MSF Greece, NPA, PCRF, PMP, PTM, SC-UK, SC-US, Solidarite Socialiste, Terre Des Hommes.

⁷⁶ This information is very general, does only reflect the 6 sectors in the CAP. But will give a general idea of the INGO's intervention in the oPt.

GAZA (RAFAH)

ACDI/VOCA, AED, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ARD, CARE, CD, CHF, CISP, Diakonia, ERM, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, MDM-F, MSF, MSF Greece, NPA, PCRF, PMP, PTM, SC-UK, SC-US, Solidaridad Internacional, Solidarite Socialiste, SOS Kinderdorf, Terre Des Hommes, WVI.

HEBRON

ACDI/VOCA, ACPP, ADF, AED, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ANERA, ARD, CARE, CD, CHF, CISP, CRIC, CRS, Diakonia, GVC, ICC, Islamic Relief, MAP-UK, MCC, Mercy Corps, Merlin, MSF, OXFAM GB, PCRF, SC-Sweden, SC-UK, SC-US, Solidaridad Internacional, Terre Des Hommes, World Council Of Churches, WVI.

JENIN

ACDI/VOCA, ACH, ACPP, AED, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ARD, CARE, Caritas Jerusalem, CESVI, CRS, Diakonia, GVC, ICC, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, Movimondo, MPDL, MSF, NPA, PCRF, PTM, SC-Sweden, SC-UK, SC-US, Solidarite Socialiste, Terre Des Hommes, VSF, World Council of Churches.

JERICHO

ACDI/VOCA, ACPP, AED, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ANERA, ARD, CARE, Caritas Jerusalem, CISP, Islamic Relief, PMP, SC-UK, SIRA.

JERUSALEM

ACDI/VOCA, AED, AJJDC, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ANERA, ARD, Caritas Jerusalem, CD, CISP, CRS, Diakonia, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, LWF, MCC, MDM-F, MDM-Greece, Movimondo, NDI, NPA, PMP, PCRF, PTM, Religions For Peace, SC-Sweden, SC-UK, SOIR, Solidaridad Internacional, World Council Of Churches, UNAIS, WVI.

NABLUS

ACDI/VOCA, ACPP, AED, AFSC, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ANERA, ARD, CARE, Caritas Jerusalem, CESVI, CD, CHF, CISP, Diakonia, ICC, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, MAP-UK, MDM-F, Merlin, Movimondo, MPDL, NPA, Oxfam GB, PCRF, SC-UK, SC-US, Solidaridad Internacional, Solidarite Socialiste, VSF, UNAIS, WVI.

QALQILIA

ACDI/VOCA, ACPP, AED, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ANERA, ARD, CARE, CESVI, CISP, ICC, Islamic Relief, MPDL, PCRF, Premiere Urgence, SC-UK, Solidaridad Internacional.

RAMALLAH

ACDI/VOCA, ACPP, AED, ADF, AFSC, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ARD, CARE, Caritas Jerusalem, CESVI, CD, CHF, CISP, Diakonia, GVC, ICC, IOCC, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, LWF, MAP-UK, MCC, MDM-Greece, Merlin, MPDL, NDI, NPA, PCRF, PMP, PTM, SC-Sweden, SC-UK, SOIR, Solidaridad Internacional, Solidarite Socialiste, UNAIS, WVI.

TULKAREM

ACDI/VOCA, ACPP, AED, AMIDEAST, A.M. Qattan Foundation, ANERA, ARD, CARE, Caritas Jerusalem, CESVI, CD, CISP, CRS, Diakonia, ICC, Islamic Relief, Kvinna Till Kvinna, MPDL, PCRF, Premiere Urgence, SC-UK, World Council Of Churches.

ANNEX III.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries.

For details on the programme outlined below, please refer to the Federation's website <http://www.ifrc.org> where the entire 2004 Annual Appeal will appear on 25 November, 2003.

The International Federation is an operational partner of the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), working in close collaboration and coordination with UN agencies, the ICRC, and NGO's. The Federation emphasizes the importance of, and commitment to the CAP, not only as an important strategic planning and coordination tool related to the CHAP, but also as an appropriate avenue to advocate on behalf of critical issues which impact humanitarian efforts in this and other areas.

The Context

The Federation intends to assist the PRCS in responding to the accumulating responsibilities and needs of the Palestinian population in Palestine and the Diaspora. Priority programmes are those that are in harmony with the Federation's strategy 2010 core areas. An estimated 956,356 persons will be directly assisted in PRCS programmes/projects.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement Context:

The current humanitarian situation and plight of the Palestinian people requires action from all humanitarian actors, including the Movement, to provide support to the PRCS to maintain, consolidate, strengthen and sustain its emergency response capacities, while adding developmental elements. Increased funding is sought to maintain and extend services in response to increasing needs. Primary Health Care centers and mobile clinics will continue to operate to reach out to those without access. The Psychological Support programme should develop to respond to mass trauma. Organisational development aspects include building further legitimacy, strengthening the management of operations at the Headquarters and in the branches, and training to enhance the availability of expertise and skills. The PRCS needs to be supported to conduct a General Assembly to obtain approval for its actions and plans including the strategic directions and a comprehensive strategy.

In Lebanon, the Federation's role is to assist PRCS/L in its organisational development processes as well as supporting the process of maintaining the hospitals in terms of medicines, medical supplies, equipment and training, and the community based health project.

The Federation will continue to assist Red Cross and Red Crescent partners in preparing bilateral projects within the strategy 2010 objectives, with a main focus on health and care, disaster management, humanitarian values and organisational development.

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities

In Palestine A/OT, and during the past three years of Al-Aqsa Uprising, PRCS has been building capacities based on continued emergency response. In terms of strategy, the dominating factors are ambulance services and pre-hospital care, emergency training, and health and care in the community. The current situation had led PRCS to grow rapidly in Emergency services and disaster preparedness, and consequently, growth in the number of staff. On the other hand, recommendations of the Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA), which was published in 2000, remain partially implemented, similarly with the implementation of the proposed objectives of the Strategic Direction.

In Lebanon, Syria, Iraq and Egypt, PRCS maintains branches to serve the Palestinian refugee population; particularly, in Lebanon where the PRCS is being considered the major provider for hospital care for the refugees. Refugees are referred to expensive private hospitals for specialties not available within the PRCS hospital system. This crucial responsibility demands that PRCS continue to develop its hospital services for the refugees in the Diaspora.

The current situation accompanied by the increasing commitments towards the Palestinian population left several programmes not fully developed or in need of being strengthened. There will be an increased emphasis on organisational development including institutional capacity building, human resource development, branch development, strategic planning, and legitimatising PRCS leadership through a General Assembly to be held in 2004.

In the above-described context, PRCS has been strengthening partnerships with other national societies, ICRC, NGOs and other key players. Harmonisation among partners remains a main interest to be achieved through demonstrated accountability and transparency. The Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) shall be updated according to this appeal that encompasses the priorities of PRCS both in Palestine and Diaspora

The PRCS seeks to further develop its **disaster management** (DM) programme and to enhance its leadership role in disaster preparedness and response. Expansion of the DM programme to PRCS branches in Lebanon and Iraq is a priority.

The PRCS will continue to maintain and develop its long-term **health programmes** in order to serve selected groups of the vulnerable Palestinian people. Health programmes will continue to encompass health promotion and protection, disease prevention, psychosocial well being, and community based special education. In Lebanon, the national society seeks support to its five hospitals in terms of medicines and medical supplies as well as support to its community based health education programme. This is in addition to maintaining its health services provided by Palestine Referral Hospital in Cairo, and by the three general hospitals and nine health centers in Syria.

To avoid abuse of the emblem, the PRCS will work towards **promoting the movement's principles**, humanitarian values and IHL fundamental principles among staff, volunteers and selected target groups in the local communities.

Organisational development remains a considerable challenge, and developing reliable organisational skills and capacity is an ongoing focus. Internally, the national society seeks to develop well-functioning systems and strengthening cooperation among branches and departments, while systematically addressing gender issues through its programmes, projects and activities. And externally, to establish new partnerships and strengthen the existing ones in fields harmonious with the PRCS mission.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

The Federation seeks to support PRCS programmes through the following:

Health and Care

- *Primary Health Care programme:* aiming at the stable provision of affordable quality services with an expanded scope of services to selected vulnerable groups.
- *Psychosocial Support programme:* to provide community based psychosocial support services to selected vulnerable groups through a network of 6 Psychosocial Family Centers in Palestine A/OT, and an assessment of mental health needs among the Palestinian refugee population in Lebanon.
- *Community-based Special Education:* to work together with the community and the disabled people and their families in providing opportunities for ability development, empowerment and integration of the disabled.
- *Support to PRCS hospitals in Lebanon:* to enable the Palestinian refugees access to health services and to better cope with difficult economic and social conditions. This support will also aim at avoiding the collapse of the PRCS Lebanon branch (PRCS/L) health system.

Disaster Management: to strengthen PRCS disaster management structures and capacities with effective operational linkages to other programmes of the national society.

Humanitarian Values: to serve local communities according to the Movement's principles by supporting and developing the voluntary spirit within the Palestinian population.

Organisational Development: to establish well-functioning systems that are efficient and effective.

ANNEX IV.**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACIS	Access and Closures Information System
AEC	Agricultural Engineering Cooperative
AI	Amnesty International
AIDA	Association of International Development Agencies
ARIJ	Applied Research Institute in Jerusalem
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
COGAT	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories
COMPAS	Commodity Tracking System
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
EC	European Commission
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
ESRS	Economic Stabilisation and Recovery Strategy
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCO	Field Coordination Office
FFW	Food-for-Work
FFT	Food-for-Training
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System
Gol	Government of Israel
HAC	Health Action in Crises
HEB	High Energy Biscuit
HEPG	Humanitarian Emergency Policy Group
HIC	Humanitarian Information Centre
HPA	Humanitarian Plan of Action
HRW	Human Right Watch
ICMH	International Centre for Migration and Health
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israeli Defence Forces
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IRI	Inter-active Radio Instruction
IUED (SDC)	Institut Universitaire d'études du Développement
JHU	John Hopkins University
JOD	Job Opportunity Days
LACC	Local Aid Coordination Committee
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoDA	Ministry of Detainees Affairs
MoE	Ministry of Education
MOEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoNE	Ministry of National Economy
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MOPIC (UNDP)	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières

NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Plan of Action Secretariat
OCG	Operational Coordination Group
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
oPt	occupied Palestinian territories
OSO	Operations Support Officer
OXFAM	Oxfam
PA	Palestinian Authority
PAPP	Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People
PARC	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PHC	Primary Health Care
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
PSC	Programme Support Cost
RH	Reproductive Health
RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection
QIIP	Quick Impact Implementation Plan
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWG	Sector Working Group
TFPI	Task Force on Project Implementation
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordination
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis Mapping
WBGS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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