

# occupied alestinian territory

Consolidated Appeal



UNRWA/oPt/2006

- Agriculture*
- Child Protection and  
Psycho-Social Support*
- Coordination and  
Support Services*
- Education*
- Food and  
Food Security*
- Health*
- Job Creation /  
Cash Assistance*
- Protection/  
Human Rights/  
Rule of Law*
- Security and Safety  
of Staff and Operations*
- Water and Sanitation*

# 2008



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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

### **SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS**

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

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

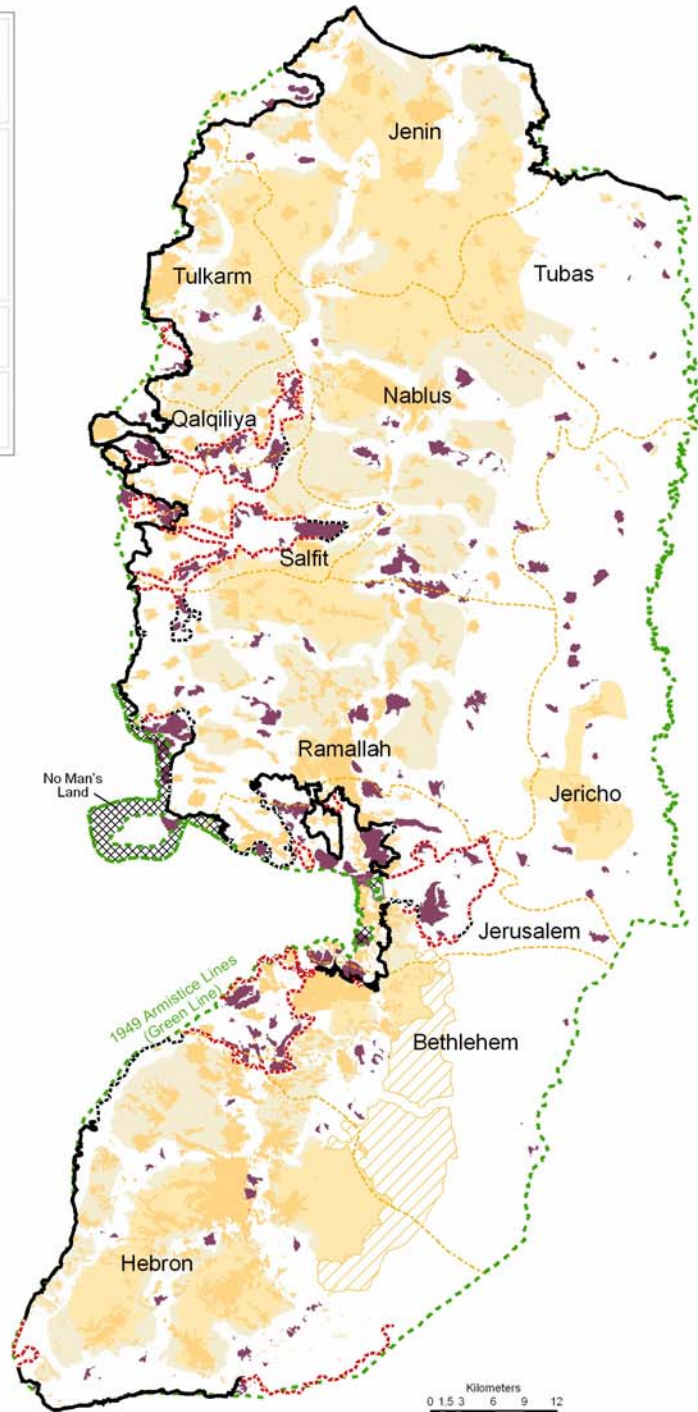
PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED “PROJECTS”



# The occupied Palestinian territory: Overview map

CAP 2008 - Consolidated Appeal Process

<b>Barrier</b>		Barrier route extracted from satellite imagery and verified with field observations- as of September 2007. Planned Barrier route based on Israeli Government map (Ministry of Defence/ Seam Zone Authority as of 30 April 2006)
	Constructed	
	Under Construction	
	Planned Route	
<b>Oslo Agreement</b>		
	Area A <sup>1</sup>	1 - Full Palestinian civil and military control (Effective in Jericho only.)
	Area B <sup>2</sup>	2 - Full Palestinian civil control and joint Israeli-Palestinian military control
	Special Case (H2) <sup>3</sup>	3 - Hebron Agreement
	Intended Nature Reserve	4 - Full Israeli civil and military control
	Area C <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Palestinian areas</b>		
	Built-up	
	Governorate limits	
<b>Settlements</b>		
	Settlement, Industrial areas and outpost outer limits	



United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
 Cartography: OCHA-oPt - Oct 2007. Base data: PA MoP, July 2000 - OCHA update 07  
 For comments contact <ochaopt@un.org> or Tel. +972 (02) 582-962  
<http://www.ochaopt.org>

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## GLOSSARY

<b>“Back-to-Back”</b>	System whereby goods must be transferred from one vehicle to another when passing through an Israeli commercial checkpoint.
<b>Barrier</b>	A complex series of concrete walls, electronic fences, observation towers, trenches, patrol roads and razor wire constructed by Israel around and in the West Bank. Upon completion, the Barrier will isolate some 9.5% of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, while physically connecting it to Israel. In July 2004, the International Court of Justice ruled that the route of the Barrier that lies in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem—some 90% of the route—is illegal.
<b>Closure</b>	A policy of physical barriers and permit requirements used to control Palestinian pedestrian or vehicle movement within the West Bank, including into and out of East Jerusalem. Physical barriers include Israel Defense Forces stationary and flying checkpoints and physical obstacles, such as trenches, earth mounds, roadblocks, gates, etc.
<b>Closed Area</b>	The area that lies between the Barrier and the Green Line in the northern West Bank, which was declared closed by Israeli military order in 2003. Palestinians now require permits to either live in or access this area and passage is permitted only through designated gates in the Barrier. Also known as the “Seam Zone”.
<b>Dunum</b>	Old Ottoman land measurement unit still in use in the occupied Palestinian territory; it is equivalent to one-quarter acre or 1,000 square metres.
<b>Enclave</b>	A Palestinian locality or area isolated by means of Israeli infrastructure, such as the Barrier, settlements, elements of the closure system, and/or specific permit requirements.
<b>Green Line</b>	The 1949 Armistice Line, which serves as the internationally recognized boundary between Israel and the West Bank.
<b>Seam Zone</b>	Terminology used by the Israel Defense Forces, referring to areas on both sides of the Green Line. (See “ <i>Closed Area</i> ” above.)



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2007, political, economic and social conditions continued to deteriorate in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). The February Fatah-Hamas ceasefire negotiated in Mecca collapsed in May, and inter-factional violence resumed, culminating in the Hamas takeover of the Gaza Strip in June. Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas dissolved the short-lived National Unity Government and instituted a new emergency Government in mid-June without the participation of Hamas. In practice, there are now two authorities in control, the Government of Prime Minister Salaam Fayyad in the West Bank, and Hamas in Gaza.

Ordinary Palestinians continue to bear the brunt of the ongoing crisis. In addition to continuing fatalities from direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict, 2007 saw a dramatic increase in deaths and injuries due to internal Palestinian violence. The poverty rate stands at 57%<sup>1</sup> and food insecurity affects 34%<sup>2</sup> of the population. The impact has been particularly severe in Gaza which has been effectively sealed off from the rest of the world since mid-June. Few residents can now exit Gaza, even in the case of medical emergency, and only limited commercial and humanitarian supplies can enter Gaza. A complete halt to the import of raw materials and exports to Israel and the wider world resulted in 75,000 Gazan employees laid off by mid-September. Dependency on agencies such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and WFP now stands at 80% in Gaza, which will further increase due to the continuing closure of Gaza's external borders.

In the West Bank, the expanding presence of Israeli infrastructure in the West Bank—settlements, outposts, military infrastructure, etc.—adds to the geographic, political and economic fragmentation of the oPt, to the detriment both of present livelihood and future viability. The closure regime continues to impede access to workplaces, markets, and health and education services. The number of physical obstacles, including checkpoints, increased from 528 to 563 between January and September 2007. The Government of Israel continues with construction of the Barrier, which risks isolating approximately 9.5% of the West Bank between it and the Green Line. Construction continues despite the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice that those parts of the Barrier built inside the West Bank (90% of the route) are contrary to international law. Administrative and physical restrictions on access to East Jerusalem for West Bank Palestinians continue and although formal restrictions on Palestinian entry to the Jordan Valley were lifted in April, access without permits is only possible through two designated checkpoints and by public transportation. Eligibility requirements for Palestinians entering the closed area to the west of the Barrier in the northern West Bank continue to tighten, reflecting continuing restrictions on Palestinian development in Area C (60% of the West Bank).

The international community has made significant efforts to spare ordinary Palestinians from the worst effects of the crisis by supporting both the Consolidated Appeal (CAP) and the Temporary International Mechanism throughout 2007. With the removal of Hamas from the Government, the international community has resumed direct support to the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Israel has also resumed the transfer of Palestinian customs and tax revenues, including arrears, to the Government in Ramallah. Funds from Palestinian customs revenues and support from the international community are also reaching the Gaza Strip.

Despite this, for the majority of residents of the oPt the situation in 2007 is worse than in 2006, and the United Nations Country Team foresees a continued degradation of the humanitarian situation in the oPt as the most likely scenario in 2008. This is particularly the case in the Gaza Strip, where the intensified closure since mid-June 2007 has had a devastating impact on the humanitarian situation. Particularly hard hit has been the private sector, which was previously responsible for 54% of total employment in Gaza. A complete halt to the import of raw materials and exports to Israel and the wider world resulted by mid-September in 75,000 Gazan employees being laid off.

Given this, reliance on United Nations and partner NGO emergency programmes is expected to rise in 2008. Additionally, the devaluation of the dollar relative to the New Israeli Shekel, the increase in cereal prices globally and increased transportation costs due to rising fuel prices have contributed to

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<sup>1</sup> Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, *Poverty in the oPt in 2006*, August 2007.

<sup>2</sup> WFP/FAO, *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)*, released in February 2007.

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rising operating costs for humanitarian agencies.<sup>3</sup> Although salary payments to PA employees have resumed, infrastructure and materials are in need of repair and maintenance. In some sectors, such as health and education, basic goods are still being provided by international organizations. Accordingly, while there have been some improvements in 2007, these gains have been offset by the factors outlined above.

As a result, the CAP for 2008 stands at \$462 million, somewhat higher than the 2007 Consolidated Appeal. This year's appeal for oPt includes 127 projects from United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations. Partners have indicated that \$1,893,306 is already available for their proposed projects, leaving an outstanding requirement of **\$460,012,725**.

The 2008 CAP is the product of a much more inclusive consolidated appeal process, featuring greater participation of local and international NGOs and PA Ministry staff, compared to the 2007 CAP. Throughout the process, there was a high level of NGO and PA participation across most sector working groups. Twice as many NGOs have projects in the 2008 Consolidated Appeal as were in the 2007 CAP, and the level of NGO projects and funds requested both increased.<sup>4</sup> As a result, the 2008 CAP is a much more comprehensive document assessing humanitarian needs.

The CAP 2008 focuses attention on the main areas that are considered essential for sustaining livelihoods and preventing further decline:

- Deliver humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions;
- Increased protection of civilians and increased advocacy for the implementation of international humanitarian law;
- Enhanced monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian situation, including impact assessments;
- Strengthening United Nations humanitarian coordination structures.

The scope of the 2008 CAP reflects the increased pressure on the Palestinian economy and livelihoods throughout 2007. This is despite welcome developments on the political horizon, particularly the resumption of relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority, and the prospect of renewed peace negotiations. Further positive developments include the PA's efforts towards medium-term planning and reform, the appointment of the Quartet's Special Representative to enhance economic revival and support institution- and capacity-building, and the willingness of the international community to directly support the Government with budget support. However, such developments are unlikely to immediately impact on humanitarian conditions in the oPt, given the current depth of need and continuing deterioration. Through this appeal, United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes and NGOs will work to lessen the impact on Palestinians, help restore human dignity and alleviate further poverty, institutional weakness and instability.

***occupied Palestinian territory United Nations Country Team***

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<sup>3</sup> The US dollar has decreased in value against the NIS by some 7% in October 2007, compared to October 2006 (\$1 = 4.29 NIS in October 2006; \$1 = 3.99 NIS in October 2007). The price of grain in the oPt has increased by 63% in September 2007, compared to September 2006. (All dollar signs in this document denote US dollars.)

<sup>4</sup> In the 2007 oPt Consolidated Appeal, 14 NGOs submitted 33 projects in six sectors, requesting a total of \$24.6 million; in the 2008 CAP, 29 NGOs submitted 50 projects in eight sectors, requesting some \$38.2 million.



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**Table I: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	22,190,905
CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	17,014,559
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	17,542,164
EDUCATION	7,852,330
FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	156,827,698
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	50,096,721
JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	158,042,141
PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	4,129,288
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	2,000,000
WATER AND SANITATION	26,210,225
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>461,906,031</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**occupied Palestinian territory**

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**Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 1 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACF-E	4,757,677
ACPP	5,012,400
ACS	240,000
ADA (PARC)	3,523,140
AGAS	456,000
AMC	430,600
ARIJ	320,700
BADIL	909,200
CHF	1,300,000
CISP	3,934,250
COOPI	3,151,899
DPFA	151,000
FAO	7,335,000
GEO	361,000
IR	2,068,120
IRD	3,393,856
KAPCA	400,000
MOVIMONDO	608,000
OCHA	6,188,096
OHCHR	250,000
OXFAM UK	2,874,472
PCOA	1,710,600
PHG	328,860
PMRS	243,400
PU	1,705,880
SC	455,950
SCC	1,570,000
SEAPPI	1,290,000
SOS Kinderdorf	211,200
TCC	330,000
UCODEP	1,711,000
UNDP/PAPP	40,634,815
UNESCO	162,750
UNFPA	5,962,260
UN-HABITAT	14,768,000
UNICEF	20,578,980
UNIFEM	2,508,330

**Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 2 of 2

<b>Appealing Organisation</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
UNRWA	238,751,056
WFP	65,249,000
WHO	16,068,540
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>461,906,031</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## 2. 2007 IN REVIEW

### *Priorities of the 2007 Consolidated Appeal (CAP)*

The CAP for 2007 was prepared at a time when the international community had ceased direct support to the Palestinian Authority (PA), following the Hamas victory in the January 2006 Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) elections. As a result, the CAP requirements for 2007 were significantly higher than the previous year and focused on the following priorities:

1. Delivering critical humanitarian assistance to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions;
2. Advocating for the implementation of international humanitarian law and respect for Palestinian human rights and highlighting the humanitarian consequences of the lack of accountability; and
3. Enhancing monitoring of, and reporting on, the humanitarian situation as well as the impact of the CAP to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance.

### *Major Context Developments*

There have been significant developments in the operating context in the oPt during 2007, most of which have had an impact on the worsening humanitarian situation.

- In March 2007, a new Palestinian National Unity Government (NUG) was constituted with the assistance of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, following an agreement between Hamas and Fatah in Mecca in February. This resulted in:
  - A temporary decrease in internal Palestinian violence;
  - Reinvigoration of PA institutional planning initiatives;
  - A resumption of dialogue between Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert and PA President Mahmoud Abbas;
  - Improvement in commercial flows at the Karni crossing into Gaza, compared with the previous six months, although average daily exports remained well below the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) target figure of 400 truckloads per day by the end of 2006.
- In May, the ceasefire brokered in Mecca collapsed, Israel Defence Force (IDF) incursions and operations in Gaza resumed, while the firing of Qassam rockets by militants into Israel continued.
- Factional violence reached its peak in June 2007, when Hamas forces won control of the Gaza Strip.
- On 14 June, PA President Mahmoud Abbas dissolved the NUG and declared a state of emergency. A newly-appointed emergency Government was sworn in on 16 June, resulting in the de facto political separation of the West Bank from the Gaza Strip. With Hamas' removal from the Government, the international community resumed full and direct support to the PA. Political support for the Government of Prime Minister Salaam Fayyad was confirmed by ministers and other senior officials of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) at its meeting in New York in September 2007. This meeting also endorsed the holding of a major pledging conference, called for by the Prime Minister for December 2007, to rebuild Palestinian institutions and the economy.
- Gaza crossing points have been largely closed since the Hamas takeover in June, with immense damage to the Gaza economy.
- Ongoing Israeli closures, including the Barrier and settlement expansion, restrictions on movement, arrests, land requisitions, home demolitions, etc. continued in the West Bank. 56.5% of the planned Barrier has been completed which will, upon its completion, leave approximately 9.5% of the West Bank isolated between the Barrier and the Green Line. According to a recent Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)/United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) survey, only approximately 20% of those who previously worked the land between the Barrier and the Green Line are now able to obtain permits to cross the Barrier.

*Revised Appeal 2007*

The 2007 CAP was revised downwards in May 2007 from \$455 million to \$425.6 million. The priority of the revised CAP was to continue to meet urgent humanitarian needs, support livelihoods and support the PA medium-term planning and budgetary efforts.

*Financial Overview*

By 15 November 2007, the CAP had received \$254 million in funding, or 60% of the revised CAP target of \$425.6 million. Donors from 22 countries contributed to the 2007 CAP. 74% of the funds were received from the USA, European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), Sweden, Japan, Canada, Norway and Spain.

UNRWA, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) received almost 90% of the funds, or approximately \$226 million. An additional \$64 million in humanitarian assistance outside the CAP in 2007 was reported to the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

**Achievements by Sector, 2007 Highlights**

**Food Aid and Food Security**

- Total funding received or pledged by 15 November 2007 (\$131 million) represented 89% of the budget for projects in the sector (\$149.7 million, \$147.7 million revised).
- UNRWA emergency food aid mitigated the effects of increasing food insecurity driven by rising poverty and unemployment rates amongst the refugee population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Distribution of in-kind assistance has allowed economically vulnerable refugee households to allocate scarce financial resources to other household priorities.
- UNRWA distributed a total of 344,377 parcels (40.6% of objective) of 244,780 kilocalories (kcal) each in the West Bank. This shortfall against the project's original aims in the West Bank was due to lack of funds which covered only two rounds of distribution (against four planned) to 94,483 and 80,000 refugees respectively. In Gaza, UNRWA secured approximately 60% of requested funds for the 2007 emergency food assistance aid programme. With 2007 CAP funds UNRWA was able to distribute four rounds of food aid in Gaza during 2007, covering approximately 60% of daily needs.
- In addition to distributing food to 652,635 beneficiaries in oPt, the WFP rehabilitated assets through 1,800 work projects and contributed to enhancing skills through 425 training activities in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, WFP completed all distribution cycles as planned and carried out an Emergency Distribution, handing out 20,257 parcels of bread to ten Ministry of Health (MoH) hospitals for 81 days to 1,782 persons. The WFP School Feeding pilot project was fully implemented in all targeted schools and kindergartens.
- WFP food distributions and food-for-work (FFW)/food-for-training (FFT) activities prevented the further erosion of livelihoods and maintained the nutritional status of the non-refugee population. The pilot WFP school feeding activity project in Hebron demonstrated the positive impact of school feeding on the learning capacity of children, the decrease of aggressiveness among school children and the empowerment of women.<sup>5</sup>

**Job Creation/Cash Assistance**

- Total funding received or pledged by 15 November 2007 (\$61 million) represented only 37% of the budget for projects in this sector (\$162 million).
- The channelling of more than \$62 million into emergency job creation and cash assistance projects temporarily alleviated some of the worst effects of the crisis on some of the most vulnerable families in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS). Over 130,000 households-refugee and non-refugee-received direct assistance through projects in this sector, around one fifth of all households in the oPt. Provision of cash for work supported household coping strategies, although funding for such actions in Gaza was low.
- UNRWA created 3.9 million job days for 73,600 unemployed refugees in a range of unskilled, skilled and professional positions across the WBGS, providing support for an estimated 500,000 refugees (job holders and dependents).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), evaluation of the school feeding project.

<sup>6</sup> UNRWA's job creation projects in the West Bank operate on an April-March cycle. These estimates reflect the total number of job days (1.4 million) that will be created with available funds during this period.

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- UNRWA provided cash assistance to 44,000 poor refugee families in the WBGS to cover pressing financial needs, including the cost of accommodation for families made homeless as a result of Israeli military operations.
- UNDP/FAO reconstructed 234 greenhouses and rehabilitated 62 groundwater wells damaged during Israeli military operations in the Gaza Strip.
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) began a women's empowerment project with 200 rural women and their families in Hebron and the northern West Bank.

### Agriculture

- The total funds requested in the revised CAP 2007 were \$14,480,435. The total amount received was \$3.8 million, or 26%. A total of 18 projects were submitted by 8 organizations. Only three projects were funded.
- Owing to the low level of funding, none of the needs and priorities addressed in the revised agricultural CAP 2007 was satisfactorily met. Funded projects targeted 17,150 persons (21% of those originally targeted). The severe farmers' livelihood crisis was exacerbated by the lack of financial and technical resources, shrinking economic viability, erosion of Palestinian entitlements to land and water resources as well as inadequate PA crisis response capacity.
- Funding enabled FAO to provide emergency support to olive farmers in the West Bank, by increasing their income through the improvement of olive oil quality. FAO also helped improve the livelihoods of irrigated farming households (500 vulnerable farmers) through diversification of vegetable and medicinal plant production in the WBGS. FAO also provided emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry (Gaza, Jordan Valley and Hebron), reaching 7,000 beneficiaries.
- The advocacy efforts for the agricultural sector as a safety net and shock absorber for the most vulnerable groups of the population have resulted in increasing donor interest.

### Health

- As of 15 November, the total funds received or pledged (\$25.4 million) represented 63% of what had been appealed for in this sector (\$35.7 million, \$40.3 million revised).
- UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA, and UNRWA were able to maintain access to health care and mental health services. The MoH was supported in its capacity to ensure safe delivery and appropriate newborn care, and in strengthening surveillance and monitoring systems.
- Drugs lacking at central level dropped from 72 types during May 2007 to 41 in September 2007. Essential drugs at less than one month stock for the West Bank and Gaza Strip dropped from 111 and 101 types respectively in April to 50 and 61 in September 2007.
- UNRWA furnished its clinics with additional medical supplies and equipment and hired additional staff to cope with the increasing demand. In addition, in the West Bank, mobile health clinics conducted 990 visits (expect 1,460 at year end) to 150 remote/isolated locations, and treated 136,000 patients. \$140,000 of drugs/supplies were distributed to 22 major health centres in the West Bank, responding to increased demand for UNRWA services.

### Psycho-social Support and Child Protection

- Ten out of 13 projects were either partially or fully funded. The overall funding level of the 2007 CAP was between 60-100% for eight projects and between 40-49% for two projects.
- Children, youth and women in need were provided with Psycho-social support across the oPt. Children in Gaza were provided with opportunities for safe recreational and educational activities. Children and adults in mine-affected areas were enabled to better protect themselves against the danger of mines and unexploded ordnances (UXOs). The capacities of children and parents to protect themselves and cope with violence was reinforced. Also, capacities of professionals working with or around children were strengthened in terms of prevention, detection and referral.
- Progress was made towards the improvement of school environments, with the initiation of a non-violence policy for schools and a detection protocol for school staff by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) with UNICEF support.
- In Gaza, 189 UNRWA counsellors conducted 12,874 individual counselling sessions, 5,969 group counselling, 9,673 group guidance and 1,706 public awareness activities and 2,092 home visits. Also, UNRWA conducted educational and recreational "Summer Games" through support to community-based organisations (CBOs) in Gaza, providing 192,000 youth with opportunities for participation in constructive and meaningful activities.
- The 14 UNICEF-supported Psycho-social teams operating in the oPt provided individual and group Psycho-social support to 33,128 children and adolescents. Also, five UNICEF-supported

socio-legal defence centres provided psychological, social and legal assistance to 2,197 victims of violence.

- Through Save the Children Fund (SCF)-UK supported projects, ten field facilitators and 300 community members including parents were trained in “alternatives to violence” and “child participation” practices.

### **Water and Sanitation**

- The overall funding level of projects included in the CAP 2007 remains well under 13% of the revised requirement of \$34 million. Most of the infrastructure water and sanitation projects submitted to donors have not been funded. At the same time, some projects have been delayed in Gaza due to the deteriorating situation.
- The overall achievements in terms of project implementation remain very limited, primarily because of lack of financing. In general, less than 5% of the number of beneficiaries originally targeted among the vulnerable groups have benefited from project outputs.

### **Education**

- Overall funding in the 2007 CAP was 84%. Despite this high level of funding, the implementation of some activities in Gaza was delayed due to either access constraints or reduced collaboration between West Bank and Gaza Strip officials.
- Agencies provided support to school children (25,000) and teachers (300); Psycho-social support to women in rural areas (48,000); and extra-curricular activities for youth (20,000). Most of the funds for these activities were received in the third quarter of this year.
- UNICEF, through its Back-to-School Campaign, offered assistance for 60,000 children and 35,000 teachers. The sector activities contributed to securing vulnerable children’s right to education and, in particular, girls’ right to education/higher education.

### **Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law**

- Total funding received or pledged by 15 November 2007 (\$164,474) represented 23% of the budget for projects in this sector (\$1.7 million, revised at \$726,998 in June).
- The protection sector was established towards the end of CAP cycle 2006. The group has been able to consolidate in 2007 with an expanding number of participants, monthly meetings, participation in West Bank contingency planning and contributions to the inter-agency *Humanitarian Monitor*. Progress has also been made in drawing greater attention to the need for a human rights framework when addressing protection issues and bringing the need for enhanced accountability to the fore.
- One project, out of four included in the CAP 2007 under the Protection Sector, received funding. UNIFEM started the implementation of this project in mid-September. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) project was not funded and the Office had no alternative but to use core funds to finance this activity.

### **Coordination, Security and Support Services**

- The total funds requested in the CAP 2007 was \$14,159,082. Revised requirements were \$15,159,082, while the total amount received was \$15,698,320 (104% funded).
- The coordination sector fulfilled most of its objectives. These included monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian impact of intensified conflict and the Israeli closure regime; providing geo-spatial information; improving information management (OCHA, UNRWA, and FAO). Increased advocacy of the humanitarian situation was also carried out.
- Coordination between governorates, municipalities and humanitarian actors on a local level was improved (OCHA); regular sectoral group meetings were held (multiple agencies); field coordination with agencies and local partners was enhanced (UNRWA, FAO and OCHA); coordination of emergency assistance and improved needs assessment and monitoring was undertaken (OCHA with the Needs Analysis Framework [NAF], CAP and Mid-Year Review); improved planning capacity for emergency actions (UNRWA); humanitarian response fund established, enabling rapid response to arising emergencies (OCHA/Humanitarian Coordinator [HC] lead).
- In particular, a number of inter-agency initiatives were accomplished, including regular updates of inter-agency contingency plans for the WBGS; regular production and development of the monthly Humanitarian Monitor; monitoring of the implementation of the Agreement on Movement and Access (AMA) (OCHA lead); Technical Access Group (TAG) (OCHA with the United Nations Special Coordinator’s Office [UNSCO] and UNRWA facilitation) meets regularly to centralise information, advise the heads of agencies on humanitarian access issues and support the Humanitarian Coordinator in his leading role with regard to access negotiation.

- The United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza Strip (Israel and WBGS) enabled the achievement of key humanitarian objectives of the United Nations Agencies in Israel and WBGS by ensuring safe and efficient access for goods and staff. Bilateral cooperation and security collaboration with State and non-state actors, as well as with the United Nations' NGO partners, developed. Security collaboration between the United Nations/international NGOs (INGOs)/NGOs community was accepted as a policy by the UNSMS.

***Funding mechanisms for humanitarian assistance in the oPt<sup>7</sup>***

In addition to donor countries' direct contributions to specific projects included or not include in the CAP, the following funding mechanisms have been used in 2007:

*Temporary International Mechanism (TIM)*

Assistance in 2007 (January-end of September) was directed through the three TIM windows, as follows:<sup>8</sup>

- 1) Emergency Services Support Programme (ESSP) window is implemented by the World Bank to finance services related to health, education and social services mainly provided by the MoH, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and MoEHE. The planned contribution stands at about \$72 million, out of which \$20 million were disbursed in 2007.
- 2) Window II (Interim Emergency Relief Contribution): This window supports supply of the energy utilities in the WBGS. The European Union (EU) contribution amounts to \$170 million, out of which about \$95 million was disbursed, mainly to support fuel deliveries for the Gaza power plant.<sup>9</sup>
- 3) Window III: This window is set up to provide direct and urgent relief to vulnerable Palestinians through direct financial assistance to civilian public service providers, including pensioners, and to the poor. As of end of September, a total \$246 million had been disbursed in 2007.

*The Humanitarian Emergency Response Fund (HERF)*

\$3,079,805 was disbursed, including to CAP projects in the agriculture, health and protection sectors. HERF-funded projects included an ACH project to prevent health deterioration by covering the basic water needs of communities in the southern Hebron governorate.

*The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)*

Since the beginning of the year 2007, about \$6.2 million in CERF funds were allocated to fund projects in the sectors of health, water, food, and Psycho-social support..

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<sup>7</sup> For more information on these funding mechanisms, please see "Strategic Priorities" section herein.

<sup>8</sup> For the ESSP, figures were obtained by phone. Window I and Window II 2007 figures were obtained in Euros from the following: Temporary International Mechanism. *Operational and Financial Report*, June-December 2006 and January-August 2007. September figures were obtained from the *Implementation Progress* September 28 report: €1 = \$1.41 as of September 28, 2007.

<sup>9</sup> After the partial repair of the Gaza power plant in November 2006, the TIM gradually phased out its emergency fuel distribution programme, which ended on 22 May 2007.



### 3. THE 2008 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

#### 3.1 THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ANALYSIS

##### 3.1.A THE CONTEXT

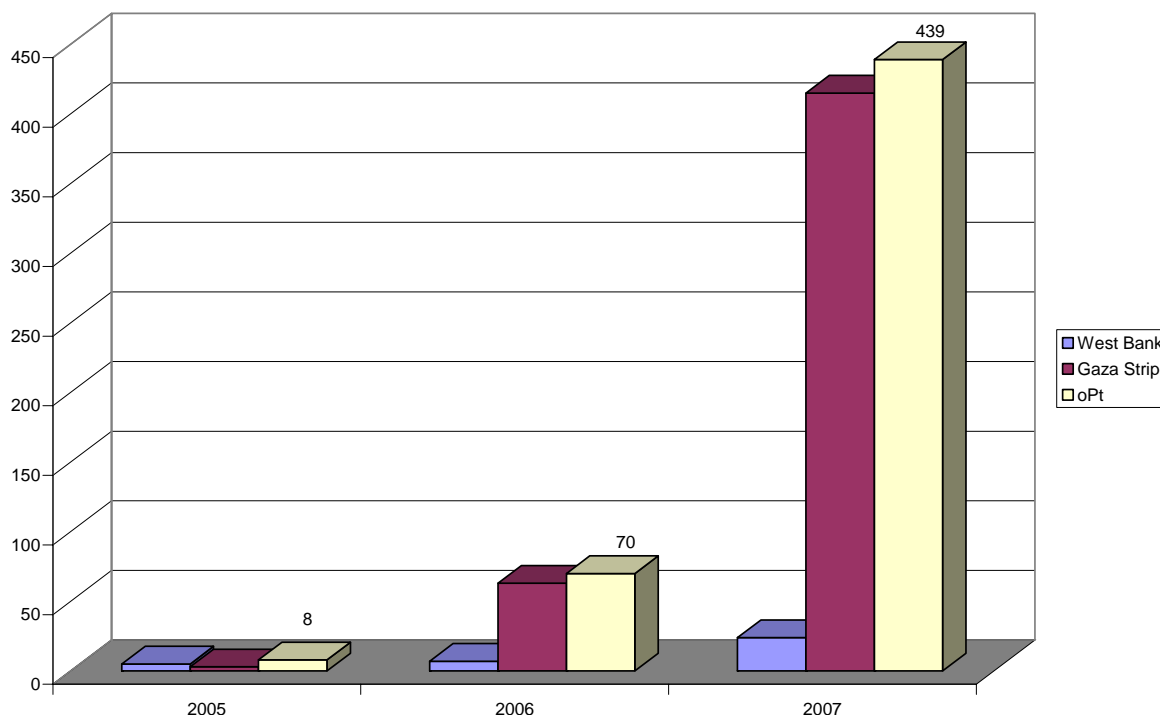
*The following factors have contributed to the deteriorating situation in 2007:*

##### **Lack of protection for civilians and continuing violence**

Violence between Israelis and Palestinians continues, with fewer casualties: Between January and September 2007, 269 Palestinians were killed (253 male; five female; 11 unknown), including 38 children (32 male; three female; three unknown). This represents a decline from the 464 Palestinian fatalities (422 male; 32 female; ten unknown) in the same period in 2006, most of which were suffered during the IDF's Operation 'Summer Rains' in Gaza. The number of Palestinian injuries from January to September 2007 stood at 1,428 compared to 2,450 for the same period last year.<sup>10</sup> Israeli casualties for this period declined: eight fatalities (7 male; one female) and 279 injuries, compared to 22 deaths (18 male; four female) and 316 injuries from the same period in 2006. There has been an increase in Palestinian deaths due to the conflict with Israeli in the period since the fall of the NUG in mid-June. During the three month period from 14 March-13 June, 70 Palestinians were killed as a result of the conflict with Israel; during the following three month period (14 June-13 September), the number increased to 90. (See Maps 1 and 2 below.)

Deaths and injuries due to internal Palestinian violence have risen dramatically: 439 fatalities (301 male; 27 female; 111 unknown) between January and September 2007 compared to 70 (59 male; six female; five unknown) for the same period in 2006. The majority (338) resulted from inter-factional conflict in Gaza, reaching a high of 181 at the time of the Hamas takeover in June. Injuries due to internal violence have also increased proportionally: 2,315 from January to September 2007, compared to 374 for the same period in 2006. A degree of public order initially returned to Gaza as the Hamas-affiliated Executive Security Force disarmed civilians, families and clans, albeit through extrajudicial means of force and intimidation. However, tensions continue between Hamas and Fatah, and other non-factional internal Palestinian fatalities and injuries – including so-called "honour" killings – continue to rise.

**Palestinians Killed in Internal Violence, 1 January - 30 September**



<sup>10</sup> In most cases, sex disaggregated data has not been included where the sex of a large number of the dead or injured was not reported.

Map 1. Palestinians Killed In Direct Conflict-Related Incident: 2005, 2006, and 2007 Comparison.

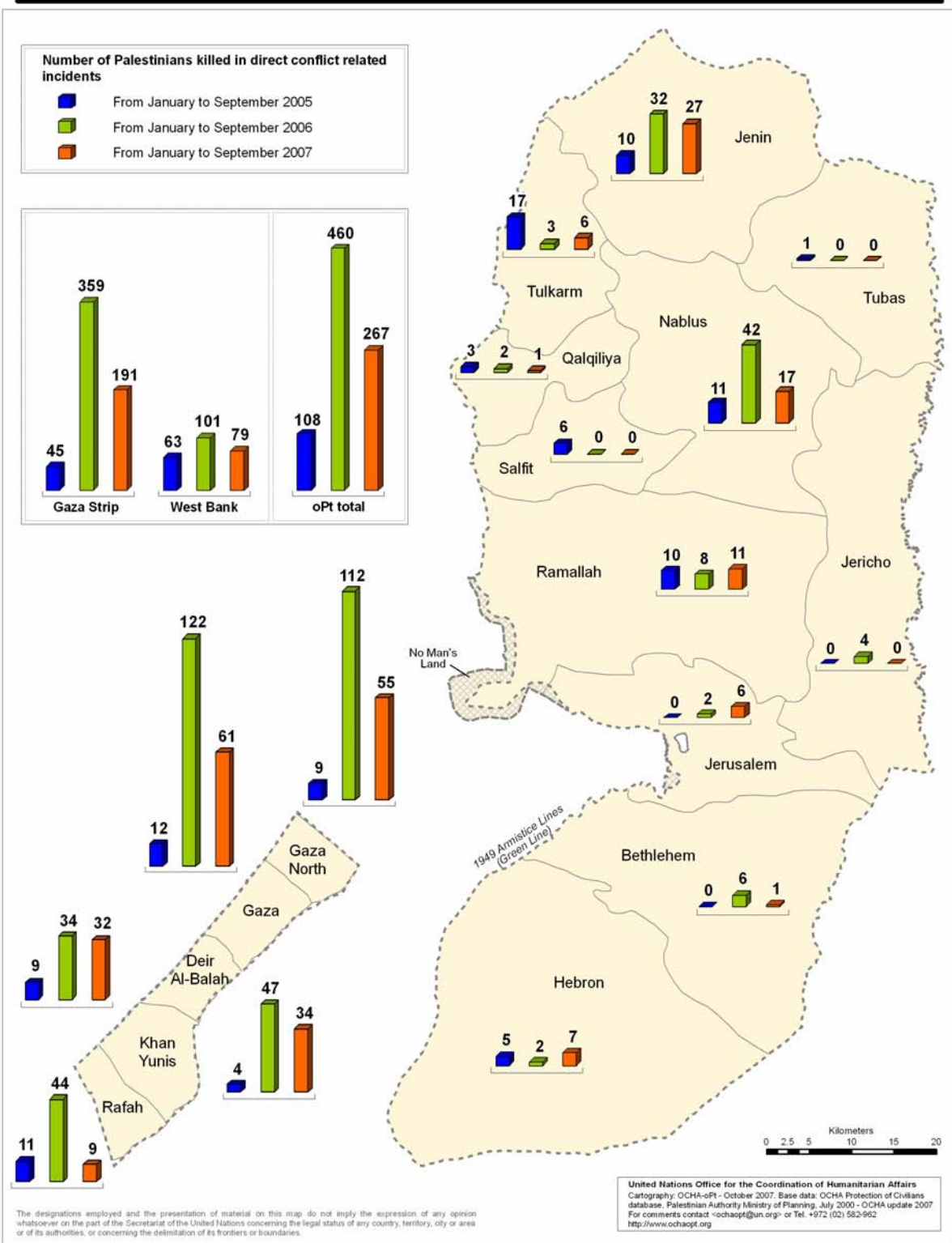


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**Palestinians killed in direct conflict related incidents  
2005, 2006 & 2007 Comparison**

October 2007

2008 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process



occupied Palestinian territory

Map 2. Palestinians Injured in Direct Conflict-Related Incidents.

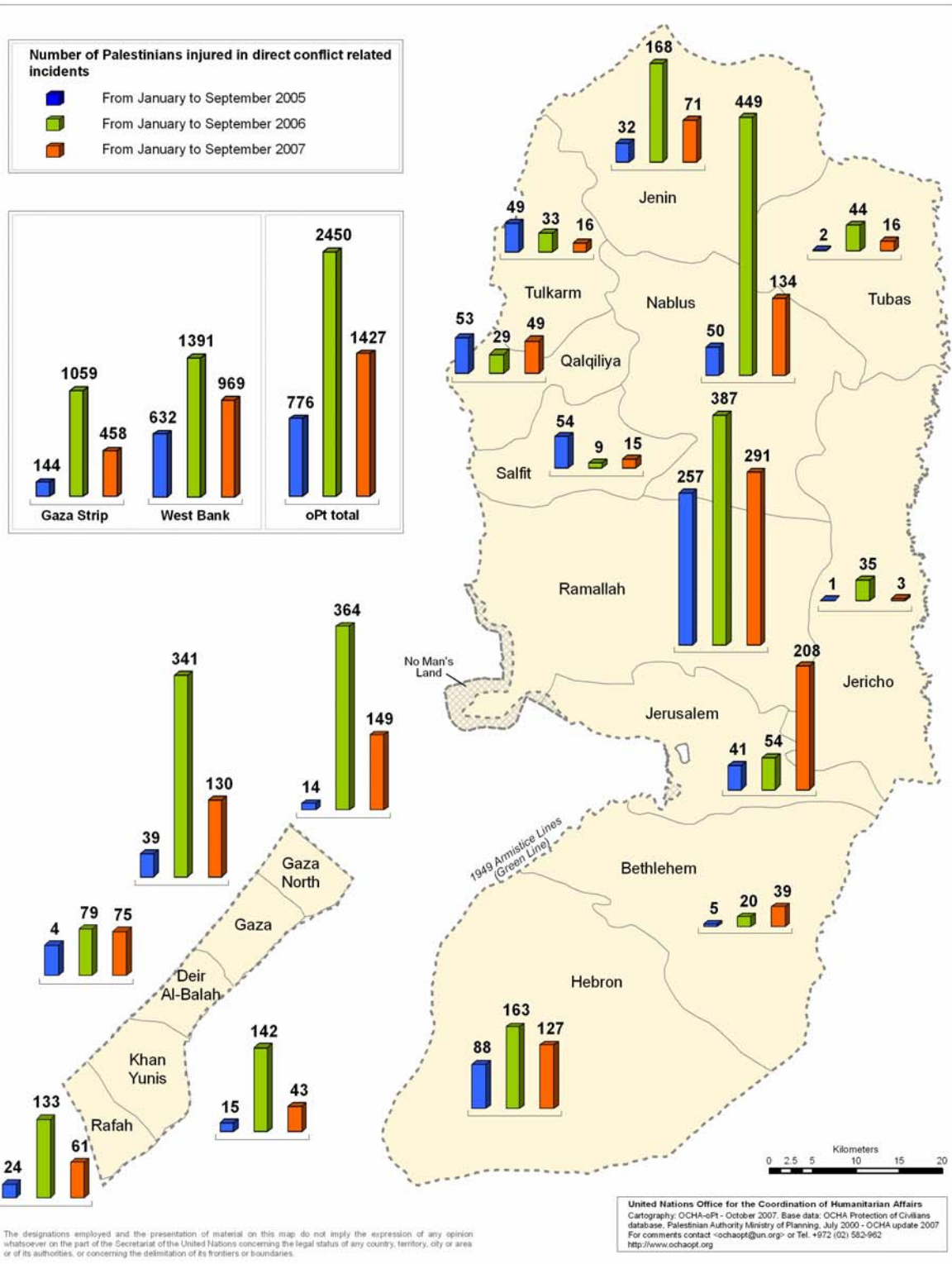


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**Palestinians injured in direct conflict related incidents  
2005, 2006 & 2007 Comparison**

October 2007

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**Humanitarian impact of closure, movement restrictions and lack of access**

2007 witnessed increasing restrictions on Palestinian movement, resulting in further damage to the economy and increasingly difficult humanitarian access:

- The Gaza Strip has been increasingly isolated - geographically, politically and economically - following the Hamas takeover in mid-June. The Karni and Rafah crossings, formerly controlled by the Fatah Presidential Guards on the Palestinian side, have remained closed since mid-June (see Map 3 below).

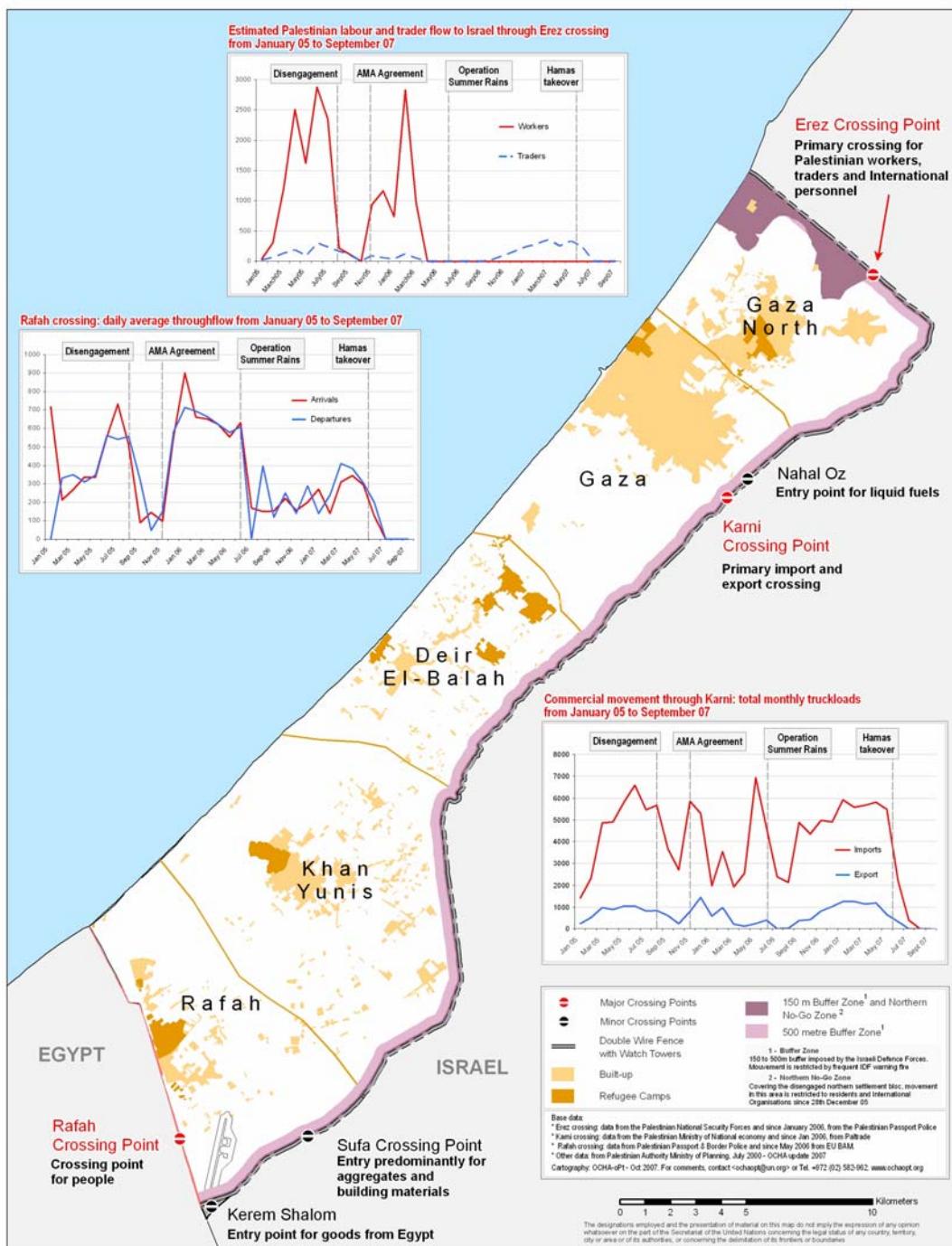


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**The Gaza Strip: 2005 - 2006 - 2007 Access**

October 2007

CAP 2008 - Consolidated Appeal Process



Map 3: The Gaza Strip: 2005-2006-2007 Access.

The Rafah crossing with Egypt, Gaza's gateway to the wider world, was last open on 9 June. Some 6,300 Palestinians trapped in the Sinai were unable to return to Gaza until after 29 July when an

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## occupied Palestinian territory

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alternative crossing arrangement was found. Since 10 June, less than 1,000 people have been able to leave Gaza, mainly students and Palestinians with overseas residency. (As of 24 October).

World Bank: "Any discussion on economic recovery and peace is incomplete without the Gaza Strip. Gaza represents about 40% of the population and a quintessential part of the Palestinian territory, economy and identity. Thus, any serious options for a private-sector led and export-oriented Palestinian economy must include Gaza."<sup>11</sup>

- As of 28 October, Karni crossing, the main entry point for goods, had been closed since 11 June. Alternative crossings points were provided at Sufa – an open field with no adequate terminal facilities – and to a lesser extent at Kerem Shalom. However, the closure of Sufa in October 2007 left Kerem Shalom as the only crossing point for humanitarian and commercial goods, with the exception of wheat and animal feed imports that enter via a conveyor belt that operates outside of the Karni terminal. These closures and restrictions meant that the average number of daily truckloads entering Gaza between 19 June and 13 September was 106, far below the objectives agreed in the November 2005 AMA.
- Although Gazan manufacturers import 95% of their inputs, the Israeli Government has made no provisions for the import of raw materials. As of mid-October, over \$200 million of infrastructure projects were frozen by UNRWA, UNDP and the World Bank as supply lines remained closed. Gazan producers rely on Israel and the outside world for their furniture, garment and cash crop exports, but seven truckloads of potatoes through Kerem Shalom constituted the sole exports in the period from mid-June. This has had a devastating impact on the private sector in Gaza, with over 75,000 employees laid off and accumulated losses of approximately \$50 million accrued by mid-September.
- As the World Bank observes, "freedom of movement and access for Palestinians within the West Bank is the exception rather than the norm."<sup>12</sup> Despite repeated pledges by the Israeli authorities to ease the closure regime, the number of physical obstacles in the West Bank increased from 528 to 563 between January and September 2007.<sup>13</sup> These fixed physical obstacles were augmented by flying checkpoints which, as of October 2007, were estimated at 560 per month, as of 16 October. The closure regime, which controls and restricts access to workplaces, markets, health and education services, and impedes normal economic activity, is the main cause of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the West Bank.
- Although the Government of Israel has required Palestinians holding West Bank and Gaza ID cards to obtain permits to enter East Jerusalem since 1993, administrative and physical restrictions to access East Jerusalem, in addition to the Barrier, have increased since September 2000. Palestinians depend on East Jerusalem's six non-Government hospitals for routine, emergency and specialist treatment. Tightened restrictions have resulted in a sharp drop in patient caseloads and are also preventing essential staff from reaching medical facilities.<sup>14</sup> Increased obstacles are also hampering the ability of 6,000 pupils and 650 teachers to reach their schools, and Muslims and Christians from accessing their places of worship.<sup>15</sup> West Bank Palestinians are only able to enter East Jerusalem through four of the 13 checkpoints surrounding the city, provided they hold valid permits. Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem also face movement problems, as 25% of the population of 253,000 have been cut off from the city by the Barrier and now need to cross a checkpoint to access the services to which they are entitled.
- In October 2003, the area between the Barrier and the Green Line in the northern West Bank was declared closed by military order and Palestinians living there now require permanent resident permits to continue living in their own homes. Approximately 10,000 Palestinians living

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<sup>11</sup> The World Bank: *Two Years after London: Restarting Palestinian Economic Recovery, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee*, 24 September 2007, p.6.

<sup>12</sup> World Bank Technical Team: *Movement and Access Restrictions in the West Bank: Uncertainty and Inefficiency in the Palestinian Economy*, 9 May 2007, p. 1.

<sup>13</sup> OCHA's closure count includes checkpoints, earth mounds, earth walls, trenches, roadblocks, road gates, and road barriers. Eight checkpoints located on the Green Line are no longer included in the closure count total.

<sup>14</sup> OCHA: *The Humanitarian Impact of the West Bank Barrier on Palestinian Communities: East Jerusalem*, Update Number 7, June 2007, Part 2.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, Part 3.

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## occupied Palestinian territory

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in the closed areas west of the Barrier are now cut off from essential health and education services and from family and social networks. A far larger number of Palestinians, in particular farmers, while residing to the east of the Barrier now require 'visitor' permits to access land, water, and other resources in the closed areas. Eligibility requirements for such permits have been tightening.<sup>16</sup> For those granted access, the arbitrary placement and limited opening of gates and restrictions on the passage of vehicles and agricultural equipment curtail the time available for cultivation, with negative impact on rural livelihoods.

- Between May 2005 and April 2007 only Palestinians with an identity card proving that they reside in the Jordan Valley could enter or live in the area. Although restrictions were formally lifted in April 2007, access without permits is only possible through Tayasir and Hamra checkpoints and then only by public transportation, with private Palestinian cars still prohibited from entering the Jordan Valley.
- 2007 also witnessed an announced reduction in the number of checkpoints in the Barrier designated as being for the passage of commercial goods into and out of the West Bank: from 12 to a projected 5 crossing points by early 2008. An additional sixth crossing is scheduled to open towards the end of 2008. The implementation of a back-to-back system, 'palettization' and increased inspection mechanisms will result in further delays and additional costs and, as such, will impair the work of humanitarian organizations<sup>17</sup> (see Map 4 below).

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<sup>16</sup> An OCHA/UNRWA survey of 67 Barrier-affected communities in the northern West Bank revealed that only approximately 20% of individuals who formerly worked the land in the closed area now hold permits. OCHA-UNRWA Barrier Monitoring database: Report forthcoming.

<sup>17</sup> OCHA Fact Sheet: *Increasing Need, Decreasing Access: Humanitarian Access to the West Bank*, 10 September 2007.

Map 4: Closures and Israeli Infrastructure in the West Bank

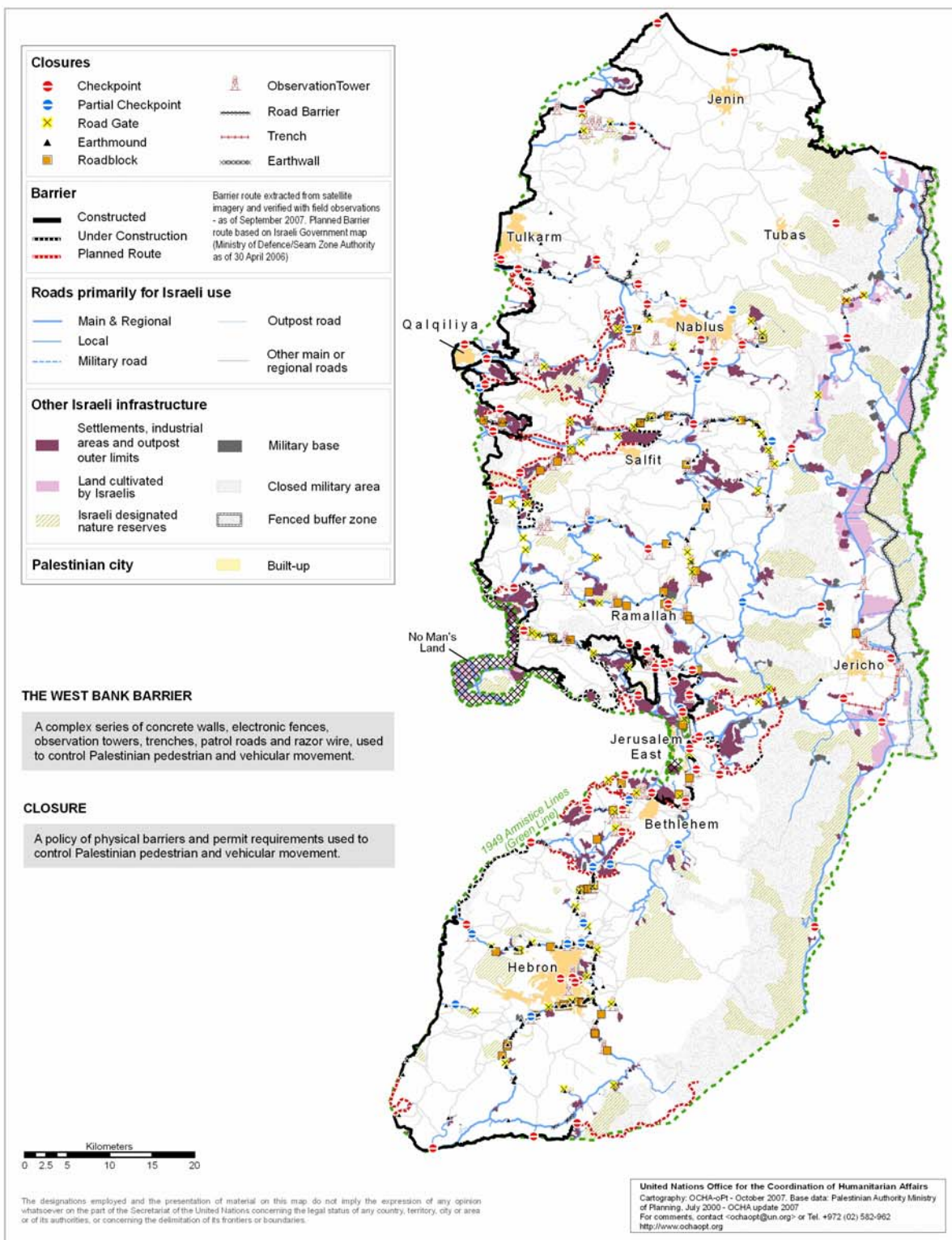


UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**Closures and Israeli infrastructure in the West Bank**

October 2007

2008 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process



## Political, geographical and institutional fragmentation

### *Institutional and Political Polarization*

- The hope expressed in the CAP Mid Year Review that the “de facto split between the West Bank and Gaza remains a temporary phenomenon” has unfortunately not been realised. The short-lived NUG ceased to exist with the takeover of Gaza by Hamas. PA President Mahmoud Abbas declared a state of emergency, dismissed the Hamas Prime Minister and installed an emergency Government in Ramallah. The West Bank and Gaza Strip are now de facto separate jurisdictions, causing logistical and other difficulties for humanitarian agencies providing assistance.
- On 19 September, the Israeli Government declared the Gaza Strip a ‘hostile territory’ and threatened to implement further sanctions including cuts in electricity and fuel supplies, as well as a further tightening Gaza’s borders, as a stated response to the continued firing of Qassam rockets. This siege is effectively imprisoning the vast majority of Gaza’s population. With only a minimum of food entering, and a shutdown on imports and exports, the Gazan economy is further contracting. The resumption of aid to the Government in Ramallah has resulted in salaries now being paid regularly to most civil servants. However, this income injection is more than offset by private sector losses and the denial of potential export revenues. Dependency on agencies such as UNRWA and WFP in Gaza now stands at over 80% and the continuing closure of Gaza’s external borders will further increase dependency.

### *Settlements, the Barrier and the impact on Palestinian livelihoods*

- Under the Oslo Accords, the West Bank was divided up into three zones with Areas A and B transferred to the PA’s jurisdiction. Area C, some 60% of the West Bank, remains under Israeli security and administrative authority. Residential growth for the tens of thousands of Palestinians living in or bordering these areas is limited by the need to obtain a construction permit, which is rarely-granted.<sup>18</sup> Community development, including the provision of essential infrastructure and utilities such as water and sanitation, is hampered by the existence of outdated master plans, with international donors also requiring Israeli permission to implement projects located in Area C. Such restrictions leave little room for Palestinian development of what the World Bank describes as ‘the only space for significant new expansion and the provision of industrial land and supporting infrastructure.’<sup>19</sup>
- While Palestinian movement and development is restricted in Area C, most of this area-constituting almost 40% of the West Bank-is taken up by settlements, outposts, military infrastructure, nature reserves and closed areas west of the Barrier. On completion of the 722-kilometre-long Barrier, 9.5% of West Bank territory will be isolated between the Barrier and the Green Line, including some of its most agriculturally productive lands. In East Jerusalem, the Barrier isolates densely populated Palestinian localities currently inside the municipal boundary from the city, while physically separating neighbouring villages that were once closely connected to it. The increasing isolation of East Jerusalem from the rest of the oPt also signals an end to East Jerusalem’s historic status as “a hub for Palestinian economic and social activity.”<sup>20</sup> (See Map 5 below.)

World Bank: “...sustainable economic recovery will remain elusive if large areas of the West Bank remain inaccessible for economic purposes and restricted movement remains the norm for the vast majority of Palestinians and expatriate Palestinian investors.”<sup>21</sup>

- Settlements and related infrastructure do not convey the full extent of the Israeli ‘footprint’ in the West Bank. An extensive road system traverses the West Bank to connect the settlements to each other and to Israel.

<sup>18</sup> Between May 2005 and May 2007, 354 Palestinian structures in Area C were destroyed by the IDF. *OCHA Protection of Civilians Database*.

<sup>19</sup> World Bank Technical Team: *Movement and Access Restrictions in the West Bank: Uncertainty and Inefficiency in the Palestinian Economy*, 9 May 2007, p. 12.

<sup>20</sup> The World Bank: *Two Years after London: Restarting Palestinian Economic Recovery, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee*, 24 September 2007, p.20. The World Bank notes that the percentage of West Bank firms selling in East Jerusalem has dropped from 21% to 18% between 2000 and 2005, while Gazan businesses are almost entirely shut out of the Jerusalem economy.

<sup>21</sup> World Bank Technical Team: *Movement and Access Restrictions in the West Bank: Uncertainty and Inefficiency in the Palestinian Economy*, 9 May 2007, Executive Summary, paragraph V.



Map 5. West Bank Territorial Fragmentation and Palestinian Access



UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**West Bank territorial fragmentation and Palestinian access**

2008 CAP - Consolidated Appeals Process

October 2007

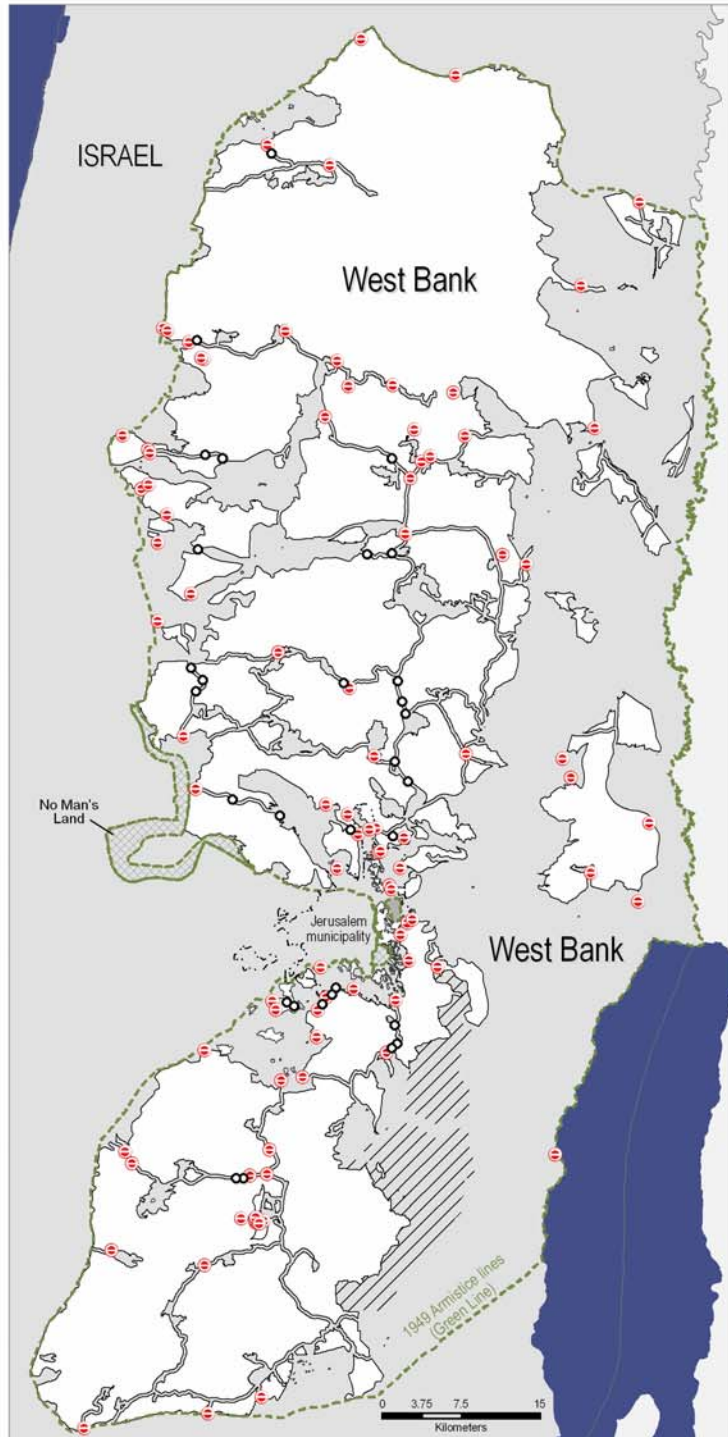
	Checkpoint		Tunnel or Bridge
	Palestinian enclaves (a Palestinian community or a group of Palestinian communities bordered by Israeli infrastructure)		
	Settlements, settlement industrial areas and outposts outer limits, land cultivated by Israelis, military bases, closed military areas, Israeli declared nature reserves, actual/projected areas west of the Barrier and roads primarily for Israeli use		
	Palestinian designated nature reserve		

**TERRITORIAL FRAGMENTATION**

More than 38% of the West Bank consists of Israeli settlements, outposts, military bases and closed military areas and Israeli-designated nature reserves. These areas are tightly controlled or off-limits to Palestinians. As a result, the West Bank has been dissected into dozens of enclaves that geographically separate Palestinian communities.

Key to this fragmentation is a network of roads that are primarily for Israeli use and which connect Israeli settlements and other infrastructure to each other and to Israel. This road network is the main delineator in marking the boundaries of the Palestinian enclaves. Via a permit system, a series of physical obstacles placed principally along these roads and the existence of tunnels or underpasses, Palestinian vehicular access onto them is either restricted or prevented and ultimately diverted. Palestinians are forced to take longer, more circuitous routes to go distances that once took a few minutes. Consequently, these roads have become barriers.

- Palestinian holders of West Bank ID cards who wish to travel on this network generally need a permit depending on whether the vehicle is commercial, public transport or private car. Few drivers of private cars receive these permits. For those drivers who do, access onto this road network is controlled by fixed and partially manned checkpoints, or flying checkpoints that are regularly set up by the IDF. These measures have enforced the status of these roads as almost exclusively for Israeli use. They have also severely limited Palestinian access to and use of areas under Israeli control, namely, East Jerusalem, the land located west of the Barrier, the Jordan Valley, etc.
- Secondary roads that lead onto these primarily Israeli-use roads have been blocked by physical obstacles like roadblocks, road barriers, or earth mounds, preventing Palestinian vehicles from moving onto or across these roads.
- Checkpoints are in many places situated at the entrance/exit points to Palestinian enclaves. The same checkpoints that regulate Palestinian traffic on the Israeli road network also check Palestinian vehicular movement from one enclave to another.
- A growing trend is to funnel this traffic under the roads primarily for Israeli use via tunnels and underpasses, forcing Palestinian vehicles to remain on their inferior secondary road network.
- In addition, the IDF is constructing what they term 'fabric of life' roads. These purpose-built roads are located around Jerusalem where traditional links between communities have been severed by closures and the Barrier. They are designed to provide alternative connections via specially created roads that avoid the Israeli infrastructure in this area. Elsewhere in the West Bank, some secondary roads used by Palestinians are also being upgraded to allow for the increased traffic flow. In effect, Israelis and Palestinians use a parallel road system and these recent trends maintain this separation further.



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
 Cartography: OCHA-ORF - October 2007. Base data: Palestinian Authority Ministry of Planning, July 2000 - OCHA update 2007  
 For comments, contact <ochaopt@un.org> or Tel. +972 (02) 582-962  
<http://www.ochaopt.org>

- Palestinians are generally restricted from using roads reserved primarily for settlers: almost all the physical obstacles that make up the closure regime are located along these roads, preventing Palestinian access onto them. This network further fragments the West Bank, with Palestinians diverted onto secondary and more circuitous roads and forced to access enclaves via tunnels and underpasses.<sup>22</sup> The West Bank is thus considerably narrowed for Palestinians, limiting potential for growth and development, and contributing to the phenomenon of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Moreover, the settler population continues to increase at 5.5% per annum (three times that of Israel), compared to a Palestinian growth rate of 2.5%, with intensified competition for natural resources. This will come at the expense of Palestinian freedom of movement and economic development to the detriment of present livelihood and future viability.

**Operating Context: Safety and Security**

*During 2007, and most likely also during 2008, the major security threats in Israel, West Bank and Gaza are related to the following:*

- The uncertainty of political and diplomatic relations between Israel and its neighbours. During July 2006 the Israel-Lebanon war confirmed the speed with which military conflicts in the region can ignite.
- The occupation of the oPt by the IDF and settlers, and the isolation of the Gaza Strip creates economic, social, humanitarian, development, and security risks to the population as well as to the humanitarian community.
- Resistance against the occupation creates additional risks to the population under occupation and the humanitarian community.
- Internal conflict between warring families/gangs and opposing political forces further contributes to insecurity in the oPt.
- Crime as a social phenomenon remains a threat to the population and the humanitarian community.

The efficiency of the present security arrangements and measures in place within the UNSMS aim at mitigating the potential impact of these threats.

### 3.1.B HUMANITARIAN NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### Humanitarian Consequences

##### Summary of major humanitarian consequences and growing needs

- *Food insecurity continues to be high;*
- *Continuous decline in the economy, deteriorating socio-economic conditions;*
- *Agricultural livelihoods increasingly threatened;*
- *Health care quality deteriorating, and mental health symptoms on the rise;*
- *Access to quality water and sanitation increasingly problematic;*
- *Basic education standards and students' performance deteriorating;*
- *Increasing protection needs, casualties on the rise;*
- *Children exposed to violence on a daily basis and increasing rights violations;*
- *Increasingly needed humanitarian coordination, along with better links to development efforts of the PA.*

*Food insecurity continues to be high:*<sup>23</sup>

- The economic blockade of the Gaza Strip since mid-June 2007 is curbing livelihood options for Gazans, resulting in steady drops in income and reduced expenditure on food amidst high food market prices for all basic commodities and localised food shortages.
- At least, 1,300,000 Palestinians are now estimated to be food-insecure, with an additional 466,595 at risk of becoming so.<sup>24</sup> (These figures do not fully capture those affected by the most recent phase of the crisis, and thus likely underestimate current food insecurity levels).

<sup>22</sup> See OCHA: *The Humanitarian Impact on Palestinians of Israeli Settlements and Other Infrastructure in the West Bank*, June 2007.

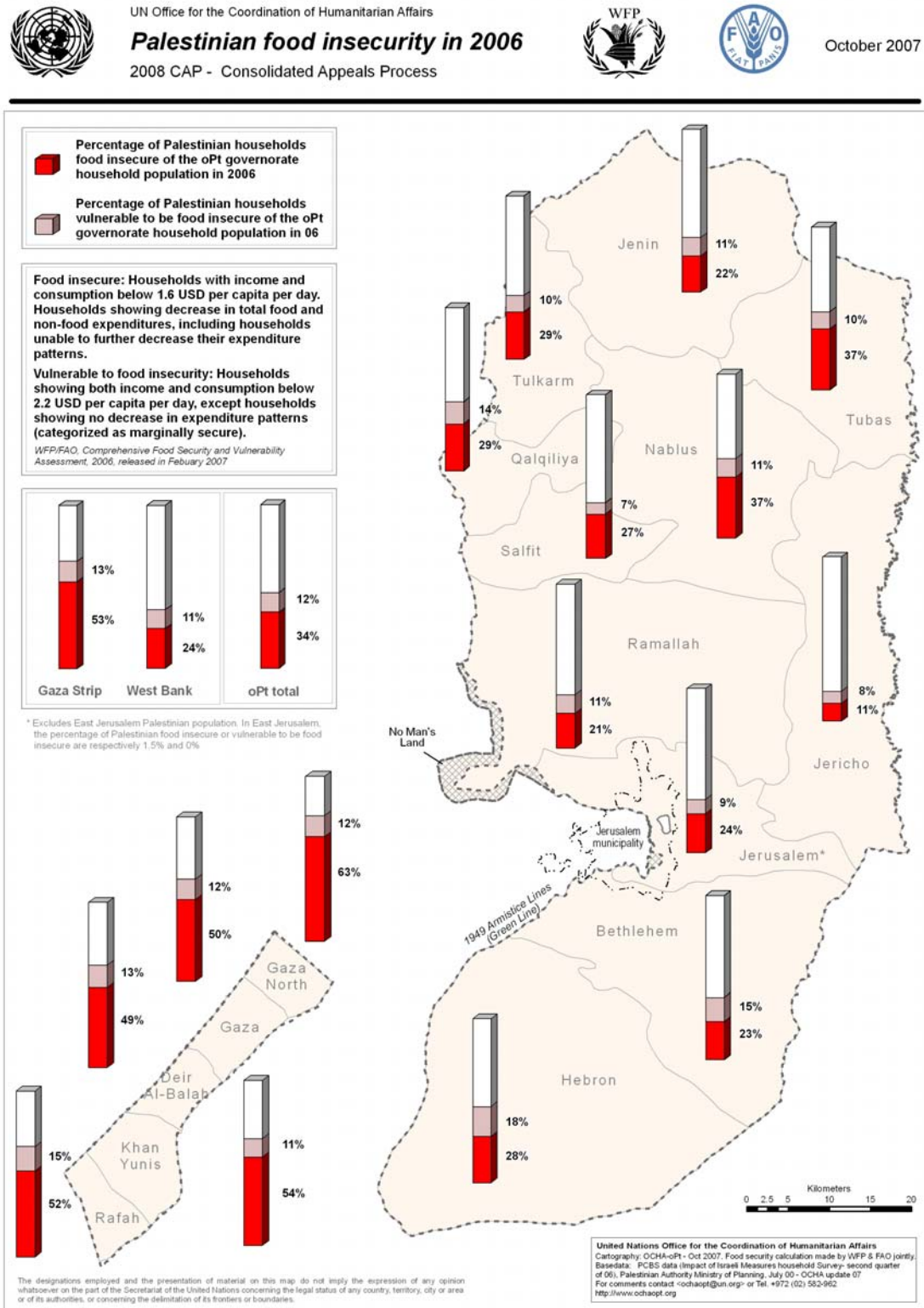
<sup>23</sup> Food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and lead an active and healthy life.

<sup>24</sup> WFP/FAO, *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)* 2006, released in February 2007

## occupied Palestinian territory

- Ongoing increase in food prices amidst reduced incomes; 40% of households surveyed report a decrease in their income levels;<sup>25</sup>
- Dependency ratios in the West Bank and Gaza Strip remain high, amounting to 4.7 and 6.9 respectively;<sup>26</sup> (See Map 6 below)

*Map 6. Food Insecurity Levels by Governorate*



<sup>25</sup> Raw data from the University – Institute of Development Studies (*Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du Développement [IUED]*), *Palestinian Public Perceptions Survey*, May 2007, unpublished.

<sup>26</sup> PCBS, *Labour Force Survey*, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2007.

*Continuous decline in the economy, deteriorating socio-economic conditions:*

- About 57% of all Palestinian households are living in poverty (65.2% among female-headed households compared to 56% for male-headed ones). Approximately 49% of households in the West Bank and 79% in the Gaza Strip are in this condition;<sup>27</sup>
- By mid 2007, unemployment affected about 258,600 Palestinians<sup>28</sup> (156,100 in the West Bank and 102,500 in the Gaza Strip), with rates reaching 32.3% in Gaza and 22.6% in the West Bank;
- According to recent World Bank estimates, the gross domestic product (GDP) decreased by 8.8% during 2006 and by a further 4.2% in the first quarter of 2007<sup>29</sup>, with a continuous economic decline recorded throughout the first five months of the year;<sup>30</sup>
- The closure of Karni crossing into the Gaza Strip has affected mainly private sector businesses; 3,600 businesses have been affected or temporarily shut down and more than 75,000 Gazans have lost their jobs as of mid-September.<sup>31</sup>

*Agricultural livelihoods increasingly threatened:*

- Profitability of agricultural enterprises continues to be at risk due, firstly, to the steady increase in the price of agricultural inputs, including fertilisers and animal feed, especially in Hebron; and secondly, due to the closure since mid-June 2007 of the Gaza Strip's main crossings, affecting both exports and imports.
- Farmers' access to their land in the West Bank continues to be impeded by the tightened closure regime and the Barrier, causing more market fragmentation, increasing transport costs, and putting their livelihoods at very serious risk;
- Threats to livelihoods continue to be experienced by farmers in Area C (including the area between the Barrier and the Green Line), which forms 60% of the West Bank land area;
- The livelihood of fishermen in the Gaza Strip is affected by increasing fishing restrictions and their inability to export their produce.

*Health care quality deteriorating, and mental health symptoms on the rise:*

- Mental health issues are an increasing concern, confirmed by the findings of a series of surveys. A survey by Save the Children UK found that 86% of people interviewed reported sleeping problems, 77% reported deteriorating family relations and 72% reported increased tension among children.<sup>32</sup> A survey by the Geneva-based Graduate Institute of Development Studies found that 55% feel insecure.<sup>33</sup> A third, involving WHO, Birzeit University and the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics found that 38.3% feel frustrated, 38.2% feel anxious, 37.9% were fed up with life, and 46.7% were bored, whilst 45.5% of respondents seriously feared losing their home, losing their land (46.1%) and being displaced or uprooted (44.5%).<sup>34</sup>
- The main nutritional problems in the oPt are due to micronutrient deficiencies: according to UNRWA, 57.5% of children in the Gaza Strip aged 6-36 months and 37.1% in the West Bank, along with 44.9% of pregnant women in the Gaza Strip and 31.1% in the West Bank have iron deficiency anaemia.
- Access to medical care, in particular pre-natal medical care, is compromised due to multiple factors including strikes by health care workers, access problems resulting from the closure regime and deteriorating economic conditions;
- All hospitals have reduced services, most frequently due to a lack of medical supplies and other shortages and the lack of parts and adequate maintenance of medical equipment because of the PA financial crisis. The reduction of services affects diagnostic services and vital specialised treatment, such as kidney dialysis.

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<sup>27</sup> PCBS, *Poverty in the oPt in 2006*, August 2007.

<sup>28</sup> PCBS, *Labour Force Survey*, Q2 2007. In the context of protracted crisis, the standard unemployment definition might be deficient as a considerable number of people are simply no longer seeking employment. A "relaxed definition" of unemployment is here applied, by adding to the total number of unemployed people according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) standards the number of people currently not engaged in active labour search (commonly defined as "inactive").

<sup>29</sup> The World Bank, *Two Years after London: Restarting Palestinian Economic Recovery*, September 2007.

<sup>30</sup> The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank, *West Bank and Gaza Economic Developments in 2006, a first assessment*, March 2007; UNSCO, *Socio-Economic Reports* (monthly 2007); ILO, *The situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories*, 2007.

<sup>31</sup> The private sector generates up to 54% of the jobs in the Gaza Strip, as estimated by the World Bank. Now businesses are unable to import raw materials for manufacturing and production.

<sup>32</sup> Save the Children UK, *Assessment of the psychosocial well-being of the population*, 2007.

<sup>33</sup> Unpublished data from IUED, *Palestinian Public Perceptions Survey*, No. 11, May 2007.

<sup>34</sup> WHO, Community and Public Health Institute of Birzeit University and Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, *Quality of Life Survey in the West Bank and Gaza*, 2006.

- Drug procurement and financing are not secured for 2008. In addition, shortages of essential drugs and other medical supplies are recurring during emergencies, extended closures, and strikes, mainly in the Gaza Strip;
- The closure of Rafah crossing since June 2007 and the recently imposed restrictions at Erez crossing impedes the referral system for Gazan patients in need of secondary and tertiary health services unavailable in the Gaza Strip. 2,214 patients received MoH referral documents to receive secondary or tertiary medical treatment in hospitals in Egypt and Jordan during the period January-September 2007. In addition, 3,610 patients received MoH referral documents to receive secondary or tertiary medical treatment in hospitals in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Israel during the same period.

*Access to quality water and sanitation increasingly problematic:*

- The total water supply in the oPt declined in 2007 compared to 2006. Current water supply in the oPt is estimated at 75 litres per capita per day (l/c/d) - 65.3 l/c/d in the West Bank and 80.5 l/c/d in the Gaza Strip. This constitutes only half the international standard of 150 l/c/d.<sup>35</sup>
- About 66% of Palestinians are not connected to a sewerage network and 70-80% of domestic wastewater produced is discharged in the environment without treatment;<sup>36</sup>
- Insufficient infrastructure leads to 30 - 50% water loss due to leakage;
- The operation of drinking water wells and wastewater services, especially in the Gaza Strip, is seriously limited by damages and shortages in fuel, closures and restrictions of imports of essential consumables. In the West Bank in Area C, maintenance and drilling of water wells remains under Israeli control.

*Basic education standards and students' performance deteriorating:*

- Drop-out rates are increasing, especially for boys in the upper primary stage and girls at the secondary level (3.4% of girls in the first secondary year, 3.7% of girls in the second secondary year);
- Girls' school attendance in the upper level is decreasing;
- Students' performance is declining. The percentage of repeaters rises progressively through the fourth grade (1.9% of girls-2.2% of boys) to the eighth grade (2.2% of girls; 3.1% of boys). Boys are more at-risk of a decline in their scholastic performance;
- According to an UNRWA survey in the Gaza Strip, a nearly 80% failure rate was noted among grades four to nine, with the highest among grade four, 90% of whom failed math;
- More children are forced to cope with psychological trauma, resulting in the school system facing greater needs to provide social services for students;
- Accumulating and continuous deterioration of school facilities and infrastructure due to damages caused by hostilities;
- In the first semester of the 2006-2007 school year, 92% of all PA schools experienced one day or more of learning/teaching disruption, while the percentage was 32% in the second semester. Teacher strikes, IDF operations and internal unrest were the main causes for these frequent disruptions.

*Increasing protection needs, casualties on the rise:*

- Palestinian civilians continue to be at risk and in need of protection; deaths and injuries as a result of the continued Israeli-Palestinian conflict and internal Palestinian violence, combined, increased in 2007;
- Restrictions of the freedom of movement continued to increase in 2007, infringing on basic rights such as access to health and education, the right to work, and religious worship;
- There is an increasing number of IDPs in the oPt in need of immediate protection and support;
- Residency rights are increasingly at risk: over 1,300 Palestinians had their Jerusalem ID cards revoked in 2006, the highest recorded number of revocations in a single year since 1967. At least 120,000 Palestinians in the oPt have a family member (spouse, child) that has not been granted a permanent residency permit.

*Children exposed to violence on a daily basis and increasing rights violations:*

- Between January and September 2007, 38 children (32 boys, three girls, three unspecified) were killed in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. 29 died (20 boys, four girls, five unspecified) as a result of inter-Palestinian violence. During the first six months of 2007, the reported monthly average of injured children reached 20.

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<sup>35</sup> Water and Sanitation Hygiene Monitoring Programme (WASH MP), 2007.

<sup>36</sup> WASH, 2006.

- Between January and August 2007, an average of 373 Palestinian children were detained in Israel each month, an increase over the 2006 monthly average of 358. The majority of detained children are aged 16-17 and 1% are girls.
- A study on domestic violence by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) found that 53.3% of mothers in the West Bank and 48.5% in the Gaza Strip reported that one of her children aged 5-17 was exposed to violence in 2005. Children were exposed to violence mainly at home (93.3%) and in schools (45.2%). 450 children aged 12-17 in a UNICEF-supported project in the Gaza Strip identified increased school and home violence as priority issues for protection. These findings were supported by educational staff.
- The deteriorating economic situation and deepening poverty is contributing to increasing levels of child labour, especially for girls. Overall child labour rates increased from 3.1% in 2004 to 4.2% in 2006. However, there was a much bigger increase for girls (from 0.7% to 3.1%), while percentages for boys remained roughly the same (5.3% to 5.2%).<sup>37</sup> Most vulnerable are children in the low income, rural areas in Jenin, Tubas and Tulkarm and in the Gaza Strip.

*Increasingly needed humanitarian coordination:*

- Humanitarian coordination remains vital for reporting on and raising awareness of the immediate and longer-term risks facing Palestinians.
- Different de-facto governing authorities in the West Bank and Gaza have made the effective provision of humanitarian assistance more difficult, as has the intensified closure of the Gaza Strip since mid-June 2007. Together, these factors make effective humanitarian coordination increasingly important.
- Humanitarian coordination is crucial in the field to address the most vulnerable populations: necessary coordination includes information management and dissemination, assistance and policy coordination between United Nations agencies, NGOs, donors and within the existing Palestinian institutions at central and field levels.
- As the PA moves towards an integrated medium-term budget and planning framework, close cooperation and coordination with the PA is a prerequisite to avoid duplication and double-targeting of beneficiaries.
- Humanitarian sector networks need to improve coordination with existing aid coordination structures in the form of the strategy and sector working groups.

### **3.1.C GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED IMPACT OF THE CRISIS**

The crisis is affecting women, men, boys and girls differently. The PA, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and its partners are monitoring the gender impact of the crisis. Gender dynamics are part of ongoing monitoring and supported by research.

Men and boys are the most directly disadvantaged by the crisis with much higher levels of crisis-related death, injury and detention. This links with their higher levels of participation in violence (throwing stones, constructing home-made rockets etc.). Men held the majority of formal sector jobs that have either been terminated or suspended due to the controls on the movement of workers and goods. Young and middle-aged men face severest restrictions in acquiring travel permits.

Women and girls are suffering from increased levels of domestic violence, femicide (including so-called "honour" killings) and other forms of gender-based violence. The crisis has sharply reduced access to reproductive health services, increased the time and risk in accessing water and food, and increased care responsibilities for the sick due to reduced access and affordability of medical services etc. Girls in large and rural families, in particular, have been obliged to drop out of school.

In the economic sphere, women and girls have been directly and indirectly disadvantaged. There have been extensive job losses in the few niches of women's formal employment, such as the textile sector. In addition, widespread male unemployment has increased the unpaid workload of women and pushed growing numbers into the informal sector. Notably disadvantaged are unskilled women whose families have lost their primary income earner through crisis-related death, injury or detention.

Female-headed households, although targeted for assistance to cushion economic hardship, have special protection needs. Widowed and divorced women, seen as economic burdens by their deceased husbands' families, are often powerless to prevent their children, especially girls, from being forced to leave school or marry early. Girls and boys are experiencing more violence in their homes and their schools.

<sup>37</sup> PCBS, *Child Labour Survey, 2004 and Family Health Survey, 2006*.

### 3.1.D SUMMARY OF VULNERABLE AREAS AND POPULATION GROUPS BY SECTOR

This table summarises the vulnerable areas and population groups that will constitute the basis for the priority needs in each sector response plans.

	Vulnerable Areas	Vulnerable Groups
<b>Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip;</li> <li>West Bank: Jenin, Tubas, Jordan Valley, Eastern slopes of the central West Bank mountain ridge, Tulkarm, Salfit, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Bethlehem and Hebron Governorates, East Jerusalem villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23,000 farmers and 43,000 farm workers (cash crop growers, smallholders and animal farms) affected by the tightened closure; 100 livestock keepers with destroyed animal sheds; about 3,000 fishermen; about 2,000 vegetable farmers facing inputs, technical and irrigation problems; about 6,000 grape and other crops farmers affected by late frost and the Barrier; 8,000 shepherds, including Bedouin, with herds of small ruminants; about 5,000 farmers affected by the Barrier due to restricted access to land and water; poor and vulnerable rural households, particularly female-headed and large-size families.</li> </ul>
<b>Child Protection and Psycho-social Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip;</li> <li>West Bank: Hebron's old city, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Tubas, Barrier-adjacent areas and refugee camps.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children and women of reproductive age living in hardship conditions (including children living in women-headed households and with disabled persons, drug addicts, and sick or elderly caregivers), orphans and children living in residential care, child ex-detainees, working and street children, and children from Bedouin and other herding communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Coordination, Security and Support Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip;</li> <li>West Bank: Nablus, Tulkarm, Jenin, Jordan Valley, Jerusalem, Hebron.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Those impacted by the continued closure of Gaza;</li> <li>Residents of the northern West Bank, Jordan Valley, Hebron's old city, in Barrier-adjacent areas and near settlements, who live under tightened movement restrictions;</li> <li>Economically vulnerable communities in the oPt.</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip: particularly Rafah and Khan Younis;</li> <li>West Bank: Barrier-adjacent areas, Hebron's old city and south of Hebron, Jordan Valley.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residents/facilities in areas effected by direct conflict, poverty-stricken areas, areas with high concentrations of Israeli settlements, children subject to great psychological stress, girls attending upper levels of primary education.</li> </ul>
<b>Food Aid/Food Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip: Rafah, Northern Gaza, Khan Younis;</li> <li>West Bank: Tubas, Nablus, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population affected by the June 2007 crisis in the Gaza Strip, especially those belonging to the sectors that rely on import and export (small-scale farmers, small shop owners, fishermen and laid-off employees); Governorates with the highest rate of food insecurity;</li> <li>The destitute, including Social Hardship Cases and people living in institutions, such as the elderly, orphans, and handicapped;</li> <li>Urban and rural population most affected by the extended closure policy, economic regression and erratic employment;</li> <li>Refugees living in camps.</li> </ul>

occupied Palestinian territory

<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip;</li> <li>West Bank: Hebron District, South East and South West; Qalqilia District, East and south East; Bethlehem District: South West, West and North West; Jerusalem District, Bethany, Abu Deis, Al Zayyem, Anata, Beir Nabala, Beit Hanina Al Balad , Beit Iksa, Biddo, Beit Surik, Beit Duqo, Al Naby Samouel, Beit Igza; Jordan Valley; Nablus District, South East; areas in Jenin city.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children and women of reproductive age; the elderly and those who are chronically sick; Bedouin communities; residents in proximity to the Barrier and settlements; and those particularly affected by closure (total targeted population: 1,040,141 males and 1,017,004 females in the West Bank and 588,734 males and 578,625 females in the Gaza strip.)<sup>38</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Job Creation/Cash Assistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip;</li> <li>West Bank: Tulkarm, Jenin, Salfit, Bethlehem, Hebron, Qalqiliya, Tulkarm, Jordan Valley and eastern slopes of Hebron governorate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Households living in poverty and in deep poverty, with higher rates among the Gaza population and refugees;</li> <li>258,600 unemployed people (156,100 in West Bank, and 102,500 in Gaza Strip), with a specific focus on camp dwellers; youth; and women (particularly age group 20-24). Gaza Strip (all areas, with the worst levels of unemployment in Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis), northern West Bank (Tulkarm, Jenin, Salfit Governorate) and southern West Bank (Bethlehem and Hebron Governorate).</li> <li>Farmers in Gaza and West Bank areas mostly affected by the Barrier (Qalqilya, Tulkarm) and by the closure regime (Jordan Valley, eastern slopes of Hebron Governorate);</li> <li>Gaza population employed in the private sector (54% of employment).</li> </ul>
<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip;</li> <li>West Bank: Jordan Valley, Hebron, Nablus, East Jerusalem and areas directly impacted by the Barrier.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Palestinians in the oPt, in particular, children, women, prisoners (9,200), IDPs, the poor, refugees, persons with disabilities and Bedouin communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaza Strip: Rafah, Khan Younis, Deir el Balah, El Buriej, Nusseirat, Middle area camps, northern Gaza;</li> <li>West Bank: Jenin, Hebron, Bethlehem, Jericho, Salfit, Nablus, Akraba area, Meithaloun area, Qalqiliya, Tubas, East Jerusalem, Barrier-adjacent areas, Ramallah, Tulkarm, refugee camps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor households not connected to the water network (rural areas), farmers, shepherds: (220 unserved communities, about 300,000 inhabitants);</li> <li>People with poor or inadequate connections to the water network, with no storage facilities, or an irregular supply of water: estimated population: 2,800,000;</li> <li>Communities affected by water loss (15-55%) due to damaged infrastructures: estimated population: 2,600,000;</li> <li>Communities affected by the lack of fuel, chlorine and spare parts to operate and maintain water and sanitation facilities: all Gaza Strip;</li> <li>Population with access to poor quality water: estimated population: 1,400,000;</li> <li>Communities not served by sewage treatment plants and networks: West Bank (estimated population: 1,188,800) and Gaza strip (estimated population: 900,000).</li> </ul>

<sup>38</sup> PCBS, *Palestinian Youth: Facts and Figures*.



### 3.2 SCENARIOS

Participating United Nations agencies and NGOs developed a series of best, worst and most likely scenarios based on the available information and analysis of how the crisis in the oPt may evolve in 2008. The most likely scenario has been used for planning purposes by the sectors.

The **best and worst case scenarios** represent extremes to the core assumptions. The group agreed that the **best scenario** would be characterised by a unified governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, cooperation between Fatah and Hamas, a low level of IDF operations, and strong donor support. The **worst scenario** would be characterised by high levels of inter-factional and internal Palestinian violence, high levels of IDF operations, and minimal or non-direct donor support.

#### **Most Likely Scenario: Continuing Deterioration of the Humanitarian Situation**

While there is no substantial dialogue between Fatah and Hamas, there is a reinvigorated political process, including direct dialogue between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority, and resumed donor engagement and support for the PA. Possible positive developments in the political process are unlikely to immediately impact on humanitarian conditions, given the current depth of need and continuing deterioration. The overall humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate and is characterised by the factors outlined below.

##### *Continuing deterioration and fragmentation of the oPt*

- Movement between West Bank and Gaza Strip continues to be severely limited;
- Communication between the Fatah-controlled PA in the West Bank and Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip, if any, is minimal, impacting on the work of PA Ministries and provision of services;
- The closure regime becomes more entrenched. In the West Bank, increasing numbers of movement obstacles and continued construction of the Barrier and settlement expansion serve to worsen the humanitarian situation. In the Gaza Strip, access of goods and people becomes increasingly difficult, worsening the already severe humanitarian situation.

##### *Shifting vulnerabilities across the oPt*

- Increasing unemployment in the private sector;
- PA employees begin to recover from the 15-month period of severely reduced salary payments;
- Growing needs arise: closure of Gaza results in increasing numbers of civilians becoming aid dependent. Areas under control of the PA witness reinvigorated donor support, while other areas, comprising the majority of the oPt face increasing needs as closures, the Barrier and settlements continue to severely impair Palestinian livelihoods;
- IDF activity and internal Palestinian violence result in continued lack of protection for civilians;
- Continuing high levels of poverty and violence increase psycho-social distress and strain gender relations within households.

##### *Continuing economic constraints especially for the private sector*

- The private sector in Gaza at risk of irreversible collapse;
- Palestinian movements, particularly in and out of the Gaza Strip, to employment opportunities outside the oPt continue to be heavily restricted by the IDF. The announced reduction of commercial crossing points in the West Bank will result in further damage to its economy;
- The longer-term consequences of the PA fiscal crisis in 2006/2007 continues to negatively affect the provision of public services. In some sectors, non-payment of back salaries continues to prompt strikes.

##### *Continuing violence and increasing tensions*

- Palestinian internal security continues to be unstable with ongoing tensions between factions;
- IDF activity continues in the West Bank and intensifies in and around Gaza;
- Continued Qassam and mortar attacks targeting southern Israel and crossings.

### 3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

#### 3.3.1 Strategic Priorities for the 2008 CAP

The CAP for 2008 contains four strategic priorities, identified by the UNCT through the Needs Analysis Framework, and conducted in collaboration with the PA and NGOs.

#### 1. Deliver humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions, including:

- Cushion the impact of the crisis by targeting the poorest sectors of the population, and the unemployed with **cash injections**, primarily in the form of employment generation, cash grants and small credit schemes;
- Provide a safety net for food-insecure households that have no other means of coping by providing **food assistance**. Such assistance will be provided in a manner that ensures minimum required nutritional intake, supports household coping strategies, and supplements income where this already exists. Additionally, food assistance will protect agricultural productive assets, minimise household asset depletion or indebtedness, and will be appropriate in terms of gender and local context.
- Provide emergency support for the **provision of essential public services**, for both refugee and non-refugee populations;
- Strengthen the **sustainability of livelihoods** in vulnerable rural and urban communities, with particular attention to **agriculture, water management and public sanitation**.

#### 2. Increased protection of civilians and increased advocacy for the implementation of international humanitarian law (IHL):

- Empower civil society, particularly those most vulnerable groups, to promote and realise their rights through advocacy and the use of human rights mechanisms;
- Reduce and prevent rights violations by increased monitoring, reporting and advocacy of the legal responsibilities and obligations of all duty bearers under IHL and human rights law, including the GoI, the PA and the international community.

#### 3. Enhance monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian situation, including impact of humanitarian assistance:

- Enhance **monitoring systems** in order to better assess humanitarian and protection needs and outcomes. This will help to better inform donor decision making, and better determine United Nations and other international humanitarian responses. Particular emphasis is placed on cross-sectoral analysis of humanitarian needs as well as implementation of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions 1325 and 1612.

#### 4. Strengthening United Nations humanitarian coordination structures:

- Strengthen **United Nations humanitarian coordination** structures, under the leadership of the United Nations HC for the oPt. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthening coordination with Palestinian national strategic priorities.

**Priority areas agreed upon for the CAP 2008 are: Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, Barrier-adjacent communities and Area C (which, combined, form a majority of the territory of the oPt).**

#### 3.3.2 Funding mechanisms for humanitarian assistance in the oPt

In 2008, contributions by donors to projects included in the CAP will continue to be the primary source of funding for the provision of humanitarian assistance. Donors' contributions to projects not included in the CAP may also remain an important source of funding; this represented \$64 million in 2007 (as reported by the FTS on 15 November 2007).

Aside from these contributions, the following three funds are expected to remain key funding mechanisms for the humanitarian response:

TIM<sup>39</sup>

The TIM was established in June 2006, and is being extended until the end of 2007. As of 23 October, it was unclear as to whether the TIM will be extended into 2008.

HERF

The emphasis of HERF is to support rapid response projects that are developed during the first phase of an emergency. The main purpose is to prevent further erosion of livelihood assets through supporting communities' positive coping mechanisms. HERF funding will be available to eligible United Nations agencies and NGOs in 2008.

CERF

CERF is a stand-by fund established by the United Nations to enable more timely and reliable humanitarian assistance to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts. The CERF has two windows, one for rapid response and the other for under-funded emergencies. Funds may be available to the oPt in 2008.

### 3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

#### 3.4.1 Food Aid and Food Security

##### Priority Needs

The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) released in February 2007 estimated that 34% of Palestinians are food-insecure and another 12% are at risk of becoming food-insecure especially if poverty and socio-economic indicators continue to drop.<sup>40</sup> Levels of food insecurity amongst the urban population, who have not been traditional recipients of humanitarian assistance, are on the rise. Market functionality in the West Bank is hampered as a result of the fragmentation created by the closure. In the Gaza Strip, import limitations and the export freeze may lead to an irreversible collapse of the economy.

Economic access to food, the main determinant of food insecurity in oPt, is also being further challenged. PCBS data indicates that consumption poverty rates increased by seven percentage points in Gaza between 2005 and 2006. Half of all households in Gaza were living below the consumption poverty line in 2006, compared to a quarter of West Bank households.<sup>41</sup> Based on the broader income measure of poverty, these rates increased to around 80% and 50% respectively. PCBS data also indicates that unemployment levels have risen by approximately ten percentage points in Gaza and six in the West Bank since 2000, and by mid-2007 stood at 32.3% and 22.6% in Gaza and the West Bank respectively.<sup>42</sup> This has led to a hike in dependency ratios, which currently stand at 6.9 in Gaza and 4.7 in the West Bank.

At the same time, the median daily wage has dropped from 69.2 NIS per day in June 2006 to 65.4 NIS in June 2007, placing an additional strain on the purchasing power of poor households. In addition, in 2006 the oPt food consumer price index (CPI) rose by 4.9% compared to 2005, increasing by 9.2% in the Gaza Strip and 4.6% in the West Bank. CPI has increased by 6.2% between Sept 2006 and 2007, 7.84% in Gaza and 5.7% in the West Bank. Current high international market prices for wheat flour, corn and fodder are further eroding poor households' liquidity.

Based on the food insecurity levels at governorate level, the priority groups and most vulnerable areas are:

- The destitute, including Social Hardship Cases and people living in institutions, such as elderly, orphans and the handicapped;

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<sup>39</sup> The TIM is funded by the European Commission, EU Member States, and other donors to ensure the continued delivery of financial support and essential services to the Palestinian population. As of 11 October 2007, \$723.7 million (1 Euro=\$1.42) has been made available to the TIM in support of the population in the West Bank and Gaza. For more information on each of the windows, please see "Year in Review 2007" section herein.

<sup>40</sup> CFSVA 2006, released in February 2007: it was conducted by FAO (with EC funding) and WFP.

<sup>41</sup> PCBS, *Poverty in the Palestinian Territories*, 2006.

<sup>42</sup> PCBS, *Labour Force Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter* (relaxed definition).

- Urban and rural populations most affected by the extended closure policy, economic regression and erratic employment and unable to reverse the decline in their poverty level;
- Refugees living in camps;
- The population affected by the June 2007 crisis in the Gaza Strip, especially those belonging to the sectors that rely heavily on import and export (small-scale farmers, small shop owners, fisher folk and laid-off employees).

The governorates with highest food insecurity for refugee and non-refugee population combined are:

- West Bank: Tubas (38%); Nablus (37%); Tulkarm (29%); Qalqiliya (29%).
- Gaza Strip: Northern Gaza (63%); Khan Younis and Rafah (53%).

### **Objectives and Indicators**

#### *Overall Objectives*

- Provide a safety net for food-insecure households that have no other means of coping by preventing a further decline in food insecurity levels, promote self-reliance by creating and protecting agricultural productive assets and by supporting income-generating projects and vocational training;
- Ensure effective coordination between humanitarian relief, in particular food aid, and multi-sectoral efforts to address the causes of food insecurity through coordinated and complementary projects and by providing information and knowledge about food insecurity characteristics and trends

#### *Specific Objectives:*

- Provide food aid to fill acute food shortages amongst targeted households;
- Contribute to building sustainable assets and income-generating activities in order to protect livelihoods and reverse the poverty cycle;
- Support access to education and address short term hunger;
- Promote self sufficiency and access to a diversified diet;
- Develop an integrated food security monitoring system, in coordination with the nutrition system, to help quantify and qualify changes in food security, and assist policy formulations and programme design by providing a sound basis for enhanced targeting and advocacy.

#### *Indicators*

- Number of persons assisted against targeted caseload;
- Number of FFW/FFT activities carried out;
- Number of Life Skills trainings carried out;
- Number of Children assisted through School Feeding;
- Amount of agricultural products purchased from supported poor small scale farmers;
- Number of food-insecure households receiving fresh agricultural products;
- Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) established.

### **Response Strategy**

The sector's response strategy is based on complementary projects designed to address the holistic food needs of the vulnerable population. A homogeneous and equal allocation of donors' funds among the sector's projects is indispensable to achieve the desired outcomes.

#### *Food Aid*

Mitigate the effects of food insecurity resulting from increasing unemployment and poverty in oPt through the distribution of food parcels to the destitute and most vulnerable groups (those lacking other sources of income).

#### *Support livelihoods and expand job opportunities*

Preserve productive assets and support small scale farmers through FFW activities, food-for-income generation activities, vocational and life skills training.

#### *Promote food self-sufficiency and diversified diet*

Support small scale farmers subject to marketing constraints with quality seeds, water harvesting techniques, animal farms and extension training in order to improve the quality and quantity of their harvest, and purchase fresh food from them to be re-distributed to food-insecure households in view of improving their access to a diversified diet;

*School Feeding*

Address short term hunger and improve attention of school age children (kindergarten and primary schools) through distribution of nutritious snacks or biscuits at assisted schools

*Improve evidence-based food security programming*

Conduct statistically representative household food security assessments to gauge changing needs at governorate level and for specific population groups.

**Response Strategy**

- WFP focuses on food aid distribution as well as FFW, FFT (income generation, vocational and life skills) and implements a school feeding project in the West Bank and Gaza Strip for food-insecure non-refugees;
- UNRWA covers food aid dispatch and school feeding (in Gaza Strip only) for refugees;
- OXFAM, International Relief and Development (IRD), Palestinian Agriculture Development Association (PARC), and Palestinian Centre of Organic Agriculture (PCOA) concentrate on supporting farmers' livelihoods in view of improving the quality/quantity of their products, expanding their income sources by purchasing their food goods and redistributing to complement the diet of food-insecure households;
- Assemblée de Cooperacion por La Paz (ACPP) provides know-how on water harvesting techniques, home gardens and animal farms to foster households self sufficiency;
- FAO, WFP and Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ) focus on updating food insecurity levels in view of supporting programming decisions and expanding knowledge on food insecurity dynamics and monitoring developments in the most food-insecure governorates.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

The establishment of a FSMS will provide macro level information to monitor changes and trends in food insecurity as well as highlighting vulnerable areas. Micro level monitoring of specific projects will be ensured through agencies. WFP has set up a monitoring and evaluation system which produces regular monitoring updates on qualitative and quantitative information to report implementation progress and to support management decisions. The vulnerability, analysis and mapping (VAM) unit has designed a database with selected indicators relative to the vulnerabilities of WFP beneficiaries to match the suitable governorates/villages with the project type.

**Participating Agencies**

<b>Lead: WFP</b>	<b>Submitting Projects</b>	<b>Participating in the CHAP</b>
<b>United Nations agencies</b>	WFP, UNRWA and FAO.	WFP, UNRWA, FAO, OCHA, UNDP, WHO, UNIFEM
<b>National Institutions</b>		MoA, MoP, MoSA
<b>INGOs and other entity</b>	Oxfam-GB and IRD.	Oxfam-GB, IRD, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (ACF), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), <i>Gruppo di Volontariato Civile</i> (GVC) and Islamic Relief.
<b>National NGOs</b>	ARIJ, ACPP, PARC and PCOA.	ARIJ, ACPP, PARC, PCOA and the Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC).

### 3.4.2 Job Creation/Cash Assistance

#### Priority needs

The impact of the protracted financial siege on the Palestinian economy and labour market during 2007 has been dire. By mid 2007, unemployment affected about 258,600 Palestinians, with rates reaching 32.3% in Gaza and 22.6% in the West Bank.<sup>43</sup> In terms of geographic spread and distribution, the highest unemployment levels are in the Gaza Strip, in particular in Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis governorates, followed by the northern governorates of the West Bank. Tight closure of Gaza since Hamas' take-over in mid-June has devastated an already distressed economy. The private sector has borne the brunt, with businesses unable to import raw materials for manufacturing and production.

High poverty rates continue to strain coping strategies and social support networks, with the highest rates again among the Gaza population. According to consumption and expenditure patterns, 31% of Palestinian households live in poverty and, of those, 19% in deep poverty. Percentages are considerably higher once income criterion is applied (57% and 44% respectively).<sup>44</sup> Poverty rates remain higher among refugee-headed households (33.3% compared to 29.1% for non-refugee headed households), and inside refugee camps (38.6% compared to 29% in both urban and rural settings). Deterioration of living conditions in urban areas has been reported during 2006, with an increased proportion of households living in poverty and deep poverty.<sup>45</sup>

The resumption of direct financial assistance to the Government and PA institutions by the international community resulted, together with the release of tax revenues by the Gol, in the resumption of payment of salaries to approximately 160,000 public sector employees, constituting one quarter of the workforce. Nevertheless, the overall impact of the latest financial and institutional crisis will continue to unfold in the coming months unless the situation of Gaza's commercial crossings substantially improves. The income gap experienced during 2006 by a considerable share of the population has further reduced existing coping strategies and significantly increased the vulnerability of Palestinian households. During the first six months of 2007, about 40% of households reported a decrease in income levels,<sup>46</sup> whilst economic dependency ratios in West Bank and Gaza Strip remained extremely high (4.7 and 6.9 respectively).<sup>47</sup> The poorest strata of the population - those heavily dependent on public services and PA income transfers - have been the most affected group (49% reporting decreasing income at the household level). Major deterioration of income levels were also found among West Bank communities directly affected by the construction of the Barrier.<sup>48</sup>

#### Most affected groups and vulnerable areas:

- Households living in poverty and in deep poverty, with higher rates among Gaza's population and among refugees;
- 258,600 unemployed people (156,100 in West Bank, and 102,500 in Gaza Strip), with a specific focus on refugee camp dwellers; youth; and women (particularly the 20-24 age group); Gaza Strip (all areas, with worst levels of unemployment in Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis); northern West Bank (Tulkarm, Jenin, Salfit governorates); southern West Bank (Bethlehem and Hebron governorates).
- Farmers in Gaza and West Bank areas mostly affected by the Barrier (Qalqilya, Tulkarm) and by the closure regime (Jordan Valley, eastern slopes of Hebron governorate);
- Gaza population employed in the private sector (54% of the total number of those employed in Gaza).<sup>49</sup>

<sup>43</sup> PCBS, *Labour Force Survey*, 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2007. In the context of protracted crisis, the standard unemployment definition might be deficient, as a considerable number of people simply no longer seek employment. A "relaxed definition" of unemployment is here applied, by adding to the total number of unemployed people, according to the ILO standard, the number of people currently not engaged in active labour search (commonly defined as "inactive").

<sup>44</sup> PCBS, *Poverty in the Palestinian Territory, 2006*, August 2007.

<sup>45</sup> According to PCBS, in urban areas poverty increased from 25% to 29%, and deep poverty from 15% to 18% during 2006.

<sup>46</sup> Raw data from the IUED, *Palestinian Public Perceptions Survey*, May 2007 (forthcoming).

<sup>47</sup> PCBS, *Labour Force Survey*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2007.

<sup>48</sup> According to an IUED survey, 52% of Palestinians living in communities affected by the construction of the Barrier have experienced a drop in income levels since December 2006. (Raw data from IUED, *Palestinian Public Perceptions Survey*, May 2007 (forthcoming). IUED applies PCBS criteria to define localities affected by the Barrier. Accordingly, these are all localities which, as a result of Barrier construction (i) are now located between the Green Line and the Barrier and have been physically separated from the rest of West Bank territory; (ii) have been partially separated from the rest of West Bank territory while remaining on the eastern side of the Barrier and are currently facing major obstacles to movement and access to neighbouring villages and to their own land.

<sup>49</sup> The World Bank, *Two Years after London: Restarting Palestinian Economic Recovery*, September 2007.

### **Objectives and Indicators**

Actions in this sector are aimed at alleviating the poverty associated with chronically high unemployment and deteriorating living conditions. Job creation projects will also support longer-term development goals, through the provision of infrastructure and support to local industry, although the scope for such actions is extremely limited in the current context in Gaza, due to access restrictions. The sector also includes training projects specifically aimed at youth, disabled persons, women and the chronic poor.

More specifically, actions seek to:

- Relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of temporary employment opportunities, thus contributing to preserving productive assets and community resources as well as developing infrastructures for improved living conditions;
- Distribute cash assistance grants to families facing severe hardship or unexpected distress, with a view to protecting Palestinian livelihoods and enhancing resilience to shocks. This includes families whose homes have been damaged as a result of IDF operations or natural and man-made disasters;
- Provide training opportunities to specific vulnerable groups (e.g. youth, and women) aimed at increasing their employability prospects and counteracting their social and economic marginalisation;
- Monitor needs indicators and response mechanisms to provide updated information in case of sudden-onset crises in a politically volatile environment and to optimise the linkage between job creation/cash assistance programmes and poverty mitigation strategies.

### Indicators

- Total number of persons/families assisted through short-term job opportunities/cash for work projects, cash assistance grants and training opportunities;
- Number of work days created;
- Total value of funds and wages and cash assistance grants injected into the local economy;
- Number and value of infrastructure projects completed;
- Beneficiaries' perceptions.

### **Response Strategy**

- UNRWA will create temporary employment for unskilled refugees in Gaza and West Bank, and for skilled/professional and unemployed graduates in Gaza only. The Agency plans to create a total of 6,000,000 job days for 93,000 unemployed persons. The Agency will also provide cash grants to disadvantaged refugee families in Gaza and West Bank (an estimated 137,000 grants will be disbursed);
- UNDP will focus on employment generation in Gaza. In the agriculture sector, 152,000 working days will be created through the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure;
- Through shelter rehabilitation projects, UN-HABITAT will provide short term job opportunities to skilled and unskilled workers;
- Oxfam-GB's response strategy will be provision of short-term employment opportunities for 2,000 households (14,000 persons) in Gaza City (for a total of 40,200 working days) through infrastructure rehabilitation;
- Islamic Relief will provide 1,000 families with social and economic assistance and 1,050 workers with two months employment. In addition, capacity building opportunities will be granted to 1,020 female graduates in the Gaza Strip.

External assistance successfully contributes towards mitigating the trend towards growing poverty. Projects in this sector have played an important role, reaching for example around 20% of all oPt families in 2006. The sector's ability to alleviate the worst affects of the crisis on the most vulnerable is entirely dependent on funding. Under-funding translates to increased levels of poverty, placing further strain on limited household income and coping mechanisms.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

Agencies involved in this sector will monitor related indicators within the framework of the job creation and cash assistance sector working group. Broader macro-economic indicators and related national statistics will also be monitored, including through the framework of the OCHA Humanitarian Monitor.

**Participating Agencies**

Lead: UNRWA	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
<b>United Nations Agencies</b>	UNRWA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNIFEM	UNRWA, OCHA, FAO, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, UNIFEM
<b>National Institutions</b>		Ministry of Finance
<b>INGOs</b>	Oxfam GB, <i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i> (COOPI), <i>Première Urgence</i> (PU), Islamic Relief and Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)-International.	Oxfam GB, COOPI, PU, Islamic Relief, IRD and CHF-International.

**3.4.3 Agriculture**

**Priority Needs**

Within the overarching goal of protecting the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers/shepherds/fishermen, key actions can be outlined as follows:

- In-kind, technical, and financial support in the areas of inputs, productive assets, marketing and related infrastructure;
- Support for advocacy/protection, sector coordination, information management and mechanisms to manage risk and respond to crises.

If these needs are not met, farmers will need to engage in erosive coping strategies that will involve the loss of their productive assets (e.g. land, infrastructure, equipment, livestock, etc.), thus jeopardising their way of life. Farmers' livelihoods will increasingly be at risk of market, natural and political shocks. Decreased incomes and non-existent alternative sources of income will bring destitution to farmers who will progressively join the beneficiary lists of organisations providing humanitarian assistance.

The main priority groups and areas that deserve specific attention are:

- Irrigated agriculture and greenhouse farmers in the Jordan Valley, Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarm, Salfit and Qalqiliya, grape farmers in Hebron, shepherds with small flocks in the Eastern Slopes and South Hebron, and home gardening families;
- Farmers affected by the Barrier, with limited access to their farms, in isolated areas, or in Area C;
- In the Gaza Strip: export cash crop farmers, small farmers affected by marketing constraints, and fishermen.

**Objectives and Indicators**

Overall objective: To protect immediate food security.

*Specific objectives*

- To prevent the erosion of productive capacity, asset base and market space;
- To enhance protection, risk mitigation and crisis response, and coordination.

*Indicators*

- Number of working days generated and number and type of agricultural assets repaired;
- Restored land/greenhouses, rehabilitated physical infrastructure, agricultural inputs/equipment distributed or purchased on credit, number of recipient farmers;
- Created/rehabilitated facilities; number of dunums planted with drought/salinity resistant species/varieties; number of recipient farmers;
- Created/rehabilitated facilities; number of created/revitalised marketing associations/groups; number of recipient farmers;
- Number of rights violations in agriculture monitored and advocated against; number of farmers/communities involved;
- Marketed produce and trends in market prices; created/rehabilitated facilities; number of created/revitalised women associations/groups; number of recipient farmers;
- Number of entries and users in Agricultural Project Information System (APIS); number and efficiency of coordination platforms.



## Response Strategy

Key components of the response strategy are:

*Emergency job creation schemes aiming to restore/build agricultural productive assets.*

Large scale cash-for-work/FFW schemes aimed at building/restoring productive assets (e.g., olive and fruit trees, fodder banks, cisterns and irrigation networks) to enhance productivity of land reclamation and other physical infrastructure. This will be coordinated with the economic recovery and economic infrastructure, to put forward employment schemes that build on agricultural assets.

*Supply of agricultural inputs to farmers who are unable to invest for the next season.*

In-kind and financial support (including grants, soft loans, and micro-credit schemes) is key to keeping poor farmers 'in business' and preventing collapse of their livelihoods.

*Addressing the emergent lack of availability and quality of agricultural water.*

Emergency rehabilitation of destroyed or obsolete agricultural water wells, springs and infrastructure (canals, tanks/reservoirs, etc.) is urgently required to protect entitlements to water and productive capacity. Declining farmers' income affects affordability of irrigation water. In turn, well owners/farmers' organisations neglect well, spring and irrigation infrastructure. The strategy includes:

- Investment in physical water infrastructure;
- Promotion of efficient use of water, including water harvesting, irrigation systems and reuse of grey water;
- Diversification of crops to adapt to decreased availability and increased salinity of water. FAO will enhance coordination with agencies in the water sector to find synergies for an increase in quality and quantity of agricultural and drinking water, as well as improved sanitation.

*Mitigating market fragmentation and loss of market space*

The strategy includes:

- Promotion of joint marketing efforts among farmers;
- Enhancing quality standards in agricultural production to meet market demand such as Global Good Agricultural Practices (GlobalG.A.P.) and integrated pest management (Jordan Valley, northern West Bank and Gaza Strip), hygiene and health of livestock;
- Improving post harvest practices at farm and household levels (grading and packaging facilities, cottage industries, and livestock/dairy).

*Protecting agricultural entitlements and rights*

The closure regime and access restrictions to Area C and the closed area, the opening of Karni crossing, and lifting fishing restrictions urgently require the development of agriculture sector advocacy, in close cooperation and partnership with OHCHR, OCHA, Palestinian/Israeli/international NGOs and advocacy groups. This would include legal advice against administrative and military decisions and a comprehensive monitoring of violations of rights related to agriculture, such as the right to food, right to land, right to water, etc.

*Enhancing risk mitigation and crisis response*

The strategy includes:

- Product diversification to balance (high return but risky) export oriented cropping with (lower returns but less risky) local market demands under the uncertainty of closure (fodder crops, fruit trees, vegetables, field crops, honey bees, livestock);
- A series of projects aimed at empowering women, including for small enterprises, food security-supporting backyard gardening, and cottage industries for poor women in rural and peri-urban areas. To be coordinated with UNIFEM.
- Support to agriculture service providers to respond to animal disease outbreaks and compensation mechanisms against natural disasters (floods, pests, hail/wind storms).

*Strengthening sector coordination*

Better/more systematic monitoring data and evidence-based coordination are key to:

- Integrating emergency actions into longer-term developmental goals;
- Strengthening the role of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in agricultural policy formulation, risk mitigation, emergency preparedness and scenario planning;
- Strengthening the capacity and tools for sector coordination, to identify similarities and gaps, as a key step forward in the sectoral coordination process-including APIS.

FAO will mainly intervene in areas where higher technical expertise is required and filling the gaps that have not been covered by others. UNIFEM will engage in gender projects in agriculture. International

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NGOs will cover vegetable, irrigation production, and livestock and fishing livelihood support programmes. Local NGOs will focus on agricultural protection at a community-based level.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

The re-vitalised Agriculture Project Information System is expected to provide critical information for comparing needs and response. The combination of APIS data and decentralised coordination will enable stakeholders to manage a critical mass of information for efficient sector planning.

### Participating Agencies

Lead: FAO	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
<b>United Nations Agencies</b>	FAO, UNIFEM	FAO, UNRWA, WFP, UNDP, OCHA, UNIFEM, ICRC
<b>National Institutions</b>		MOA
<b>INGOs</b>	<i>Acción Contra el Hambre (ACH), ACPP, Associazione di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo (ACS), Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli (CISP), Islamic Relief, Movimondo, Premiere Urgence, Swedish Cooperative Center (SCC) and Unity and Cooperation for Development of Peoples (UCODEP).</i>	ACPP, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development ( <i>Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement [ACTED]</i> ), ACH, American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), Agricultural Research for Development (ARD), CARE, Islamic Relief, Oxfam GB, Solidaridad Internacional, SCC, World Vision International (WVI), IRD, ACS, CISP, Movimondo, UCODEP, PU and <i>Cooperazione Internazionale Sud-Sud (CISS).</i>
<b>National NGOs</b>	Agricultural Guiding and Awareness Society (AGAS), Agricultural Marketing Cooperative in Jenin District (AMCJ), Development of Palestinian Farmer Association (DPFA), Khuza' A Permaculture Center Association (KAPCA) and PCOA.	AGAS, AMCJ, DPFA, KAPKA, PCOA, ARIJ, PARC, Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), Technical Centre for Agriculture Service (TCAS), UAWC, Palestine Trade Center (Paltrade), Ma'an Centre for Development (MA'AN), Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR), Palestinian Farmers Union (PFU), Land Research Center (LRC), Economic and Social Development Center of Palestine (ESDC), CARANA Corporation (CARANA) and the National Council for Development (NCD).

### 3.4.4 Health

#### Priority Needs

The economic, social and political environment is impacting negatively on the overall health status of the Palestinian population and the Palestinian health system. The ongoing lack of physical security, the restrictions on movement and limited opportunities for educational and leisure activities are permanent stress factors that often lead to Psycho-social problems, particularly among women (particularly those heading a household), children and adolescents. Access to health services in the oPt is increasingly affected by movement restrictions due to checkpoints, the Barrier, border closures in Gaza (Erez and Rafah), expanding settlements and related infrastructure.

People seeking health care are affected, but so too are those who provide care, especially to isolated communities, the closed area and Area C. Access to health care also implies the availability of functional equipment and supplies, but both are at risk under the current circumstances. The health workers' strike and continued economic distress has led to further suffering, and have resulted in increased demands from refugees for free primary health services and to a considerable increase on UNRWA services during 2006 and 2007.

The priority in the health sector is to alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people stemming from ill health and to maintain the integrity of the public health system, i.e. assisting the Ministry of Health in providing *access to quality health care* for its population and effectively coordinating support to the health sector. Areas of focus are the following:

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- *Human Resources*: availability of appropriately skilled health personnel and community health providers at all levels;<sup>50</sup>
- *Equipment, Logistics and Supplies*: availability of essential and supplementary drugs, including reproductive health commodities and supplies, consumables, laboratory kits, availability of standard medical equipment and maintenance, and availability of non-medical items (e.g. generators);
- *Referral abroad to health care facilities* (tertiary care level) in East Jerusalem and neighbouring countries, if required.

### Vulnerable groups

Specific attention should be given to children and women of reproductive age, as the current socio-economic pressure is likely to result in increased levels of anaemia and micronutrient deficiencies and in more underweight children. The elderly and the chronically sick often depend on regular and critical medication and access to specialised care. Bedouin communities are especially vulnerable as they are facing severe threats in sustaining their livelihood and accessing basic health care. The reality of the occupied Palestinian territory, however, is that the whole population is in need of better health services.

### Vulnerable areas

- *West Bank*: Hebron District, South East and South West; Qalqilia District, East and south East; Bethlehem District: South West, West and North West; Jerusalem District, Bethany, Abu Deis, Al Zayyem, Anata, Beir Nabala, Beit Hanina Al Balad, Beit Ikksa, Biddo, Beit Surik, Beit Duqo, Al Naby Samouel, Beit Igza; Jordan Valley; Nablus District, South East; areas in Jenin city.
- *Gaza Strip*: Under the given circumstances the entire Gaza Strip has to be considered as a vulnerable area.

### **Objectives and Indicators**

The *overall objective* is to ensure that the Palestinian population, both refugees and non-refugees and particularly the most vulnerable, have access to a comprehensive set of quality health services.

The *specific objectives* are to:

- Contribute to the availability of essential supplies, including drugs, vaccines, reproductive health commodities and equipment to respond to humanitarian health needs;
- Strengthen the capacity of the MoH to provide skilled human resources;
- Maintain a functional referral system in response to cases of ill health that cannot be treated inside the oPt;
- Ensure that the response to humanitarian needs is regularly monitored and is effective;
- Advocate for health and access to health care as a fundamental human right.

### **Indicators**

- Number of primary health (PH) consultations (MoH, UNRWA and NGOs) and hospital admissions (by sex and age);
- Number of essential drugs that are out of stock at central and district level;
- Number of Caesarean sections in major Governmental delivery hospitals;
- Number of patients who received permits to enter East Jerusalem, Israel, or travel outside the oPt/number of requests submitted to the Israeli authorities (by sex and age);
- Proportion of patients who faced denial/delay of access to different health services, by vulnerable population/area (by sex and age);
- Number of staff per department absent during strike/number of staff per department usually working (by sex);
- Monthly salary for health personnel received (by sex);
- Advocacy activities on health as a fundamental human right performed.

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<sup>50</sup> Strikes by health workers related to non-payment of salaries, their replacement by volunteers in Gaza, and the removal of directors and decision makers in the MoH management system are factors that contribute to the deterioration of access to health care, but that within the framework of the CAP can only be mitigated through advocacy.

### Response Strategy

- *Supplies*: supporting comprehensive health care provision through procurement of medical supplies and equipment for refugee and non-refugee populations; institutional upgrading of priority services (maternity and children's referral hospitals, chronic patients care) by providing equipment and appropriate technical assistance;
- *Service delivery*: operating mobile health programmes and collaborating with INGOs and NGOs as well as arranging specific procedures to assist in providing basic health services to refugees and non-refugees in isolated areas;
- *Capacity building for emergency preparedness and response*: assisting the MoH in building technical, administrative and clinical capacities for responding to humanitarian needs such as establishing systems for disease surveillance, drug management, and monitoring of maternal and child health;
- *Community-based activities for ensuring safe deliveries*: training of community health workers on identification of signs of emergency during pregnancy and delivery; providing connection with available health providers and services in the area; dealing with panic and basic first aid training; procurement of basic safe delivery materials and kits for use by trained providers in case of emergency;
- *Advocacy/social mobilisation*: informing the public of the impact of external factors on the health situation; advocating for the protection of the public health sector and for health as a fundamental human right; supporting the MoH in performing its stewardship role, particularly in the area of policy and strategy development; coordination for emergency and long term planning.

More specifically, agencies will implement the following activities:

- UNRWA will provide the refugee population with primary health care (PHC) services and assistance towards the cost of secondary care;
- WHO will concentrate on assisting the MoH in provision of essential drugs, coordination, information management and technical assistance for developing policies and strategies and their implementation (mental health, nutrition, essential drugs, non communicable diseases);
- UNICEF will cover activities related to immunisation, child, maternal and newborn health, nutrition, health policy and primary health care;
- UNFPA will focus its efforts on ensuring universal access to reproductive health care, drugs, commodities and supplies with an emphasis on appropriate emergency obstetric care and outreach activities to isolated communities. Additionally, it will focus on the Psycho-social health of women and adolescents in crisis;
- The health-related United Nations agencies will work in coordination with the MoH and with local and international NGOs.

If this response plan is not implemented, access to health services for those who seek health care and those who provide health care will be increasingly difficult. The number of vulnerable persons denied access to health services will increase; the quality of health services will worsen, resulting in a deterioration of the overall health status of the Palestinian people and an increase in avoidable loss of life.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

Regular information is provided by the MoH's health information centre and the PCBS. WHO and other partners in the health sector are providing technical assistance to the MoH by collecting information on trends in the health status, health service delivery and health system performance (WHO monthly monitoring tools operational since June 2006). The IUED survey provides data on health access. Agencies involved in this sector will monitor the above indicators, within the framework of the health sector working group including the *Humanitarian Monitor*.

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**Participating Agencies**

<b>Lead: WHO</b>	<b>Submitting Projects</b>	<b>Participating in the CHAP</b>
<b>United Nations Agencies</b>	WHO, UNICEF, UNRWA and UNFPA	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA, OCHA, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
<b>National Institutions</b>	-	MoH
<b>INGOs</b>	CARE International, ACPP, Islamic Relief	CARE International, Medical Emergency Relief International (MERLIN), Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)-UK, Hanan Mother, Child Health and Nutrition Project (HANAN Project), <i>Médicos Del Mundo</i> (MDM)-Spain, <i>Médecins Du Monde</i> (MDM)-France, <i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> (MSF)-France, ACPP, IRD and Islamic Relief
<b>National NGOs</b>	Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS).	PMRS

**3.4.5 Child Protection and Psycho-social Support**

**Priority Needs**

Protection of children's rights continues to be significantly compromised due to ongoing pervasive Israeli occupation-related violence and associated restrictions on virtually all aspects of life in the oPt, with different patterns in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Palestinian inter-factional conflict compounds the crisis in child protection in the oPt and has been especially pronounced in Gaza.

The specific child protection priority needs outlined in the Protection Sector NAF that must be addressed are:

- High levels of violence in homes, schools and communities throughout the oPt;
- Psychological distress as an outcome of the sustained violence and the range of violation of rights described in the Child Protection NAF;
- Forced displacement, especially in connection with the West Bank Barrier and its associated regime;
- Seizure, informal detention, arrest and administrative detention of children; and coercion and induced collaboration of detainee children as condition of release, especially in West Bank;
- Mines, UXOs and proliferation of small arms and light weapons, with associated risks to children;
- Engagement of growing numbers of children in child labour including hazardous forms of work such as scrap metal harvesting in the Gaza Strip.

In addition to these needs, the entire population including children are and will be affected by:

- Restricted access to essential services and obstructed humanitarian assistance in the oPt, compounded in the Gaza Strip by the continued closure and possibly intensified restrictions on vital supplies;
- Gol's declaration that Hamas-controlled Gaza Strip is now a 'hostile territory', and threats to block electricity supplies, fuel, and most goods.

Children have been found to be particularly vulnerable in the following areas: the Gaza Strip, Hebron's old city, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqilia, Tubas, areas close to the Barrier (closed areas and enclaves, including East Jerusalem) and refugee camps. Among particularly vulnerable groups are children and women of reproductive age living in harsh conditions (including children living in female-headed households and with disabled persons, drug addicts, and sick or elderly persons), orphans and children living in residential care, child ex-detainees, working and street children, and children from Bedouin and other herding communities.

Palestinian children's views on the impact of armed conflict on their lives, elicited in June 2007, included recommendations for provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services for all injured, disabled, detained and orphaned children; assistance to parents and teachers in coping with their own

stresses so as to deal more effectively with those of children; and re-establishment of a sense of normalcy in the lives of children by providing opportunities for recreational and sport activities.<sup>51</sup>

### **Objectives and Indicators**

#### *Overall objective*

The overall objective for the sector in 2008, is to create a (more) protective environment with special attention to the particular threats to, and rights and needs of, children, youth and women and a focus on most affected areas and communities in the oPt, listed in the Child Protection NAF.

#### *Specific objectives*

- Ensure that additional children, youth, women and communities have access to an improved quality of essential protective services, including Psycho-social and mental health actions, with particular focus on areas prone to insecurity and affected by conflict;
- Target support to vulnerable children, youth and women, including those who have been forcibly evicted and displaced and children released from detention, seriously injured and disabled, and working children, especially those engaged in hazardous forms of child labour;
- Support activities promoting children's right to, and need for, safe play (50% girls) and violence-free schools, and child, youth and women's protection from domestic violence;
- Support children and families in protecting themselves from the remnants of war (UXOs, other) and small arms and light weapons (SALW);
- Seek to develop a common monitoring and reporting mechanism for child protection issues in the framework of a strategic approach to advocacy for children affected by armed conflict (UNSC Resolution 1612) and women affected by armed conflict, gender-based violence and sexual abuse (Resolution 1325) and in connection with human rights treaty monitoring and reporting mechanisms (including the Convention on the Rights of the Child [CRC] Israel country review in 2008).

#### *Indicators<sup>52</sup>*

- Number of children, youth and women that have received protective services, including Psycho-social services;
- Children's and women's perception of their security at home, in schools and in the society at large;
- Children's and caregivers' (parents and teachers) perception of their capacity to protect children against violence (Ensuring disaggregated data);
- Number of released child detainees reporting useful assistance through quality services;
- Monthly reports of child victims of remnants of war and SALW;
- High-quality, disaggregated data collected and analysed by inter-agency child protection mechanisms and provided in a timely manner for the preparation of high-level reports.

### **Response Strategy**

The key components of the response strategy for the Child Protection and Psycho-social Sector, undertaken in cooperation with appropriate national entities including Ministries, will be:

- UNICEF will maintain 14 Psycho-social teams; provide counselling and other services, safe play and socialisation opportunities, mine awareness and SALW education; public awareness on protection of children from violence; promotion of non-violence in schools, maintain five socio-legal defence centres and establish two new ones;
- UNRWA will provide Psycho-social support to refugees in the oPt, with a particular focus on children, youth and other vulnerable groups, through counsellors based in schools, health centres and relief offices. The Agency will also continue to support community based organisations in Gaza and develop special recreational and educational initiatives for children/youth in the West Bank;
- UNFPA and UNIFEM will provide Psycho-social and legal support as well as health awareness to youth, women and family members and will build the capacity of university graduates, social workers and health professionals in child protection and Psycho-social support. UNIFEM will also provide Psycho-social counselling, support services and practical training for disabled women.
- Save the Children UK will address protection and provision of services to displaced children and will focus on enhancing national capacity to monitor and report on child right issues.

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<sup>51</sup> Report, *Working together to protect Palestinian children in armed conflict*, submitted to UNFPA-oPt, June 2007.

<sup>52</sup> In addition to these impact indicators, the sector group will continue to collect indicators on the situation for the monthly Humanitarian Monitor.

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Each organisation will work in line with its mandate and comparative advantage, and in terms of direct assistance to beneficiaries, ensuring integration and partnership among the working organisations:

- UNIFEM will focus on women;
- UNFPA on women and young people;
- UNRWA on refugees and others covered by its mandate;
- UNICEF and SCF-UK will focus on children.

Lack of funding for the projects protecting children against violence would, given the absence of a fully-fledged social protection system in the oPt, leave many unprotected. Lack of Psycho-social support in the early stages after violent events may lead to worsening stress among children, with the risk of impacting their harmonious development and enjoyment of other rights, such as those to health and education. The absence of protective services, including Psycho-social support to vulnerable parents, risks further increasing domestic violence. Also, protection of displaced children will be compromised due to the lack of services addressing their needs. Violations of child right issues will remain either underreported or unreported.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

Tools and mechanisms for monitoring the impact of the above mentioned projects will include quantitative and qualitative data collection, focus group discussions and random interviews with the beneficiaries, pre-and post-testing, progress reports from implementing partners and field visits. Each of the agencies involved has field staff closely monitoring the progress and impact of projects.

### Participating Agencies

Lead: WHO	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
<b>United Nations Agencies</b>	WHO, UNICEF, UNRWA and UNFPA	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA, OCHA, UNODC
<b>National Institutions</b>	-	Ministry of Health
<b>INGOs</b>	ACPP and Islamic Relief	CARE International, MERLIN, MAP-UK, HANAN Project, MDM-Spain, MDM-France, MSF-France, ACPP, IRD and Islamic Relief
<b>National NGOs</b>	PMRS	PMRS

### 3.4.6 Water and Sanitation

#### Priority Needs

The two main challenges facing the population in the oPt with regard to water and sanitation are:

- Insufficient access to water for domestic needs: the current status of drinking water supply is well below acceptable international standards for the protection of public health (minimum standard 150 l/c/d). The annual average per capita consumption in 2006 was 65.3 l/c/d in West Bank and 80.5 l/c/d in the Gaza Strip (where the groundwater is seriously polluted) and an average of 75 l/c/d for the whole oPt (WASH MP, 2006).
- Lack of sanitation facilities: wastewater treatment and solid waste collection systems are mostly unavailable, inadequate or not functioning, if available. A recent consequence of this situation is the collapse of one of Beit Lahia's treatment plants in the Gaza Strip in March 2007 and the subsequent humanitarian, environmental and health consequences. About 66% of the Palestinian population is not connected to a sewerage network (WASH MP, 2006). Approximately 70-80% of domestic wastewater produced is discharged into the environment without treatment, and thus more likely to cause public health hazards through direct exposure. Consequently, groundwater resources are suffering due to infiltration of untreated wastewater from leakages, overloaded treatment plants, effluent discharged directly into the environment, and seawater intrusion (in the Gaza Strip)

The priority groups and areas in the oPt that deserve a specific attention are:

- Poor households not connected to the water network (rural areas), farmers, and shepherds. These groups are mostly located in South Hebron and East Jenin, East Tubas, East and West/Nablus, Akraha area, Meithaloun area, East Qalqilya, Saifa, and areas around the Rafah border crossing (220 un-served communities, about 300,000 inhabitants);

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- People with poor connections to the water network, with no storage facilities, or with an irregular supply of water: Hebron, Jenin, Salfit, all rural areas of West Bank, most parts of the Gaza Strip. An estimated population of 2,800,000 is so affected;
- Communities affected by water loss (15-55%) due to damaged infrastructure: Tubas area, West, South and East Bethlehem; villages in the North East of Jerusalem; South Dora; most areas in Gaza and the rural West Bank (65% of served of served communities, with an estimated affected population of 2,600,000);
- Communities affected by the lack of fuel, chlorine and spare parts to operate and maintain water and sanitation facilities: all Gaza Strip;
- Population with access to poor quality water: Almost all the Gaza Strip, areas around the Dead Sea (estimated population: 1,400,000);
- Communities not served by sewage treatment plants and networks: refugee camps in Hebron, Nablus, Jenin; also Nablus, Jenin, Tubas for West Bank (estimated population: 1,188,800) and Khan Younis, El Buriej, Middle area camps (Deir El-Balah, Nuseirat, Maghazi and Bureij) in the Gaza strip (estimated population: 900,000).

### Objectives and Indicators

The overall goal of the WES sector is to improve access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities for Palestinians in both the West Bank and Gaza. More specifically, the sector's key objectives and expected results are to:

- Improve access to a sufficient amount of clean water for daily use;
- Facilitate access to adequate and sustainable sanitation infrastructure for the different communities in need;
- Secure and ensure the continuation of the water supply to vulnerable Palestinian communities;
- Reduce and/or alleviate the burden on marginalised communities as a result of the high cost of water, which consumes a large portion of their income. Improving the water supply would also improve the hygiene and sanitation situation.

### Indicators

- Per capita water consumption for the most vulnerable communities and price of tankered water;
- Number of new communities and/or households connected to a piped system;
- Coverage rate of sewage network and network efficiency;
- Percentage of households connected to water network paying their bills;
- Percentage of households' monthly income spent on sanitation.

### Response Strategy

The key components of the WES response strategy can be summarised as follows:

- Prevent further deterioration of the provision of water and sanitation for vulnerable households in un-served clusters. This will limit health hazards linked to poor drinking water quality and poor sanitary conditions, especially in situations of IDF incursions, internal conflicts and damage to water/sanitation infrastructure.
- Reinforce infrastructure through the procurement of rainwater cisterns, mobile water tankers, disinfection kits, the installation of emergency sanitary facilities, the emergency operation of water wells, provision of repair material for damaged water/sewage networks, and spare parts for pumps and generators.
- Advocate with major bilateral and multilateral donors for the financing and construction of new bulk supply (wells, conveyance and storage systems) and network facilities in un-served clusters (advocacy and lobbying campaign by UNICEF, UNDP and Oxfam);
- Build on the experience in recent years of UNDP and several NGOs to improve access to safe public water to selected communities through the rehabilitation and extension of municipal water networks, and conduct public health campaigns;
- Contribute to the effort of the National Water Utility in replacing worn-out bulk transmission pipelines serving municipal networks, particularly in the southern West Bank (Western Hebron, West and south Bethlehem, etc.);
- Improve health and sanitation conditions for refugee camps and rural communities not connected to a piped-sewer system by upgrading existing sewage collection networks, installing small low-cost treatment facilities, and extending public health campaigns focussing on disposal of waste and hygiene;
- Improve the sanitary conditions and access to drinking water for selected schools and district hospitals through installation of storage tanks, distribution of good-quality drinking water, and rehabilitation works (toilets, sewers and drainage networks and septic tanks);



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- Contribute to hygiene promotion and water use conservation through training of teachers;
- Improve the water quality in the Gaza Strip by the installation of small desalination plants to handle seawater or brackish water;
- Improve the operation of existing wastewater plants and provide new, low-cost, small treatment facilities for vulnerable peri-urban suburbs, rural settings or collective buildings;
- Increase the links between the different actions targeting the same area or vulnerable groups. This could be achieved through the construction/rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure (water networks, main transmission pipelines, pumps, boosters, water reservoirs), finding new sources of water supply for those communities that are served through tankers, rehabilitation of wells, rehabilitation of springs, installation of collection cisterns at household or community levels, raising awareness and capacity building.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

- Each agency or organisation will utilise its own mechanisms to ensure the quality of its project(s) implementation. In addition to regular field visits, mid-year reviews and end-result evaluations will be jointly conducted with counterparts and sector leads. This will help accumulate good experiences, as well as lessons learnt. Greater effort will be put forward to ensure sector wide monitoring by UNICEF in coordination with members of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Emergency, Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination (EWASH), and according to the strategy proposed.
- UNICEF, PHG, PWA, Oxfam GB and UNDP will jointly monitor on a quarterly basis the above indicators related to each specific objective. Official data resources will be analysed on a regular basis including the PCBS, PWA water resources databank, utility and PWA project database.

### Participating Agencies

Lead: UNICEF	Submitting projects	Participating in the CHAP
United Nations Agencies	UNICEF, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), UNRWA and UNDP	WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UN-HABITAT, OCHA
National institutions		Municipalities, PWA, Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU), West Bank Water Department (WBWD) and village councils
INGOs	ACH, ACPP, COOPI, OXFAM GB	ACH, ARD, CARE, COOPI, ICRC, OXFAM GB, PARC, SCF-UK, GVC, ACPP, CHF-International and IRD
National NGOs	PHG	EWASH, PHG, USAID's Emergency Assistance Programme (RAFEED), ARIJ, Ma'an Development Center

### 3.4.7 Education

#### Priority Needs

The announced end of the financial boycott of the Palestinian Authority is a positive step that will hopefully reverse some of the negative trends within the educational sector. Nevertheless, the humanitarian situation remains dire. Targets to ensure access of students living in disadvantaged areas such as the South of Hebron and the Jordan Valley in the West Bank, and Rafah and Khan Younis in the Gaza Strip, have not been met and restriction of movement has severely affected both access and school attendance. Quality of education is declining, affecting students learning and academic attainment. This is particularly true in Gaza and in rural areas and communities adjacent to the Barrier. Drop-out rates are increasing and girls' school attendance, in the upper grades, is showing signs of decline. With more children having to cope with psychological trauma, the school system is faced with greater needs to provide services for students. Moreover, other key goals related to quality enhancement of education services, such as Early School Readiness, have not been met.

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General action in the education sector aims to achieve the Education for All (EFA) goals, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 2 and 3, United Nations Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) as well as the priorities set out in the Palestinian National Authority's ten year, and the MoEHE's five year, development plans. Efforts continue to be made focusing on long-term development objectives. Assistance to the education sector helps to ensure that all children in the 6-18 age group in oPt are able to access quality education, and children in the 3-6 age group are ready to start their school education.

Priority needs related to the humanitarian situation include:

- Quality assurance issues;
- Prevention of drop-outs influenced by factors related to the current humanitarian crisis;
- Insuring girls' access to education, in particular, higher education;
- Actions where children endure great psychological stress, with particular focus on girls attending upper levels of their primary education.

Vulnerable areas include: the Gaza Strip, particularly Rafah and Khan Younis, and in the West Bank, Barrier-adjacent areas, Hebron's old city and south Hebron, and the Jordan Valley

Vulnerable groups and areas include:

- Residents/facilities in areas effected by direct conflict;
- Children subject to great psychological stress, and girls attending upper grades of primary education;
- Poverty-stricken areas;
- Areas with high concentrations of Israeli settlements.

### Objectives and Indicators

#### *Objectives*

The overall objective of the education sector is to mitigate the effects of the current crisis on Palestinian education by enabling quality education for all. Specific objectives include:

- Improve working conditions for teachers through training and provision of basic instructional aids enabling them to help children to catch up;
- Organise tailor-made short term training activities for teachers and create alternative learning opportunities dealing with deteriorating learning attainment;
- Provide and develop better learning opportunities through provision of basic learning/teaching materials and extra curricula activities;
- Reinforce parents and communities commitment to the importance in learning and meeting the requirements of basic learning needs, especially for girls, including the early childhood care and education (ECCE) group;
- Development of extra-curricular activities and to ensure children's participation in those activities, aiming to bring back normalcy and stabilise society;
- Organise and carry out special programmes that aim to reduce violence at schools in Gaza.

#### *Indicators*

- Improvement of learning conditions in terms of physical infrastructure, and the provision of classroom supplies to facilitate the teaching and learning process in hard-hit areas;
- Decrease in number of school drop-outs, both for girls and boys, and related causes and measures;
- The development of gender sensitive teaching and learning materials including supplementary readings, and required vocational and remedial education materials;
- Number of both female and male teachers and school principals that have received qualitative training;
- The application of child-friendly school concepts in the learning place;
- The existence of safe learning and playing environments to protect children's rights to learn and play;
- The quality of Psycho-social activities provided by counsellors in schools.

### Response Strategy

- UNIFEM will focus on supporting women with counselling services, focusing on strengthening vulnerable female-headed households to prevent family fragmentation in the southern West Bank and throughout the Gaza Strip;

- Gulf Educational Organization in the Gaza Strip will develop non-violence promotional materials as part of its academic and Psycho-social support programme, in addition to tutor/teacher training activities;
- UNICEF will reach more children, both girls and boys, through strengthening its Youth Learning Centres and extra-curricular activities for youngsters in the most affected areas of Gaza and the West Bank;
- UNICEF will continue to expand the establishment of child-friendly schools and provide alternative education, such as remedial education and related extra-curricular activities, in affected areas in the West Bank and Gaza Strip;
- UNICEF will also provide teaching kits and other relevant facilities and equipment to make learning continue, in addition to supporting in-service teacher training on child-centred pedagogy and approaches in emergency;
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will provide basic stress management training for teachers in intensive conflict areas within Gaza and the West Bank.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

To ensure the overall quality of project implementation, project activities will be closely monitored by project staff with an established mechanism within the responsible agency. The MoEHE is a vital member of the sector. Its presence throughout oPt plays a crucial role in strong coordination. In addition to regular field visits by implementing agencies, UNICEF will rely on its zonal offices, already established in the West bank and Gaza Strip. Other agencies will monitor the quality of the implementation with a built-in evaluation mechanism and developed evaluation tools to ensure that services reach beneficiary groups and vulnerable populations.

### **Participating Agencies**

<b>Lead: UNICEF</b>	<b>Submitting Projects</b>	<b>Participating in the CHAP</b>
United Nations agencies	UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO	UNICEF, UNIFEM, OCHA
National Institutions	-	MoEHE
INGOs		Islamic Relief
National NGOs	Teacher Creativity Centre (TCC) Gulf Educational Organization (GEO), Gaza Strip	Teacher Creativity Centre, GEO, Gaza Strip

### **3.4.8 Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law**

#### **Priority Needs**

The protection and realisation of human rights remains a core need which impacts on all sectors. Palestinians in the oPt lack protection and face the continued deterioration and violation of all their human rights – political, economic, social and cultural.

The priority needs that must be addressed are:

- The protection of all civilians against conflict related and internal violence that continues to result in high rates of death and injury, particularly in Gaza, where 69% of deaths from the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and 94% of deaths from internal violence occurred from January-August 2007;
- The lack of accountability for violations of international law by all duty bearers, including the Government of Israel, the Palestinian Authority, Hamas and Palestinian militia groups resulting in minimal prosecutions of those responsible;
- Restrictions on the right to freedom of movement (563 obstacles as of 16 October 2007) preventing internal movement throughout the West Bank and the movement of goods and people into and out of the Gaza Strip;
- The high rate of detention of Palestinian men in Israeli jails (9,200) which has a devastating impact on family life;
- The growing phenomena of IDPs (cumulative number of IDPs since 1967 estimated at 115,000);<sup>53</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (BADIL), *Survey of Palestinian Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, 2006-2007*, June 2007, p. 43. Available at <[www.badil.org](http://www.badil.org)>.

- Discriminatory laws and policies which prevent family unification and rights of residency (1,360 residency revocations in East Jerusalem in 2006).

The impact of a lack of protection is exacerbated for those most vulnerable members of society, particularly children, women, prisoners, IDPs, the poor, refugees, persons with disabilities and Bedouin communities.

Geographical areas most at risk are those already facing substantial hardship namely Gaza, the Jordan Valley, Hebron, Nablus, East Jerusalem and areas directly impacted by the Barrier.

### **Objectives and Indicators**

The overall goal is to build a protective environment, including the full respect of people's rights in accordance with human rights law and IHL.

*Specific objectives are:*

- Empower civil society, particularly those most vulnerable groups, to promote and realise their rights through advocacy and the use of human rights mechanisms;
- Reduce and prevent human rights violations by increased monitoring, reporting and advocacy on the legal responsibilities and obligations of all duty bearers under IHL and human rights law, including the Government of Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and the international community;
- Increase the capacity and ability of Palestinian institutions to investigate violations and apply international human rights standards promoting accountability;
- Improve data collection mechanisms on vulnerable groups and emerging trends including IDPs and family unification applicants.

*Indicators*

- Number of protection programmes which target vulnerable groups in geographical areas at risk;
- Reduction of human rights violations;
- Number of human rights training sessions targeting representatives of human rights NGOs, community leaders, lawyers, human rights defenders, and representatives of vulnerable groups (women, disabled, refugees, IDPs);
- Number of human rights training sessions targeting officials in Palestinian institutions including judiciary law enforcement agents, members of Parliament and other public office holders;
- Number of human rights and protection reports;
- Number of actions made with duty bearers;
- Increased use by civil society of United Nations human rights mechanisms including Special Procedures and Treaty Bodies;
- Number of UNCT pronouncements of human rights issues, including in the media;
- Perceptions of beneficiaries.

### **Response Strategy**

The key components of the response strategy for the protection sector will be to:

- Monitor, document and advocate for the protection of civilians against the ongoing threat of conflict and inter-factional violence, death and injury;
- Monitor, document and advocate for the removal of restrictions on the right to freedom of movement for Palestinians, both internally and entry/exit through international borders;
- Monitor, document and advocate for issues related to changing trends, specifically the growth of IDPs and persons faced with rights of residency and family unification issues;
- Monitor, document and highlight the impact of the continued construction of the Barrier, and progress on the implementation of the ICJ advisory opinion by both the Government of Israel and the international community;
- Provide accompaniment programmes and a protective presence in vulnerable areas;
- Provide mechanisms to improve protection for women against all forms of gender-based violence;
- Conduct training programmes with civil society, Palestinian institutions and vulnerable groups to enhance understanding of human rights mechanisms and improve accountability of human rights violations;
- Promote a rights-based programming approach across all sectors;
- Increase public awareness of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Each organisation will work in areas related to their mandates and expertise.

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- UNIFEM and UNFPA will target women and young females at risk of violence;
- OCHA will monitor the protection of civilians and movement and access;
- OHCHR will provide training programmes for civil society and members of Palestinian institutions and monitor residency and family unification issues;
- UNRWA will continue its work with refugees particularly in areas impacted by the Barrier;
- The Swedish Ecumenical Accompaniment Program in Palestine and Israel (SEAPPI) will provide an accompaniment programme and monitor access in the West Bank;
- Badil will work with refugees and IDPs;
- Other organisations will continue to target specific vulnerable groups and geographical areas as part of their core programmes.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

Individual agencies and organisations will monitor project specific indicators and make ongoing evaluations and assessments of project objectives. The sector will also collectively monitor protection activities within the framework of the protection sector working group and in the *Humanitarian Monitor*.

### Participating Agencies

Lead: OHCHR	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
<b>United Nations Agencies</b>	OHCHR, UNIFEM, UNFPA and WHO	OHCHR, OCHA, UNRWA, WHO, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UNSCO, UNODC
<b>National Institutions</b>		
<b>INGOs</b>	SEAPPI and CHF-International	SCF-UK, Defence for Children International/Palestine Section (DCI/PS), SEAPPI, CHF
<b>National NGOs</b>	BADIL	BADIL, the local NGO defending Human Rights in oPt 'Al Haq' and Al Mezan Center for Human Rights (AL MEZAN)

### 3.4.9 Coordination and Support Services

#### Priority Needs

The priority needs facing the coordination sector are to:

- Monitor and raise awareness of the humanitarian situation and the impact of the closure restrictions on the population;
- In-depth analysis to assess the humanitarian needs of the population, coordinate assistance and advocate policies;
- Cross-sectoral analysis of humanitarian needs;
- Better and continuous access of humanitarian goods and personnel in order to provide relief.

The main priority groups and areas in the oPt that deserve specific attention are:

- The Gaza Strip, due to the continued closure;
- Humanitarian access in and out of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and within the West Bank;
- Residents of the northern West Bank, Jordan Valley and between the Barrier and the 1949 Armistice Line who live under tightened movement restrictions.

The most vulnerable areas in the coordination sector are:

- The Gaza Strip;
- Northern areas of the West Bank;
- Jordan Valley;
- East Jerusalem and Hebron.

#### Objectives and Indicators

*Overall objective*

- To improve humanitarian coordination in the oPt.

### *Specific objectives*

- Continued monitoring and analysis of the impact of the construction of the Barrier and the Israeli closure regime on Palestinian livelihoods and movement, including identifying indicators for monitoring gender specific impact;
- Improvement of humanitarian coordination between key operational agencies, responsible authorities and sector groups at central level; and between governorates, municipalities and humanitarian actors at the local level;
- Improvement of needs/response monitoring and analysis, both cross-sectoral and in specific sectors;
- Improvement in delivery of emergency relief services in the oPt;
- Improvement of access for humanitarian goods and workers;
- More effective and proactive advocacy efforts by improving outreach activities and an enhanced focus on protection issues;
- Provision of advice and recommendations for humanitarian policies within the international community, in particular the donor community;
- Enhance the link with humanitarian sector groups with ongoing sector working groups as part of the aid coordination sector.

### **Indicators**

- Mid-year review based on monitoring results;
- Set of humanitarian indicators bi-annually updated (including improved gender/sex disaggregated indicators);
- Number of inter-agency meetings on key issues affecting the humanitarian situation;
- Number of sectoral strategies coordinated;
- Number of reports/analyses on the Barrier, closure and access issues, including AMA and Access, Closure and Information System (ACIS) reports;
- Number of sectoral group meetings, including at de-centralised level;
- Monitoring system continued, maintenance of Protection of Civilians database, "Who Does What Where" database for CAP, access-related issues database for both the WBGs. Data disaggregated by sex;
- Number of contingency planning exercises with United Nations agencies and NGOs;
- Number of common press releases in three languages;
- Number of donors actively participating in the CHAP;
- Number of meetings with, and briefings for, donors, including on the CAP;
- Number of inter-agency Humanitarian Monitor reports;
- Number of meetings with IDF;

### **Response Strategy**

The key components of the response strategy for the coordination sector can be summarised as follows:

- Monitor the humanitarian situation on the ground and provide accurate and relevant information through data collection/analysis and stakeholder consultation at central and de-centralised levels;
- Enhance operational humanitarian coordination among United Nations agencies and key humanitarian NGOs and coordinating the identification of humanitarian needs, priorities and relief activities;
- Coordinate with humanitarian partners and PA counterparts;
- Integrate field operations (including local sector work) into broader coordination and advocacy mechanisms;
- Coordinate with the Gol and IDF;
- Provide an accurate monitoring of the humanitarian projects implemented by key humanitarian NGOs and other agencies;
- Track and monitor the impact of humanitarian assistance (e.g., APIS);
- Provide security and safety awareness linked to the presence and implementation of relief operations;
- Coordinate humanitarian access;
- Disseminate humanitarian information, analysis of facts and humanitarian advocacy for the humanitarian situation to the international community;
- Provide humanitarian policy coordination and information on policy recommendations through meetings, website, situation and special reports and updates, including sectoral technical advice;
- Ensure urgent needs are met by utilising the Humanitarian Response Fund.

### Monitoring and Evaluation

Monthly monitoring of indicators: reports; assistance and closure tracking; ACIS tracking. If the response plan is not implemented, implications will be poorer, less efficient, and less effective delivery of critical humanitarian assistance, thus failing to alleviate the humanitarian crisis.

### Participating Agencies

Lead: OCHA	Submitting Projects	Participating in the CHAP
United Nations Agencies	OCHA, UNRWA, FAO, WHO, UNFPA	OCHA, UNRWA, United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), WHO, FAO
National Institutions	-	-
INGOs	-	-
National NGOs	-	-

### 3.4.10 Safety and Security of Staff and Operations

#### Priority Needs

The priority needs affecting the Safety and Security sector for 2008 are:

- As UNDSS remains reliant upon donor contributions to support humanitarian security requirements *above and beyond Department of Safety and Security (DSS) core assets*,<sup>54</sup> it is necessary that all humanitarian agencies ensure well-conceived security analysis and achievable project proposals in the CAP;
- All field security projects contained in the CAP must be consistent with the DSS Mission Statement: *“To ensure an effective and fully deployed security management system through the development of security strategy, plans and policy and to coordinate their implementation by all actors within the United Nations security management system, so as to enable the effective and efficient conduct of United Nations activities while ensuring the security, safety and well being of staff as a high priority.”*;
- Moreover it is essential that the Designated Official ensure that security requirements and initiatives are an integral component of humanitarian operations and to reinforce this through all aspects of the CAP;
- International NGOs operating in Israel and WBGS do not have a dedicated NGO Security Office that can provide security advice and support to humanitarian personnel or organisations, and to interact with the UNSMS. Developing such a dedicated NGO Security Office – as in other high risk countries with many NGOs present – is necessary.
- Close collaboration and cooperation with humanitarian partners on security matters is vital and should be emphasised. The interdependence in the field, particularly in responding to increasingly challenging and volatile situations in Israel and WBGS, requires close collaboration.

#### Objectives and Indicators

##### Overall Objective

- To ensure common standards in the inclusion of Field Security Coordination Requirements and in the promotion of United Nations/NGO security collaboration in humanitarian crises.

##### Specific Objectives

- To develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure fulfilment of the DSS mandate and effective collaboration among the humanitarian community;
- To increase United Nations/INGO/NGO collaboration;
- To develop the security capacity of INGOs operating in Israel and WBGS;
- To develop an Emergency Communications System (ECS) for United Nations/INGO/NGO in Israel and WBGS.

<sup>54</sup> The DSS Core assets that are budgeted for and provided by UNDSS are the maintenance of the Chief Security Adviser team, the Field Security Coordination Officer (FSCO) team for Jerusalem/Area Two, the FSCO team for Gaza, and the FSCO team for West Bank.

#### Indicators

- Level of implementation of “Saving Lives Together” SOP;
- Level of collaboration among humanitarian partners on security matters;
- Establishment of a dedicated NGO Security Office and ECS;
- Extent to which changes in the Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) are implemented and to which MOSS requirements are met by agencies;
- Extent of participation in Security Management Team (SMT) and Area Security Management Team (ASMT) meetings.

#### Response Strategy

- *Developing the “Saving Lives Together” SOP:* The Designated Official and Security Management Team have determined that the maintenance of the DSS mandate is best served through close collaboration on security matters with the humanitarian community, sharing the goals and objectives of the United Nations in the area of operation. To this end the DO and SMT have developed and accepted a SOP: United Nations-IGO-NGO Security Collaboration-“Saving Lives Together” that provide a number of practical means of achieving this objective. The further development and implementation of this SOP needs attention during 2008.
- Implementing any necessary changes in the MOSS for the UNSMS in Israel and WBGS that have been developed based on a security risk assessment and mitigation process;
- Developing a dedicated NGO Security Office to provide security advice and support to humanitarian personnel or organisations and to interact with the UNSMS;
- Developing an ECS for United Nations/INGO/NGO Security collaboration and coordination to suit the requirements of all United Nations/INGO/NGO personnel in the Gaza Strip.

The current security arrangements and strategy for the UNSMS are planned to be maintained through a Security Cost-shared Plan. This security cost-shared budget is paid for by all the United Nations Agencies in Israel and WBGS, and is included in the agency budgets. The elements in the Security Cost-shared Plan are:

- The Joint Security Coordination Office (JSCO). This includes the cost of maintaining the personnel and equipment of the Radio Room and is estimated for 2008 to be up to \$250,000. The Radio Room in Gaza is, however, not included in this cost-shared budget as it is presently funded through UNRWA, and is under reconsideration. The cost of this need to be cost-shared by United Nations Agencies;
- The lease and maintenance of the very high frequency (VHF) ECS in the West Bank, Jerusalem and Israel. Cost for 2008: \$86,727;
- The employment of a United Nations ECS Technician. Cost estimated for 2008: \$29,000;
- The employment of a United Nations stress counsellor. Cost estimate for 2008: \$160,159.

United Nations agencies in Israel and WBGS with a large presence or comprehensive operations also maintain their own field security advisers/teams, which are paid for from agency funds.

The MOSS for the UNSMS in Israel and WBGS has been developed based on a security risk assessment and mitigation process. The detail of these MOSS requirements that have an additional fund implication for United Nations Agencies include:

- Provide enough B6 level 4X4 armoured vehicles for all international staff of United Nations agencies that want to operate in the Gaza Strip. This is the security requirement to mitigate the risk to international staff;
- Develop an ECS for United Nations/INGO/NGO Security collaboration and coordination to suit the requirements of all United Nations/INGO/NGO personnel in the Gaza Strip;
- Develop and maintain a dedicated NGO Security Office that can collaborate with the UNSMS in Israel and WBGS, but with Gaza as first priority, is recommended.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation

The United Nations Designated Official for Security is responsible and accountable for ensuring the efficacy and appropriateness of the overall security sector. The United Nations Chief Security Adviser (CSA) will provide technical expertise and advice in support of the Designated Official.



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**Participating Agencies**

<b>Lead: UNDSS</b>	<b>Submitting Projects</b>	<b>Participating in the CHAP</b>
<b>United Nations Agencies</b>	-	UNRWA, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), UNSCO, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, WFP, WHO, ILO, UNFPA, OCHA, OHCHR, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UNDSS, World Bank and IMF
<b>National Institutions</b>	-	
<b>INGOs</b>	-	
<b>National NGOs</b>	-	

## 4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN

### Sector Response Plans

Agencies that act as sector focal points will monitor the implementation of the sector's commonly agreed strategy described in the response plan, using the indicators and monitoring systems identified. The IASC CAP focal points group will meet on a quarterly basis to review the status of response plans and, if necessary, adjust them in advance of the mid-year review. OCHA oPt in Jerusalem and in the field will facilitate the meetings and monitoring efforts of sector working groups.

### Monitoring of Strategic Priorities

OCHA will hold regular monitoring meetings and reviews with agencies involved in the CAP and the wider humanitarian donor community. Monitoring reports will be shared with the PA and posted on OCHA's 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.

The *Humanitarian Monitor*, compiled by OCHA since May 2006, is based on quantitative and qualitative inputs provided by the sector working groups. Sector focal points will play a key role in the monitoring of the 2008 CAP's strategic priorities. The *Humanitarian Monitor* specifically looks at humanitarian issues and at how they are affected by access and protection concerns, as well as monitors response to the humanitarian crisis.

Additionally, there will be continued monitoring of the root causes of the humanitarian crisis, including:

- Systematic monitoring of the closure regime through regular weekly, monthly summary graphs, reports and maps. They will continue to be published on web sites (UNRWA, OCHA, etc.) in real time;
- Protection issues such as humanitarian access for humanitarian programmes and workers, movement restrictions, and limitations of access to basic services by the Palestinian population will be closely monitored;
- Regular monitoring of the route and impact of the construction of the Barrier in the West Bank on Palestinian movements and livelihoods.

## 5. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION AND PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

Workshops were organised in the oPt in early August to develop the NAF and reach consensus from all stakeholders involved in the CHAP on what the focus of the 2008 CAP should be.

A discussion on the projects' selection criteria highlighted the following points for a project to be included in the oPt CAP 2008:

- Projects contain **information on assessed needs** (number of beneficiaries, vulnerable groups, geographical area);
- Projects are predominately humanitarian and **in line with the strategic priorities** in the CHAP, and sector objectives in the relevant sector;
- The appealing organisation has the **technical expertise in country, the capacity, and the mandate** to implement the project;
- The projects are **addressing a priority vulnerable group**, as determined by the Country Team;
- The projects can make **a measurable impact in the time-frame of the appeal (one year)**;
- The project should be well written and clear.

The sector working groups discussed and reviewed the relevance of the projects submitted by the members of each group. Once agreement was reached within the sector working group, accepted projects were proposed for inclusion in the draft 2008 CAP. The Country Team then reviewed all projects and determined whether they would be included or not.

**occupied Palestinian territory**

The sector working groups and focal points have been defined as follows:

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Focal Point</b>	<b>Participants</b>
<b>Food Aid and Food Security</b>	WFP	WFP, UNRWA, FAO, UNIFEM, OCHA, UNDP, WHO, MoA, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), MoSA, Oxfam GB, IRD, Islamic Relief, CARE, ACF, CRS, ICRC, GVC, ARIJ, ACPP, PARC, UAWC, PCOA
<b>Job Creation and Cash Assistance</b>	UNRWA	UNRWA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNIFEM, OCHA, FAO, MoF, Oxfam GB, COOPI, PU, Islamic Relief, IRD, CHF
<b>Agriculture</b>	FAO	FAO, UNIFEM, UNRWA, WFP, UNDP, OCHA, UNIFEM, ICRC, MoA, ACH, ACPP, ACTED, ANERA, ARD, CARE, Islamic Relief, Oxfam GB, Solidaridad Internacional, SCC World Vision, UCODEP, PU, Movimondo, CISP, CISS, ACS, Arab Agronomist Association (AAA), AGAS, AMCJ, ARIJ, DPFA, ESDC, IRD, KAPCA, NCD, PFU, PHG, PCOA, TCAS, ARIJ, PARC, PHG, UAWC, Paltrade, Ma'an Development Centre, PEDCAR, PFU, LRC, ESDC and CARANA
<b>Health</b>	WHO	WHO, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNFPA, UNODC, OCHA, UNFPA, MoH, CARE, ACPP, IRD, Islamic Relief, Merlin, MAP UK, Hanan Project, MDM-Spain, MSF-France, PMRS
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	UNICEF	UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNRWA, UNDP, OCHA, CMWU, PWA, WBWD, village councils, municipalities, ACH, ACPP, CHF-I, IRD, COOPI, Oxfam GB, ACH, ARD, CARE, COOPI, ICRC, PARC, SCF-UK, GVC, ARIJ, Ma'an, EWASH, PHG, RAFEED
<b>Education</b>	UNICEF	UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO, OCHA, MoEHE, Islamic Relief, TCC, GEO
<b>Protection</b>	OHCHR	OHCHR, UNIFEM, UNFPA, OCHA, UNRWAH, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC, SCUUK, DCI/PS, SEAPPI, CHF, Badil, al Haq, al Mezan
<b>Psycho-social and Child Protection</b>	UNICEF	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNRWA, UNODC, OCHA, MoSA, MoEHE, MoP, PCBS, ECHO, SCUUK, YMCA, Islamic Relief, DCI/PS, All the Women Together, Today and Tomorrow (SAWA), Palestinian Center for the Dissemination of Democracy and Community Development (Panorama Center), Birzeit University (BZU) and PRCS
<b>Coordination, Security and Support Services</b>	OCHA	OCHA, UNDSS, WHO, FAO, UNRWA, UNFPA
<b>Safety and Security for Staff and Operations</b>	DSS	DSS, UNRWA, UNSTO, UNSCO, FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, WFP, WHO, ILO, UNFPA, OCHA, OHCHR, UNOPS, UNDSS, World Bank, IMF and ECHO

## 6. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

*\*\* Please note: some projects operationalise more than one strategic objective, but each project has been listed only once.*

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<b>Deliver humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions</b>		
<b>Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To implement emergency job creation schemes aiming to restore/build agricultural productive assets;</li> <li>• To supply agricultural inputs to farmers who are unable to invest for the next season;</li> <li>• To address the emergency lack of availability and quality of agricultural water by providing emergency rehabilitation of destroyed or obsolete agricultural water wells;</li> <li>• To mitigate market fragmentation and loss of market space.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ACH:</b> Irrigation development and job creation through the construction of ponds for agricultural water harvesting in the Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>AGAS:</b> Improving the standard of living of vulnerable farmers in Rafah.</p> <p><b>AMC, Jenin:</b> Improving livelihood of vulnerable people in Jenin.</p> <p><b>ACH:</b> Enhancing agricultural land productivity for the vulnerable population.</p> <p><b>FAO:</b> Emergency support to needy fishing communities in the Gaza Strip to restore their activities.</p> <p><b>CISP:</b> Supporting the livelihood of Bedouin communities in Jerusalem, Jericho and Ramallah.</p> <p><b>ACH:</b> Improve the economic and social conditions of 300 small livestock herders.</p> <p><b>FAO:</b> Protection of farmers' livelihoods in the Jordan Valley through emergency agricultural actions.</p> <p><b>FAO:</b> Emergency support to small ruminant (sheep and goats) farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to maintain the productivity of their flocks.</p> <p><b>FAO:</b> Protecting agricultural production by vulnerable farmers in the WBGS during emergencies using quick response plans.</p> <p><b>FAO/UNIFEM:</b> Building the capacity of women farmers in the Jordan Valley.</p> <p><b>ACF-E:</b> Emergency response to alleviate the hardship of shepherding.</p> <p><b>Islamic Relief:</b> Supporting farmers through provision of healthy food for the poor.</p> <p><b>UCODEP:</b> Emergency support for needy ruminant keepers and Bedouin communities in the West Bank.</p> <p><b>ACPP:</b> Emergency action for secure water access in Qalqilya and Tulkarm.</p> <p><b>Movimondo:</b> Strengthening food security levels in the Jenin governorate through the extension of arable land.</p> <p><b>PU:</b> Fresh food distribution in Jericho governorate and the enclaves in Jenin and Qalqilya.</p> <p><b>Swedish Cooperative Centre:</b> Rehabilitation of small farm agricultural infrastructure in the oPt.</p> <p><b>UCODEP:</b> Supporting poor and vulnerable rural households through enhancing home gardening activities in Nablus and Jenin.</p>

**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<b><i>Deliver humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions</i></b>		
		<p><b>FAO:</b> Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the WBGS.</p> <p><b>Islamic Relief:</b> Rehabilitation of damaged greenhouses.</p> <p><b>CISP:</b> Supporting the livelihood of Bedouin communities in Hebron and Bethlehem.</p> <p><b>From poor farmers to poor families:</b></p> <p><b>ACS:</b> From poor farmers to poor families-Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>DPFA:</b> From vulnerable farmer to needy family.</p> <p><b>KAPCA:</b> Support agricultural production through the purchase of food products from vulnerable farmers.</p> <p><b>PCOA:</b> Protecting agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and ensuring the food security of poor households.</p>
<b>Coordination</b>	-	<b>OCHA:</b> Humanitarian Response Fund/HC.
<b>Job Creation/Cash Assistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To relieve hardships at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of temporary employment opportunities;</li> <li>• To distribute cash assistance grants to families facing severe hardships or unexpected distress, with a view to protecting Palestinian livelihoods and enhancing resilience to shocks;</li> <li>• To provide training opportunities to specific vulnerable groups (e.g unemployed youth and women) to increase their employability prospects and counteracting their social and economic marginalisation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNRWA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct hire, WBGS;</li> <li>• Indirect hire, West Bank;</li> <li>• Cash assistance, WBGS.</li> </ul> <p><b>UNDP:</b> Job creation through rehabilitation of damaged agricultural facilities in the Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>UNDP:</b> Job creation in the education sector for new graduates.</p> <p><b>UNDP:</b> Employment generation through providing support to the solid waste management sector in the Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>UN-HABITAT:</b> Temporary job creation through improving shelter conditions of the poor in East Jerusalem.</p> <p><b>UN-HABITAT:</b> Temporary job creation programme through upgrading inadequate dwellings for marginal urban poor and rural population in Bethlehem district (non-refugees).</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Economic and social empowerment of young women in crisis in Gaza.</p> <p><b>OXFAM GB:</b> Emergency employment creation for poor households in the Gaza Strip (rehabilitating roads).</p> <p><b>PU:</b> Palestinian women empowerment and Income generating activities in the occupied Palestinian territory.</p> <p><b>PU:</b> Emergency job creation in Qalqilya and Salfit districts through community or private work.</p> <p><b>CHFI:</b> Job-Link: building practical employment skills through paid apprenticeships for women in five WBG communities.</p> <p><b>Islamic Relief:</b> Job creation and vocational training for unemployed workers.</p> <p><b>COOPI:</b> Job creation project in the northern district of the West</p>

**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<b><i>Deliver humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions</i></b>		
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To organise tailor-made short term training activities for teachers to improve their working conditions and create alternative learning opportunities dealing with deteriorating learning standards and achievements;</li> <li>Provide and develop better learning opportunities through provision of basic learning/teaching materials and extra curricula activities;</li> <li>Reinforce parents' and communities' commitment to the importance in learning and meeting the requirements of basic learning needs, especially for girls, including the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) group;</li> <li>Development of extra curricular activities, ensuring children's participation in those activities aiming to return normalcy and to organise and carry out special programmes that aim to reduce violence at schools in Gaza.</li> </ul>	<p>Bank and in the northern Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>TCC:</b> Reducing the impact of violence on children during conflict time.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Maintaining forty adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents in emergency.</p> <p><b>UNIFEM:</b> Support for girls' education.</p> <p><b>GEO:</b> Strengthening children's' and teachers' resilience and prevent academic deterioration ("For a Better Future").</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Reaffirming children's' confidence in themselves and the education system.</p> <p><b>UNESCO:</b> Basic stress management training for teachers in intensive conflict areas within Gaza and the West Bank.</p>
<b>Food</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide food aid to meet acute food shortages in targeted households;</li> <li>To contribute to building sustainable assets and income generation activities in order to protect livelihoods and reverse the poverty cycle;</li> <li>To address short term hunger in schools.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNRWA:</b> Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza Strip).</p> <p><b>ACPP:</b> Emergency action for access to nutritionally adequate and safe foods of the rural population in the Jenin and Nablus Governorates, West Bank.</p> <p><b>IRD:</b> Emergency food relief and income generation</p> <p><b>WFP:</b> Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) for non-refugee Palestinians.</p> <p><b>OXFAM-GB/PARC/PCOA:</b> Ensuring access to food to vulnerable urban households and protecting the livelihoods of small scale farmers in Gaza.</p> <p><b>ACPP:</b> Emergency project for access to a diversified and diversified diet for the population of the Gaza Strip.</p>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To contribute to the availability of essential supplies, including drugs, vaccines, reproductive health commodities and equipment to respond to humanitarian health needs;</li> <li>To maintain a functioning referral system in response to ill health that cannot be treated inside the oPt.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHO:</b> Procurement of pharmaceutical products to the MoH and support to the MoH Pharmaceutical Management.</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Strengthening community mental health services in the Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Nutrition Surveillance System.</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Strengthening the MoH pharmaceuticals storage capacity.</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Building the capacity of the MoH in emergency health response and preparedness at the district and central Levels.</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Control of non-communicable and chronic diseases in emergency.</p> <p><b>UNRWA:</b> Emergency health points (West bank).</p> <p><b>UNRWA:</b> Emergency health programme (Gaza).</p>

**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<b><i>Deliver humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions</i></b>		
		<p><b>UNFPA:</b> Ensuring availability of reproductive health (RH) commodities and strengthening drug management and information system.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Prevention and control of childhood communicable diseases.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Preventing maternal and newborn deaths and illnesses.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Preventing maternal and childhood malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies.</p> <p><b>IRPAL:</b> Community-based rehabilitation (CBR) programme for Disabled children in marginalised areas of the Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Ensure RH within the integrity of the Palestinian healthcare system.</p>
<b>Child Protection and Psycho-social Support</b>	-	<p><b>Islamic Relief:</b> Inclusion of children with special needs within community in the middle governorate of Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>UNIFEM/SOS KINDERDORF INT:</b> Strengthening female-headed households in the Gaza Strip and West Bank.</p> <p><b>UNRWA:</b> Children and Youth Assistance Project.</p> <p><b>UNRWA:</b> Psycho-social support (Gaza).</p> <p><b>Islamic Relief:</b> Empowering school age children in some areas of the Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>UNRWA:</b> Emergency support to community based organisations.</p>
<b>Protection</b>	-	<b>UNFPA:</b> Young women in crises.
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve access to a sufficient daily use of clean water;</li> <li>• To facilitate access to adequate and sustainable sanitation infrastructure for different communities in need;</li> <li>• To secure and ensure the continuation of the water supply to vulnerable communities;</li> <li>• To reduce and/or alleviate the burdens imposed by high water costs on marginalised communities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNDP:</b> Increase access to safe water supply services.</p> <p><b>ACPP:</b> Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in Bethlehem.</p> <p><b>UN-HABITAT:</b> Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South West Bethlehem Governorate rural areas.</p> <p><b>UN-HABITAT:</b> Upgrading of wastewater system in Gaza City (Tal El Hawa and Sheikh Ejeen Areas).</p> <p><b>COOPI:</b> School water and sanitation improvement in water un-served villages of Jenin, Nablus and Tulkarem districts.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Drinking water distribution and sanitation facilities improvement in public schools and primary health care (PHC) centres.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Improving emergency water supplies In selected rural areas in Gaza Strip and West Bank.</p> <p><b>UNRWA:</b> Emergency environmental health programme (Gaza).</p> <p><b>UNRWA:</b> Emergency environmental health programme (West Bank).</p> <p><b>ACH:</b> Improving the economic and physical access to the basic</p>

**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<i>Deliver humanitarian assistance impartially to address basic needs and limit the deterioration of Palestinian living conditions</i>		
		<p>water needs of vulnerable families and rural communities in the Tubas, Jenin and Nablus districts of the West Bank.</p> <p><b>UN-HABITAT:</b> Procurement of water and wastewater electromechanical spare parts and 900 KVA generator.</p> <p><b>OXFAM-GB:</b> Strengthening solid waste management functioning in Gaza.</p> <p><b>OXFAM-GB:</b> Appropriate technology options for sewage treatment in Nablus Governorate.</p> <p><b>PHG:</b> Improve sanitation conditions in selected rural areas.</p> <p><b>ACPP:</b> Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in Nablus.</p> <p><b>UN-HABITAT:</b> Construction of two new wells, a ground tank and a booster station in Moghraka, and Construction of a ground tank and a booster station in Gaza City.</p>



**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<b>Increased protection of civilians and increased advocacy for the implementation of IHL</b>		
<b>Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect agriculture entitlements and rights, through ensuring the viability of livelihoods, avoiding the sale or expropriation of agricultural assets, and through advocacy and legal mechanisms.</li> </ul>	
<b>Coordination</b>	-	<b>OCHA:</b> Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy.
<b>Job Creation/Cash Assistance</b>	-	
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise and carry out special programmes that aim to reduce violence at schools in Gaza.</li> </ul>	
<b>Food</b>	-	
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To advocate for access to health as a fundamental human right.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PMRS:</b> Ensure access to essential primary and emergency health care.</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Ensuring access to safe delivery in times of crisis.</p>
<b>Child Protection and Psycho-social Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that more children, youth and women in more communities have access to improved quality and essential protective services, including Psycho-social and mental health support;</li> <li>To support vulnerable children, youth and women, including those who have been forcibly evicted and displaced, children released from detention, those seriously injured and disabled, and working children;</li> <li>To support activities promoting children's right to, and need for, safe play (50% girls) and violence-free schools, and the protection of children, youth and women from domestic violence;</li> <li>To support children and communities in protecting themselves from the remnants of war (UXOs, other) and small arms and light weapons (SALW).</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNFPA:</b> Psycho-social, legal and reproductive health services support to women in crisis in Gaza and Hebron.</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Psycho-social counselling for Palestinian youth .</p> <p><b>SCF-UK:</b> Protecting and providing for displaced children in the oPt.</p> <p><b>UNIFEM:</b> Supporting access of Palestinian women with disabilities to counselling and health services.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Mine risk education.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Providing sports and recreational opportunities to children and adolescents in 40 safe play areas.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Provide Psycho-social support to Palestinian adolescents.</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> 14 Psycho-social teams for family outreach and five existing and two new socio-legal defence centres</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Psycho-social support to Palestinian women.</p>
<b>Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To empower civil society, particularly those most vulnerable groups, to promote and realise their rights through advocacy and the use of human rights mechanisms;</li> <li>To increase the capacity and ability of Palestinian institutions to investigate rights violations and apply international human rights standards promoting accountability.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNIFEM:</b> Palestinian women protecting their own rights.</p> <p><b>UNIFEM:</b> Support legal and technical clinic to protect social and civil rights in Jerusalem.</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Protection of marginalised Palestinian women through advocacy and networking with NGOs (coalition of women's NGOs in the Gaza Strip called 'WISAL') in the Southern Gaza Strip.</p> <p><b>SEAPPI:</b> Ecumenical accompaniment programme in Palestine and Israel.</p>
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	-	

**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<b>Enhance monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian situation</b>		
<b>Agriculture</b>	-	
<b>Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To monitor the humanitarian situation on the ground and provide accurate and relevant information through data collection/analysis and stakeholder consultation at central and de-centralised levels;</li> <li>• To disseminate humanitarian information, analysis of data and humanitarian advocacy for the humanitarian situation to the international community;</li> <li>• To provide accurate monitoring of humanitarian projects implemented by key humanitarian NGOs and other agencies.</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNFPA:</b> Monitoring demographic trends in the emergency situation.</p> <p><b>FAO:</b> Agriculture sector coordination and food security monitoring.</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Monitoring demographic trends in the emergency situation.</p> <p><b>UNRWA:</b> Operations Support Officer Programme, WBGS.</p>
<b>Job Creation/Cash Assistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To monitor needs indicators and response mechanisms to provide updated information in case of sudden-onset crises in a politically volatile environment, and to optimise the linkage between job creation and programmes and poverty mitigation strategies.</li> </ul>	
<b>Education</b>	-	
<b>Food</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop an integrated food security monitoring system - in coordination with the nutrition system - to help quantify and qualify changes in food security, assist policy formulation and programme design by providing a sound basis for enhanced targeting and advocacy.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ARIJ:</b> Food Security Information System for Tubas (in the North) and Hebron (in the South) Governorates.</p> <p><b>WFP/FAO:</b> Food Security Assessments in 2008.</p>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that the response to humanitarian needs is regularly monitored and performed in an effective way;</li> <li>• To inform the public of the impact resulting from current external constraints on the health situation, advocate for the protection of the public health sector and support the MoH in performing its stewardship role, particularly in the area of policy and strategy development, coordination for emergency and long term planning and for access to health as a fundamental human right.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA:</b> Monitoring health trends in emergency.</p>
<b>Child Protection and Psycho-social Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To seek to develop a common monitoring and reporting mechanism for child protection issues in the framework of a strategic approach to advocacy for children affected by armed conflict (SC Res. 1612) and women affected by armed conflict, gender-based violence and sexual abuse (Res. 1325) and in connection with human rights treaty monitoring and reporting mechanisms (including the CRC Israel country review in 2008).</li> </ul>	<p><b>UNFPA/UNIFEM:</b> Support and protection of women in the Gaza Strip under United Nations Resolution 1325.</p> <p><b>SCF-UK:</b> Child rights at the centre - Enhancing national capacities to monitor, document, and report on child rights issues in the OPT.</p>

**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<i>Enhance monitoring and reporting on the humanitarian situation</i>		
<b>Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce and prevent human rights violations by increased monitoring, reporting and advocacy of the legal responsibilities and obligations of all duty bearers under IHL and human rights law, including the Government of Israel, the Palestinian Authority and the international community;</li> <li>• Improve data collecting mechanisms on vulnerable groups and emerging trends including IDPs and family unification applicants.</li> </ul>	<p><b>BADIL:</b> “Putting Rights into Practice”: Promoting effective, rights-based responses to Palestinian displacement.</p> <p><b>OCHCR:</b> Residency and family reunification rights for Palestinians in the oPt.</p> <p><b>CHF:</b> Prevention and response to gender-based violence.</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Advocacy for health as a basic human right.</p>
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	-	

**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

STRATEGIC PRIORITY	CORRESPONDING RESPONSE PLAN OBJECTIVES	ASSOCIATED PROJECTS
<b>Strengthening United Nations humanitarian coordination structures</b>		
<b>Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen sector coordination and better monitoring of data and evidence-based coordination – via the development of project databases such as APIS – through integrating emergency actions into longer-term developmental goals, strengthen the role of the Ministry of Agriculture and strengthen the capacity and tools for sector coordination.</li> </ul>	(See Coordination sector below)
<b>Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance humanitarian operational coordination by liaising with United Nations agencies and key humanitarian NGOs and coordinating the identification of humanitarian needs, priorities and relief activities among them;</li> <li>To coordinate with humanitarian partners and PA counterparts;</li> <li>To integrate field operations (including local sector work) into broader coordination and advocacy mechanisms;</li> <li>To coordinate humanitarian access;</li> <li>To provide humanitarian policy coordination and information on policy recommendations through meetings, website, situation and special reports and updates, including sectoral technical advice.</li> </ul>	<p><b>OCHA:</b> Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy.</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Strengthening emergency coordination in health.</p> <p><b>FAO:</b> Agriculture sector coordination and food security monitoring.</p>
<b>Job Creation/Cash Assistance</b>	-	
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the sector lead approach to the humanitarian situation;</li> <li>Strengthening the role of the Ministry of Education as a strategic coordinating body for humanitarian responses;</li> <li>To enhance the sector humanitarian operational coordination by liaising with OCHA and key humanitarian NGOs.</li> </ul>	
<b>Food</b>	-	
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To collaborate with INGOs and NGOs as well as arrange for transportation procedures to provide basic health services to refugees and non-refugees in isolated areas, including those most affected by movement restrictions in the oPt and those in the vicinity of the Barrier, closed area and Area C.</li> </ul>	(See Coordination sector above)
<b>Protection</b>	-	
<b>Child Protection and Psycho-social Support</b>	-	
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	-	
<b>Safety and Security of Humanitarian Staff and Operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop SOPs to ensure fulfilment of the DSS mandate and effective collaboration among the humanitarian community;</li> <li>To increase United Nations-IGO-NGO collaboration;</li> <li>To develop the security capacity of INGOs operating in Israel and WBGS.</li> </ul>	

## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table III: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2008**

List of Projects (grouped by sector)

as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
oPt-08/A01	FAO	Protection of farmers' livelihoods in the Jordan Valley through emergency agricultural interventions	1,200,000
oPt-08/A02	FAO	Emergency support to needy fishers in Gaza Strip to restore their fishing activities	1,500,000
oPt-08/A03	FAO	Emergency support to small ruminant (sheep and goats) farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to maintain the productivity of their flocks	1,398,000
oPt-08/A04A	UNIFEM	Building the Capacity of Women Farmers in the Jordan Valley	112,320
oPt-08/A04B	FAO	Building the Capacity of Women Farmers in the Jordan Valley	253,000
oPt-08/A05	FAO	Protecting agricultural production by vulnerable farmers in the WBGS during emergencies using quick response plans	1,000,000
oPt-08/A06	ACF-E	Improve the economic and social conditions of 300 small livestock herders in the north of the West Bank.	1,022,286
oPt-08/A07	AGAS	Improving the standard of living of vulnerable farmers in Rafah	456,000
oPt-08/A08	DPFA	From vulnerable farmer to needy family	151,000
oPt-08/A09	PCOA	Protecting agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and ensuring the food security of poor households	855,300
oPt-08/A10	ACF-E	Emergency response to alleviate the hardship of sheepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster and Front Line and Eastern Villages (South West of Hebron Governorate – WB)	1,070,000
oPt-08/A11	ACF-E	Enhancing agricultural land productivity for the vulnerable population of the northern West Bank through strengthening their economic and social self-sufficiency	922,882
oPt-08/A12	AMC	Improving livelihood of vulnerable people in Jenin area through job creation in agriculture	430,600
oPt-08/A13	CISP	Supporting the livelihood of Bedouin communities in Jerusalem, Jericho and Ramallah areas	2,434,250
oPt-08/A14	IR	Rehabilitation of damaged greenhouses	175,120
oPt-08/A15	MOVIMONDO	Strengthening food security levels in the Jenin governorate through the extension of arable land and empowering of agricultural production	608,000
oPt-08/A16	ACF-E	Irrigation development and job creation through the construction of ponds for agricultural water harvesting in the Gaza Strip.	984,147
oPt-08/A17	ACS	From poor farmers to poor families – Gaza Strip	240,000
oPt-08/A18	KAPCA	Support agricultural production through the purchase of food products from vulnerable farmers and distribution to poor families in Southern Gaza Strip.	400,000
oPt-08/A19	PU	Fresh food distribution in Jericho governorate and the enclaves in Jenin and Qalqilya.	264,000
oPt-08/A20	IR	Supporting farmers through provision of healthy food for poor	418,000
oPt-08/A21	SCC	Rehabilitation of Small Agricultural Infrastructure in the oPt	1,570,000
oPt-08/A22	UCODEP	Supporting poor and vulnerable rural households through enhancing home gardening activities in Nablus and Jenin governorates	985,000
oPt-08/A23	FAO	Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	800,000
oPt-08/A24	ACPP	Emergency action for secure water access in Qalqilya and Tulkarm Districts	715,000
oPt-08/A25	UCODEP	Emergency support to needy small ruminant keepers and Bedouin communities in the West Bank	726,000
oPt-08/A26	CISP	Supporting the livelihood of Bedouin communities in Hebron and Bethlehem	1,500,000
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>22,190,905</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL</b>			
oPt-08/H01	UNICEF	Provide Psycho-social support to Palestinian adolescents	335,700
oPt-08/H02	UNFPA	Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Youth	126,260
oPt-08/H03	UNIFEM	Supporting Access of Palestinian Women with Disabilities to Counselling and Health Services	172,800
oPt-08/H04	IR	School Age Children Empowering in some areas of Gaza Strip	150,000
oPt-08/H05	UNFPA	Psychosocial, legal and reproductive health services support to women in crisis areas in Gaza and Hebron	380,000
oPt-08/H06	UNICEF	14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 5 existing and 2 new socio-legal defence centres	2,739,200
oPt-08/H07A	UNIFEM	Support and Protection of Women in the Gaza Strip under UN Resolution 1325	106,488
oPt-08/H07B	UNFPA	Support and Protection of Women in the Gaza Strip under UN Resolution 1325	110,160
oPt-08/H08	UNRWA	Psycho-social Support (Gaza)	2,331,000
oPt-08/H09	UNFPA	Psychosocial Support to Palestinian Women	235,400
oPt-08/MA01	UNICEF	Mine Risk Education	234,330
oPt-08/MS01	UNRWA	Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations	5,497,500
oPt-08/P/HR/RL01	SC	Protecting and Providing for Displaced Children in the OPT	169,950
oPt-08/P/HR/RL02A	UNIFEM	Strengthening Female-Headed Households in the Gaza Strip and West Bank	765,504
oPt-08/P/HR/RL02B	SOS Kinderdorf	Strengthening Female-Headed Households in the Gaza Strip and West Bank	211,200
oPt-08/P/HR/RL03	UNRWA	Children and Youth Assistance Project	2,153,767
oPt-08/P/HR/RL04	IR	Inclusion of children with special needs within community in the middle governorate of Gaza Strip	485,000
oPt-08/P/HR/RL05	SC	Child Rights at the Centre - Enhancing National Capacities to Monitor Document, and Report on Child Rights Issues in the OPT	286,000
oPt-08/P/HR/RL06	UNICEF	Providing sports and recreational opportunities to children & adolescents in 40 safe play areas	524,300
<b>Subtotal for CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL</b>			<b>17,014,559</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			
oPt-08/CSS01	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme	1,355,000
oPt-08/CSS02	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	2,177,550
oPt-08/CSS03	UNRWA	Co-ordination and Capacity Development	8,355,978
oPt-08/CSS04	FAO	Agriculture sector coordination and food security monitoring	684,000
oPt-08/CSS05	UNFPA	Monitoring Demographic Trends in the Emergency Situation	500,000
oPt-08/CSS06	OCHA	Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy	4,188,096
oPt-08/CSS07	WHO	Strengthening Emergency Coordination in Health	281,540
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>17,542,164</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
oPt-08/E01	GEO	Strengthening children's' and teachers' resilience and prevent academic deterioration ("For a Better Future ")	361,000
oPt-08/E02	UNIFEM	Support for Girls' Education	554,580
oPt-08/E03	UNICEF	Reaffirming children's' confidence in themselves and in the education system	5,160,000
oPt-08/E04	TCC	Reducing the impact of violence on children during conflict time	330,000
oPt-08/E05	UNICEF	Maintaining 40 adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents in emergency	1,284,000
oPt-08/E06	UNESCO	Basic stress management training for teachers in intensive conflict areas within Gaza and the West Bank	162,750
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>7,852,330</b>
<b>FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY</b>			
oPt-08/CSS08A	WFP	Food Security Assessments in 2008	249,000
oPt-08/CSS08B	FAO	Food Security Assessments in 2008	500,000
oPt-08/F01	ACPP	Emergency action for access to nutritionally adequate and safe foods of the rural population in the Jenin and Nablus Governorates, West Bank.	1,522,000
oPt-08/F02	UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance	66,760,744
oPt-08/F03	IRD	Food Relief and Income Generation for Poor Palestinian Households	3,393,856
oPt-08/F04	WFP	Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) for non-refugee Palestinians (PRRO 10378.1)	65,000,000
oPt-08/F05	UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	12,813,836
oPt-08/F06	ADA (PARC)	Support the livelihoods and diversify food and income for poor and food insecure households	1,975,470
oPt-08/F07	ACPP	Emergency project for access to a diversified and diversified diet for the population of the Gaza Strip	1,022,700
oPt-08/F08	ARIJ	Food Security Information System for Tubas (in the North) and Hebron (in the South) Governorates	320,700
oPt-08/F09A	ADA (PARC)	Ensuring access to food to vulnerable households and protecting the livelihoods of small scale farmers in Gaza	1,547,670
oPt-08/F09B	PCOA	Ensuring access to food to vulnerable households and protecting the livelihoods of small scale farmers in Gaza	855,300
oPt-08/F09C	OXFAM UK	Ensuring access to food to vulnerable households and protecting the livelihoods of small scale farmers in Gaza	866,422
<b>Subtotal for FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>156,827,698</b>

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<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Appealing Organisation</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>			
oPt-08/H10	UNICEF	Preventing maternal and childhood malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies	1,500,000
oPt-08/H11	WHO	Strengthening the Ministry of Health Pharmaceuticals Storage Capacity in Gaza	3,100,000
oPt-08/H12	UNRWA	Emergency Health Programme	1,789,800
oPt-08/H13	IR	Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Program for Disabled Children in Marginalized Areas of Gaza Strip	380,000
oPt-08/H14A	UNFPA	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency	191,090
oPt-08/H14B	UNICEF	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency	208,650
oPt-08/H14C	WHO	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency	214,000
oPt-08/H15	WHO	Building the Capacity of MoH in Health Emergency Response and Preparedness at the district and central Levels	878,416
oPt-08/H16	WHO	Nutrition Surveillance System	225,984
oPt-08/H17	WHO	Procurement of pharmaceutical products to the MoH and support to the MoH pharmaceutical management	9,300,000
oPt-08/H18	UNFPA	Ensuring availability of RH commodities and strengthening drug management and information system	2,470,000
oPt-08/H19	UNICEF	Prevention and control of childhood communicable diseases	3,500,000
oPt-08/H20	UNFPA	Ensuring access to safe delivery in times of crises	120,000
oPt-08/H21	UNRWA	Emergency Health Points (West Bank)	3,590,433
oPt-08/H22	WHO	Strengthening the Community Mental Health services in Gaza Strip.	485,000
oPt-08/H23	PMRS	Ensure access to essential primary and emergency health care	243,400
oPt-08/H24	UNICEF	Preventing maternal and newborn deaths and illnesses	2,300,000
oPt-08/H25	WHO	Control of Non Communicable and Chronic Diseases in emergency	1,444,500
oPt-08/H26	UNFPA	Strengthening RH within the Palestinian Healthcare System during Crisis Situation	1,485,000
oPt-08/WS01	UNDP/PAPP	Employment Generation Through Providing Support to the Solid Waste Management Sector in Gaza Strip	16,670,448
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>			<b>50,096,721</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE</b>			
oPt-08/ER/I01	UNRWA	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	20,168,234
oPt-08/ER/I02	UNRWA	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	60,206,400
oPt-08/ER/I03	UNDP/PAPP	Job Creation through Rehabilitation of Damaged Agricultural Facilities in the Gaza Strip	11,219,472
oPt-08/ER/I04	UNRWA	Emergency Job creation: Indirect hire (West Bank)	1,280,048
oPt-08/ER/I05	UN-HABITAT	Temporary job creation through improving shelter conditions of the poor in East Jerusalem	1,188,000
oPt-08/ER/I06	UN-HABITAT	Temporary job creation programme through upgrading inadequate dwellings for marginal urban poor and rural population in Bethlehem district (non-refugees)	1,940,000
oPt-08/ER/I07	OXFAM UK	Emergency employment creation for poor households in the Gaza	1,152,050
oPt-08/ER/I08	PU	Emergency Job Creation in Qalqilya and Salfet districts through community or private work	910,000
oPt-08/ER/I09	COOPI	Job Creation Project in the northern district of West Bank and in the north of Gaza Strip	2,846,200
oPt-08/ER/I10	PU	Palestinian Women empowerment and Income generating activities in the occupied Palestinian Territories (oPT)	531,880
oPt-08/ER/I11	UNFPA	Economic and Social Empowerment of Young Women in Crisis in Gaza	100,000
oPt-08/ER/I12	CHF	Job-Link: building practical employment skills through paid apprenticeships for women in five WBG communities.	800,000
oPt-08/ER/I13	UNDP/PAPP	Job creation in the education sector for new graduates	7,105,104
oPt-08/ER/I14	UNRWA	Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	23,634,753
oPt-08/ER/I15	UNRWA	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	22,500,000
oPt-08/ER/I16	UNRWA	Temporary shelter and shelter repair	2,000,000
oPt-08/ER/I17	IR	Job Creation and Vocational training for unemployed workers in Gaza Strip	460,000
<b>Subtotal for JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE</b>			<b>158,042,141</b>
<b>PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW</b>			
oPt-08/P/HR/RL07	BADIL	Putting Rights into Practice - Promoting Effective, Rights-based Responses to Palestinian Displacement	909,200
oPt-08/P/HR/RL08	WHO	Advocacy for health as a basic human right	139,100
oPt-08/P/HR/RL09	CHF	Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence	500,000
oPt-08/P/HR/RL10	SEAPPI	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel	1,290,000
oPt-08/P/HR/RL11	UNFPA	Protection of Marginalized Palestinian Women through advocacy and networking with NGOs (WISAL) in the Southern Gaza Strip	89,200
oPt-08/P/HR/RL12	UNFPA	Young Women in Crises	155,150
oPt-08/P/HR/RL13	UNIFEM	Support legal and technical clinic to protect social and civil rights in Jerusalem	245,160
oPt-08/P/HR/RL14	UNIFEM	Palestinian Women Protecting their Own Rights	551,478
oPt-08/P/HR/RL15	OHCHR	Residency and Family Reunification Rights for Palestinians in the oPt	250,000
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>4,129,288</b>

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Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			
oPt-08/SNYS01	OCHA	Humanitarian Response Fund/UN HC	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
oPt-08/WS02	ACF-E	Improvement of the economic and physical access to the basic water needs of vulnerable families and rural communities of the Tubas, Jenin and Nablus districts in West Bank	758,362
oPt-08/WS03	COOPI	School Water and Sanitation improvement in water un-served villages of Jenin, Nablus and Tulkarem districts	305,699
oPt-08/WS04	PHG	Improve Sanitation Conditions in Some Selected Rural Areas	328,860
oPt-08/WS05	UN-HABITAT	Upgrading of Wastewater System in Gaza City (Tal El Hawa and Sheikh Ejeen Areas)	6,320,000
oPt-08/WS06	ACPP	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in Bethlehem	955,400
oPt-08/WS07	ACPP	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in Nablus	797,300
oPt-08/WS08	UN-HABITAT	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South West Bethlehem Governorate Rural Areas	3,100,000
oPt-08/WS09	UNICEF	Improving Emergency Water Supplies In selected rural areas in Gaza Strip and West Bank	1,647,800
oPt-08/WS10	UNICEF	Drinking water distribution and sanitation facilities improvement in public schools & primary health care centers (PHC)	1,145,000
oPt-08/WS11	UN-HABITAT	Provision of safer water and safer sanitation in Gaza	400,000
oPt-08/WS12	OXFAM UK	Strengthening Solid Waste Management Functioning in Gaza	325,000
oPt-08/WS13	OXFAM UK	Appropriate Technology Options for Sewage Treatment Nablus Governorate	531,000
oPt-08/WS14	UNDP/PAPP	Increase Access to Safe Water Supply Services	5,639,791
oPt-08/WS15	UNRWA	Emergency Environmental Health Programme	1,110,000
oPt-08/WS16	UNRWA	Emergency Environmental Health Programme (West Bank)	1,026,013
oPt-08/WS17	UN-HABITAT	Construction of two new wells, a ground tank and a booster station in Moghraka, and Construction of a ground tank and a booster station in Gaza City	1,820,000
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>26,210,225</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>461,906,031</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>ACF-E</b>			
oPt-08/A06	AGRICULTURE	Improve the economic and social conditions of 300 small livestock herders in the north of the West Bank.	1,022,286
oPt-08/A10	AGRICULTURE	Emergency response to alleviate the hardship of sheepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster and Front Line and Eastern Villages (South West of Hebron Governorate – WB)	1,070,000
oPt-08/A11	AGRICULTURE	Enhancing agricultural land productivity for the vulnerable population of the northern West Bank through strengthening their economic and social self-sufficiency	922,882
oPt-08/A16	AGRICULTURE	Irrigation development and job creation through the construction of ponds for agricultural water harvesting in the Gaza Strip.	984,147
oPt-08/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Improvement of the economic and physical access to the basic water needs of vulnerable families and rural communities of the Tubas, Jenin and Nablus districts in West Bank	758,362
<b>Subtotal for ACF-E</b>			<b>4,757,677</b>
<b>ACPP</b>			
oPt-08/A24	AGRICULTURE	Emergency action for secure water access in Qalqilya and Tulkarm Districts	715,000
oPt-08/F01	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Emergency action for access to nutritionally adequate and safe foods of the rural population in the Jenin and Nablus Governorates, West Bank.	1,522,000
oPt-08/F07	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Emergency project for access to a diversified and diversified diet for the population of the Gaza Strip	1,022,700
oPt-08/WS06	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in Bethlehem	955,400
oPt-08/WS07	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in Nablus	797,300
<b>Subtotal for ACPP</b>			<b>5,012,400</b>
<b>ACS</b>			
oPt-08/A17	AGRICULTURE	From poor farmers to poor families – Gaza Strip	240,000
<b>Subtotal for ACS</b>			<b>240,000</b>
<b>ADA (PARC)</b>			
oPt-08/F06	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Support the livelihoods and diversify food and income for poor and food insecure households	1,975,470
oPt-08/F09A	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Ensuring access to food to vulnerable households and protecting the livelihoods of small scale farmers in Gaza	1,547,670
<b>Subtotal for ADA (PARC)</b>			<b>3,523,140</b>
<b>AGAS</b>			
oPt-08/A07	AGRICULTURE	Improving the standard of living of vulnerable farmers in Rafah	456,000
<b>Subtotal for AGAS</b>			<b>456,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>AMC</b>			
oPt-08/A12	AGRICULTURE	Improving livelihood of vulnerable people in Jenin area through job creation in agriculture	430,600
<b>Subtotal for AMC</b>			<b>430,600</b>
<b>ARIJ</b>			
oPt-08/F08	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Food Security Information System for Tubas (in the North) and Hebron (in the South) Governorates	320,700
<b>Subtotal for ARIJ</b>			<b>320,700</b>
<b>BADIL</b>			
oPt-08/P/HR/RL07	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Putting Rights into Practice - Promoting Effective, Rights-based Responses to Palestinian Displacement	909,200
<b>Subtotal for BADIL</b>			<b>909,200</b>
<b>CHF</b>			
oPt-08/ER/112	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Job-Link: building practical employment skills through paid apprenticeships for women in five WBG communities.	800,000
oPt-08/P/HR/RL09	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence	500,000
<b>Subtotal for CHF</b>			<b>1,300,000</b>
<b>CISP</b>			
oPt-08/A13	AGRICULTURE	Supporting the livelihood of Bedouin communities in Jerusalem, Jericho and Ramallah areas	2,434,250
oPt-08/A26	AGRICULTURE	Supporting the livelihood of Bedouin communities in Hebron and Bethlehem	1,500,000
<b>Subtotal for CISP</b>			<b>3,934,250</b>
<b>COOPI</b>			
oPt-08/ER/109	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Job Creation Project in the northern district of West Bank and in the north of Gaza Strip	2,846,200
oPt-08/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	School Water and Sanitation improvement in water un-served villages of Jenin, Nablus and Tulkarem districts	305,699
<b>Subtotal for COOPI</b>			<b>3,151,899</b>
<b>DPFA</b>			
oPt-08/A08	AGRICULTURE	From vulnerable farmer to needy family	151,000
<b>Subtotal for DPFA</b>			<b>151,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>FAO</b>			
oPt-08/A01	AGRICULTURE	Protection of farmers' livelihoods in the Jordan Valley through emergency agricultural interventions	1,200,000
oPt-08/A02	AGRICULTURE	Emergency support to needy fishers in Gaza Strip to restore their fishing activities	1,500,000
oPt-08/A03	AGRICULTURE	Emergency support to small ruminant (sheep and goats) farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to maintain the productivity of their flocks	1,398,000
oPt-08/A04B	AGRICULTURE	Building the Capacity of Women Farmers in the Jordan Valley	253,000
oPt-08/A05	AGRICULTURE	Protecting agricultural production by vulnerable farmers in the WBGS during emergencies using quick response plans	1,000,000
oPt-08/A23	AGRICULTURE	Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	800,000
oPt-08/CSS04	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Agriculture sector coordination and food security monitoring	684,000
oPt-08/CSS08B	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Food Security Assessments in 2008	500,000
<b>Subtotal for FAO</b>			<b>7,335,000</b>
<b>GEO</b>			
oPt-08/E01	EDUCATION	Strengthening children's' and teachers' resilience and prevent academic deterioration ("For a Better Future ")	361,000
<b>Subtotal for GEO</b>			<b>361,000</b>
<b>IR</b>			
oPt-08/A14	AGRICULTURE	Rehabilitation of damaged greenhouses	175,120
oPt-08/A20	AGRICULTURE	Supporting farmers through provision of healthy food for poor	418,000
oPt-08/ER/117	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Job Creation and Vocational training for unemployed workers in Gaza Strip	460,000
oPt-08/H04	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	School Age Children Empowering in some areas of Gaza Strip	150,000
oPt-08/H13	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Program for Disabled Children in Marginalized Areas of Gaza Strip	380,000
oPt-08/P/HR/RL04	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Inclusion of children with special needs within community in the middle governorate of Gaza Strip	485,000
<b>Subtotal for IR</b>			<b>2,068,120</b>
<b>IRD</b>			
oPt-08/F03	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Food Relief and Income Generation for Poor Palestinian Households	3,393,856
<b>Subtotal for IRD</b>			<b>3,393,856</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>KAPCA</b>			
oPt-08/A18	AGRICULTURE	Support agricultural production through the purchase of food products from vulnerable farmers and distribution to poor families in Southern Gaza Strip.	400,000
<b>Subtotal for KAPCA</b>			<b>400,000</b>
<b>MOVIMONDO</b>			
oPt-08/A15	AGRICULTURE	Strengthening food security levels in the Jenin governorate through the extension of arable land and empowering of agricultural production	608,000
<b>Subtotal for MOVIMONDO</b>			<b>608,000</b>
<b>OCHA</b>			
oPt-08/CSS06	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy	4,188,096
oPt-08/SNYS01	SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	Humanitarian Response Fund/UN HC	2,000,000
<b>Subtotal for OCHA</b>			<b>6,188,096</b>
<b>OHCHR</b>			
oPt-08/P/HR/RL15	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Residency and Family Reunification Rights for Palestinians in the oPt	250,000
<b>Subtotal for OHCHR</b>			<b>250,000</b>
<b>OXFAM UK</b>			
oPt-08/ER/I07	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Emergency employment creation for poor households in the Gaza	1,152,050
oPt-08/F09C	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Ensuring access to food to vulnerable households and protecting the livelihoods of small scale farmers in Gaza	866,422
oPt-08/WS12	WATER AND SANITATION	Strengthening Solid Waste Management Functioning in Gaza	325,000
oPt-08/WS13	WATER AND SANITATION	Appropriate Technology Options for Sewage Treatment Nablus Governorate	531,000
<b>Subtotal for OXFAM UK</b>			<b>2,874,472</b>
<b>PCOA</b>			
oPt-08/A09	AGRICULTURE	Protecting agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and ensuring the food security of poor households	855,300
oPt-08/F09B	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Ensuring access to food to vulnerable households and protecting the livelihoods of small scale farmers in Gaza	855,300
<b>Subtotal for PCOA</b>			<b>1,710,600</b>
<b>PHG</b>			
oPt-08/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Improve Sanitation Conditions in Some Selected Rural Areas	328,860
<b>Subtotal for PHG</b>			<b>328,860</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>PMRS</b>			
oPt-08/H23	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Ensure access to essential primary and emergency health care	243,400
<b>Subtotal for PMRS</b>			<b>243,400</b>
<b>PU</b>			
oPt-08/A19	AGRICULTURE	Fresh food distribution in Jericho governorate and the enclaves in Jenin and Qalqilya.	264,000
oPt-08/ER/108	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Emergency Job Creation in Qalqilya and Salfeet districts through community or private work	910,000
oPt-08/ER/110	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Palestinian Women empowerment and Income generating activities in the occupied Palestinian Territories (oPT)	531,880
<b>Subtotal for PU</b>			<b>1,705,880</b>
<b>SC</b>			
oPt-08/P/HR/RL01	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Protecting and Providing for Displaced Children in the OPT	169,950
oPt-08/P/HR/RL05	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Child Rights at the Centre - Enhancing National Capacities to Monitor Document, and Report on Child Rights Issues in the OPT	286,000
<b>Subtotal for SC</b>			<b>455,950</b>
<b>SCC</b>			
oPt-08/A21	AGRICULTURE	Rehabilitation of Small Agricultural Infrastructure in the oPt	1,570,000
<b>Subtotal for SCC</b>			<b>1,570,000</b>
<b>SEAPPI</b>			
oPt-08/P/HR/RL10	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel	1,290,000
<b>Subtotal for SEAPPI</b>			<b>1,290,000</b>
<b>SOS Kinderdorf</b>			
oPt-08/P/HR/RL02B	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Strengthening Female-Headed Households in the Gaza Strip and West Bank	211,200
<b>Subtotal for SOS Kinderdorf</b>			<b>211,200</b>
<b>TCC</b>			
oPt-08/E04	EDUCATION	Reducing the impact of violence on children during conflict time	330,000
<b>Subtotal for TCC</b>			<b>330,000</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>UCODEP</b>			
oPt-08/A22	AGRICULTURE	Supporting poor and vulnerable rural households through enhancing home gardening activities in Nablus and Jenin governorates	985,000
oPt-08/A25	AGRICULTURE	Emergency support to needy small ruminant keepers and Bedouin communities in the West Bank	726,000
<b>Subtotal for UCODEP</b>			<b>1,711,000</b>
<b>UNDP/PAPP</b>			
oPt-08/ER/I03	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Job Creation through Rehabilitation of Damaged Agricultural Facilities in the Gaza Strip	11,219,472
oPt-08/ER/I13	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Job creation in the education sector for new graduates	7,105,104
oPt-08/WS01	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Employment Generation Through Providing Support to the Solid Waste Management Sector in Gaza Strip	16,670,448
oPt-08/WS14	WATER AND SANITATION	Increase Access to Safe Water Supply Services	5,639,791
<b>Subtotal for UNDP/PAPP</b>			<b>40,634,815</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>			
oPt-08/E06	EDUCATION	Basic stress management training for teachers in intensive conflict areas within Gaza and the West Bank	162,750
<b>Subtotal for UNESCO</b>			<b>162,750</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
oPt-08/CSS05	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Monitoring Demographic Trends in the Emergency Situation	500,000
oPt-08/ER/I11	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Economic and Social Empowerment of Young Women in Crisis in Gaza	100,000
oPt-08/H02	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Youth	126,260
oPt-08/H05	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Psychosocial, legal and reproductive health services support to women in crisis areas in Gaza and Hebron	380,000
oPt-08/H07B	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Support and Protection of Women in the Gaza Strip under UN Resolution 1325	110,160
oPt-08/H09	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Psychosocial Support to Palestinian Women	235,400
oPt-08/H14A	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency	191,090
oPt-08/H18	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Ensuring availability of RH commodities and strengthening drug management and information system	2,470,000
oPt-08/H20	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Ensuring access to safe delivery in times of crises	120,000
oPt-08/H26	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Strengthening RH within the Palestinian Healthcare System during Crisis Situation	1,485,000
oPt-08/P/HR/RL11	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Protection of Marginalized Palestinian Women through advocacy and networking with NGOs (WISAL) in the Southern Gaza Strip	89,200
oPt-08/P/HR/RL12	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Young Women in Crises	155,150
<b>Subtotal for UNFPA</b>			<b>5,962,260</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>			
oPt-08/ER/I05	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Temporary job creation through improving shelter conditions of the poor in East Jerusalem	1,188,000
oPt-08/ER/I06	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Temporary job creation programme through upgrading inadequate dwellings for marginal urban poor and rural population in Bethlehem district (non-refugees)	1,940,000
oPt-08/WS05	WATER AND SANITATION	Upgrading of Wastewater System in Gaza City (Tal El Hawa and Sheikh Ejeen Areas)	6,320,000
oPt-08/WS08	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South West Bethlehem Governorate Rural Areas	3,100,000
oPt-08/WS11	WATER AND SANITATION	Provision of safer water and safer sanitation in Gaza	400,000
oPt-08/WS17	WATER AND SANITATION	Construction of two new wells, a ground tank and a booster station in Moghraka, and Construction of a ground tank and a booster station in Gaza City	1,820,000
<b>Subtotal for UN-HABITAT</b>			<b>14,768,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>			
oPt-08/E03	EDUCATION	Reaffirming children's' confidence in themselves and in the education system	5,160,000
oPt-08/E05	EDUCATION	Maintaining 40 adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents in emergency	1,284,000
oPt-08/H01	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Provide Psycho-social support to Palestinian adolescents	335,700
oPt-08/H06	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 5 existing and 2 new socio-legal defence centres	2,739,200
oPt-08/H10	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Preventing maternal and childhood malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies	1,500,000
oPt-08/H14B	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency	208,650
oPt-08/H19	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Prevention and control of childhood communicable diseases	3,500,000
oPt-08/H24	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Preventing maternal and newborn deaths and illnesses	2,300,000
oPt-08/MA01	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Mine Risk Education	234,330
oPt-08/P/HR/RL06	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Providing sports and recreational opportunities to children & adolescents in 40 safe play areas	524,300
oPt-08/WS09	WATER AND SANITATION	Improving Emergency Water Supplies In selected rural areas in Gaza Strip and West Bank	1,647,800
oPt-08/WS10	WATER AND SANITATION	Drinking water distribution and sanitation facilities improvement in public schools & primary health care centers (PHC)	1,145,000
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF</b>			<b>20,578,980</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>UNIFEM</b>			
oPt-08/A04A	AGRICULTURE	Building the Capacity of Women Farmers in the Jordan Valley	112,320
oPt-08/E02	EDUCATION	Support for Girls' Education	554,580
oPt-08/H03	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Supporting Access of Palestinian Women with Disabilities to Counselling and Health Services	172,800
oPt-08/H07A	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Support and Protection of Women in the Gaza Strip under UN Resolution 1325	106,488
oPt-08/P/HR/RL02A	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Strengthening Female-Headed Households in the Gaza Strip and West Bank	765,504
oPt-08/P/HR/RL13	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Support legal and technical clinic to protect social and civil rights in Jerusalem	245,160
oPt-08/P/HR/RL14	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Palestinian Women Protecting their Own Rights	551,478
<b>Subtotal for UNIFEM</b>			<b>2,508,330</b>
<b>UNRWA</b>			
oPt-08/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Operations Support Officer Programme	1,355,000
oPt-08/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	2,177,550
oPt-08/CSS03	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Co-ordination and Capacity Development	8,355,978
oPt-08/ER/I01	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	20,168,234
oPt-08/ER/I02	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	60,206,400
oPt-08/ER/I04	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Emergency Job creation: Indirect hire (West Bank)	1,280,048
oPt-08/ER/I14	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	23,634,753
oPt-08/ER/I15	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	22,500,000
oPt-08/ER/I16	JOB CREATION / CASH ASSISTANCE	Temporary shelter and shelter repair	2,000,000
oPt-08/F02	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Emergency Food Assistance	66,760,744
oPt-08/F05	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	12,813,836
oPt-08/H08	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Psycho-social Support (Gaza)	2,331,000
oPt-08/H12	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Emergency Health Programme	1,789,800
oPt-08/H21	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Emergency Health Points (West Bank)	3,590,433
oPt-08/MS01	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations	5,497,500
oPt-08/P/HR/RL03	CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL	Children and Youth Assistance Project	2,153,767
oPt-08/WS15	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency Environmental Health Programme	1,110,000
oPt-08/WS16	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency Environmental Health Programme (West Bank)	1,026,013
<b>Subtotal for UNRWA</b>			<b>238,751,056</b>

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Project Code	Sector Name	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>WFP</b>			
oPt-08/CSS08A	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Food Security Assessments in 2008	249,000
oPt-08/F04	FOOD AID AND FOOD SECURITY	Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) for non-refugee Palestinians (PRRO 10378.1)	65,000,000
<b>Subtotal for WFP</b>			<b>65,249,000</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
oPt-08/CSS07	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Strengthening Emergency Coordination in Health	281,540
oPt-08/H11	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Strengthening the Ministry of Health Pharmaceuticals Storage Capacity in Gaza	3,100,000
oPt-08/H14C	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Monitoring Health Trends in Emergency	214,000
oPt-08/H15	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Building the Capacity of MoH in Health Emergency Response and Preparedness at the district and central Levels	878,416
oPt-08/H16	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Nutrition Surveillance System	225,984
oPt-08/H17	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Procurement of pharmaceutical products to the MoH and support to the MoH pharmaceutical management	9,300,000
oPt-08/H22	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Strengthening the Community Mental Health services in Gaza Strip.	485,000
oPt-08/H25	HEALTH AND NUTRITION	Control of Non Communicable and Chronic Diseases in emergency	1,444,500
oPt-08/P/HR/RL08	PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW	Advocacy for health as a basic human right	139,100
<b>Subtotal for WHO</b>			<b>16,068,540</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>461,906,031</b>

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**Table V: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2008**

Summary of Requirements - by Standard IASC Sector

as of 15 November 2007

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

<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
AGRICULTURE	22,190,905
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	18,291,164
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	158,042,141
EDUCATION	7,852,330
FOOD	156,078,698
HEALTH	40,113,281
MINE ACTION	234,330
MULTI-SECTOR	5,497,500
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	8,725,009
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	2,000,000
WATER AND SANITATION	42,880,673
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>461,906,031</b>

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## ANNEX I

## DONOR RESPONSE TO 2007 APPEAL

**Table I: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation, with funding status of each as of 15 November 2007

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

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AAA	-	850,000	-	0%	850,000	-
ACAD	967,760	967,760	-	0%	967,760	-
ACF-E	2,972,500	3,100,915	1,536,114	50%	1,564,801	-
ACPP	1,506,545	2,812,408	2,032,551	72%	779,857	-
ACS	750,000	750,000	-	0%	750,000	-
ARIJ	-	1,359,600	-	0%	1,359,600	-
CHFI	5,428,500	5,428,500	100,000	2%	5,328,500	-
CISP	1,130,500	565,250	-	0%	565,250	-
Diakonia, Sweden	-	125,868	125,868	100%	-	-
FAO	5,273,100	6,264,800	2,017,596	32%	4,247,204	2,696,031
HEDS	-	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
HWC	169,400	169,400	-	0%	169,400	-
MA'AN	-	421,032	-	0%	421,032	-
MAP	122,472	122,472	-	0%	122,472	-
Mercy Corps	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,351,351	68%	648,649	-
MOVIMONDO	-	345,000	-	0%	345,000	-
OCHA	5,089,664	5,089,664	9,894,298	100%	(4,804,634)	840,336
OHCHR	536,750	103,000	-	0%	103,000	-
OXFAM UK	5,610,263	5,096,443	531,335	10%	4,565,108	-
PHG	4,327,187	4,327,187	-	0%	4,327,187	-
PMRS	1,337,558	1,337,558	-	0%	1,337,558	-
PU	-	1,647,887	1,105,454	67%	542,433	-
SC - Sweden	100,000	100,000	30,000	30%	70,000	-
SC - UK	181,757	181,757	181,757	100%	-	-
SECADEV	-	97,837	97,837	100%	-	-
TT	-	153,620	153,620	100%	-	-
UNDP	60,274,300	31,930,254	3,600,000	11%	28,330,254	-
UNESCO	950,000	637,750	-	0%	637,750	-

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

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Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
UNFPA	3,377,750	5,643,390	3,114,328	55%	2,529,062	-
UN-HABITAT	20,420,076	14,980,076	-	0%	14,980,076	-
UNICEF	25,838,855	24,947,505	12,599,392	51%	12,348,113	-
UNIFEM	1,252,609	1,109,455	972,369	88%	137,086	-
UNODC	570,000	285,000	-	0%	285,000	-
UNRWA	246,159,636	245,049,792	137,766,688	56%	107,283,104	-
WFP	52,077,150	50,552,608	72,124,665	100%	(21,572,057)	-
WHO	6,267,450	6,807,809	4,598,053	68%	2,209,756	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>454,691,782</b>	<b>425,661,597</b>	<b>253,933,276</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>171,728,321</b>	<b>3,536,367</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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

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

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

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## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

Summary of Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Sector, with funding status of each  
as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	11,348,860	14,480,435	3,795,135	26%	10,685,300	2,696,031
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	14,159,082	15,159,082	15,698,320	104%	(539,238)	840,336
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	198,087,139	162,479,426	60,899,566	37%	101,579,860	-
EDUCATION	9,065,057	8,752,807	7,342,690	84%	1,410,117	-
FOOD	149,680,370	147,667,728	131,221,356	89%	16,446,372	-
HEALTH	35,653,117	40,254,613	25,416,989	63%	14,837,624	-
MULTI-SECTOR	-	125,868	125,868	100%	-	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,708,686	726,998	164,474	23%	562,524	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	4,647,273	0%	(4,647,273)	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	-	2,000,000	333,000	17%	1,667,000	-
WATER AND SANITATION	34,989,471	34,014,640	4,288,605	13%	29,726,035	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>454,691,782</b>	<b>425,661,597</b>	<b>253,933,276</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>171,728,321</b>	<b>3,536,367</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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

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

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

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**Table III: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

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Project Code: Project Title  Values in US\$	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
<b>oPt-07/A01:</b> Emergency response to alleviate the hardship of sheepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster, Front Line and Eastern Villages (South West of Hebron Governorate – WB)	ACF-E	979,000	979,000	681,199	70%	297,801	-
<b>oPt-07/A02:</b> Alleviation of food insecurity of vulnerable families in the Front Line and Eastern rural villages (South–West Hebron Governorate) through domestic gardens	ACF-E	383,000	383,000	-	0%	383,000	-
<b>oPt-07/A03:</b> Improvement of livelihood conditions of sheepherding families in the rural areas of Ar Ramadin cluster (South West Hebron Governorate)	ACF-E	884,000	884,000	-	0%	884,000	-
<b>oPt-07/A04:</b> Support to farmers through provision of production inputs, and fresh food distribution to needy people and school feeding programs in the West Bank	ACS	750,000	750,000	-	0%	750,000	-
<b>oPt-07/A05:</b> Enhancing Cooperative saving and Credit Funds (CSCF) among farmers and rural women	ACAD	236,200	236,200	-	0%	236,200	-
<b>oPt-07/A06:</b> Increase marketing quality of vegetables in North of West Bank and part of Jordan Valley	ACAD	258,300	258,300	-	0%	258,300	-
<b>oPt-07/A07:</b> Reclamation of 500 donum in Gaza Area	ACAD	473,260	473,260	-	0%	473,260	-
<b>oPt-07/A08:</b> Action for sustainable access to food of the rural population of Khan Younis and Beit Hanoun, Gaza Strip.	ACPP	712,000	1,356,875	1,356,875	100%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/A09:</b> Alleviating the impact of the fiscal crisis through supporting small scale animal and plant production activities by most vulnerable civil servants' families	FAO	1,014,800	1,014,800	-	0%	1,014,800	-
<b>oPt-07/A10:</b> Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	1,000,000	650,000	-	0%	650,000	-
<b>oPt-07/A11:</b> Improve livelihoods of irrigated farming households through diversification of vegetable and medicinal plant production in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	693,300	780,000	-	0%	780,000	-
<b>oPt-07/A12:</b> Emergency support to olive farmers in Salfit governorate to increase their income through olive oil quality improvement	FAO	848,000	900,000	911,896	101%	(11,896)	-
<b>oPt-07/A13:</b> Emergency support to small ruminant (SR) farmers in the Jordan Valley and northern eastern slopes to maintain the productivity of their flocks	FAO	1,197,000	1,300,000	-	0%	1,300,000	-
<b>oPt-07/A14:</b> Securing Food and Sustaining Livelihood of Vulnerable Communities in Tubas District	PHG	1,920,000	1,920,000	-	0%	1,920,000	-
<b>oPt-07/A15:</b> Poverty Reduction through Land Development	AAA	-	850,000	-	0%	850,000	-

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### AGRICULTURE (Continued)

oPt-07/A16: Emergency support to farmers affected by the late frost of April 2007 in Hebron governorate	FAO	-	1,100,000	-	0%	1,100,000	-
oPt-07/A17: Improving Plant and Animal Production to Enhance Food Security of Farming Communities in Rural Areas of west Bethlehem Governorate	HEDS	-	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
oPt-07/A18: Strengthening Women Farmers' Grassroots Associations.	MOVIMONDO	-	345,000	-	0%	345,000	-
oPt-07/FAO: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	FAO	-	-	845,165	0%	(845,165)	2,696,031
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>		<b>11,348,860</b>	<b>14,480,435</b>	<b>3,795,135</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>10,685,300</b>	<b>2,696,031</b>

### COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

oPt-07/CSS01: FAO Programme Coordination.	FAO	520,000	520,000	260,535	50%	259,465	-
oPt-07/CSS02: Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	OCHA	3,089,664	3,089,664	4,465,727	145%	(1,376,063)	840,336
oPt-07/CSS03: A Humanitarian Response Fund/Office of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator	OCHA	2,000,000	2,000,000	5,428,571	271%	(3,428,571)	-
oPt-07/CSS04: Co-ordination and Capacity Development	UNRWA	5,020,475	6,020,475	1,995,915	33%	4,024,560	-
oPt-07/CSS05: Operations Support Officer Programme (Gaza)	UNRWA	1,355,000	1,355,000	1,395,205	103%	(40,205)	-
oPt-07/CSS06: Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	UNRWA	2,173,943	2,173,943	2,152,367	99%	21,576	-
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>		<b>14,159,082</b>	<b>15,159,082</b>	<b>15,698,320</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>(539,238)</b>	<b>840,336</b>

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<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>							
<b>oPt-07/ER/01:</b> Democracy in Underserved Neighborhoods through Youth Advancement (DUNYA)	CHFI	2,128,500	2,128,500	-	0%	2,128,500	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/02:</b> Vocational Training and Employment Generation Program (VTEG)	CHFI	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	0%	1,200,000	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/03:</b> Women's Economic Empowerment Program (WEEP)	CHFI	1,050,000	1,050,000	100,000	10%	950,000	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/04:</b> Employment Generation through Rehabilitation of Destroyed Agricultural Facilities and Infrastructures in the Gaza Strip.	UNDP	21,870,000	17,604,000	3,600,000	20%	14,004,000	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/05:</b> Youth Empowerment through Training & Work	Mercy Corps	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,351,351	68%	648,649	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/06:</b> Employment Generation through Emergency Rehabilitation of Destroyed Municipal Infrastructure in the Gaza Strip	UNDP	7,884,000	6,912,000	-	0%	6,912,000	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/07:</b> Emergency Rehabilitation of Municipal Infrastructure in the West Bank	UNDP	9,828,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/08:</b> Emergency Employment Generation for Wage Workers in The West Bank	UNDP	10,152,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/09:</b> Support for underprivileged and young women through the establishment of a technical and vocational training centre in Hebron	UN-HABITAT	1,590,000	795,000	-	0%	795,000	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/10:</b> Emergency cash assistance for homeless Palestinians and temporary job creation through the rehabilitation of shelter damages in urban communities of the Gaza Strip (non-refugees)	UN-HABITAT	7,350,000	3,675,000	-	0%	3,675,000	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/11:</b> Temporary job creation programme through upgrading inadequate dwellings for marginal urban poor and rural population in Bethlehem district (non-refugees)	UN-HABITAT	1,940,000	970,000	-	0%	970,000	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/12A:</b> Rural Women's Community Empowerment	UNFPA	77,150	151,700	151,700	100%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/12B:</b> Rural Women's Community Empowerment	WFP	77,150	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/13:</b> Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	UNRWA	28,063,692	28,063,692	22,322,169	80%	5,741,523	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/14:</b> Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	UNRWA	64,205,730	60,205,730	26,743,910	44%	33,461,820	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/15:</b> Emergency Job creation: Indirect hire (West Bank)	UNRWA	3,542,805	1,742,805	14,184	1%	1,728,621	-

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Project Code: Project Title  Values in US\$	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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### ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE (Continued)

<b>oPt-07/ER/116:</b> Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	UNRWA	12,628,112	12,628,112	3,951,682	31%	8,676,430	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/117:</b> Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	UNRWA	22,500,000	22,500,000	1,718,624	8%	20,781,376	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/118:</b> Strengthening Women Farmers' Grassroots Associations.	PU	-	462,887	-	0%	462,887	-
<b>oPt-07/ER/119:</b> Emergency Job Creation in Qalqilya and Salfeet districts through community work	PU	-	390,000	945,946	243%	(555,946)	-
<b>Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		<b>198,087,139</b>	<b>162,479,426</b>	<b>60,899,566</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>101,579,860</b>	<b>-</b>

### EDUCATION

<b>oPt-07/E01:</b> Creating 16 adolescent-friendly learning spaces and supporting adolescents living in emergency and transition phases	UNICEF	1,540,800	1,540,800	2,345,704	152%	(804,904)	-
<b>oPt-07/E02:</b> Rebuilding confidence in education: Maintaining quality during emergencies	UNICEF	6,337,300	6,337,300	4,871,986	77%	1,465,314	-
<b>oPt-07/E03:</b> Supporting Palestinian Rural Women's Access to Academic Counseling.	UNIFEM	236,957	236,957	125,000	53%	111,957	-
<b>oPt-07/E04:</b> Provision of quality learning opportunities for 400 primary and secondary schools in the West Bank and Gaza	UNESCO	950,000	475,000	-	0%	475,000	-
<b>oPt-07/E05:</b> Basic stress management training for teachers in intensive conflict areas within Gaza and the West Bank	UNESCO	-	162,750	-	0%	162,750	-
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>		<b>9,065,057</b>	<b>8,752,807</b>	<b>7,342,690</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>1,410,117</b>	<b>-</b>

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<b>FOOD</b>							
<b>oPt-07/F01:</b> Food security research unit for Khan Younis and Beit Hanoun, Gaza Strip.	ACPP	84,500	84,500	-	0%	84,500	-
<b>oPt-07/F02:</b> Food for Work – Tools and Material Support	CHFI	1,050,000	1,050,000	-	0%	1,050,000	-
<b>oPt-07/F03:</b> Emergency Food Aid to Alleviate the Food Insecurity Crisis of Bedouin Families in the West Bank	CISP	687,000	343,500	-	0%	343,500	-
<b>oPt-07/F04:</b> Emergency Food Aid to Alleviate the Food Insecurity Crisis in Fishing Families of the Gaza Strip	CISP	443,500	221,750	-	0%	221,750	-
<b>oPt-07/F05:</b> Women Food Production Units	UNIFEM	200,000	200,000	105,263	53%	94,737	-
<b>oPt-07/F06:</b> Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	UNRWA	67,954,480	67,954,480	50,435,345	74%	17,519,135	-
<b>oPt-07/F07:</b> Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	UNRWA	27,260,890	27,260,890	8,556,083	31%	18,704,807	-
<b>oPt-07/F08:</b> Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians	WFP	52,000,000	50,552,608	72,124,665	143%	(21,572,057)	-
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>		<b>149,680,370</b>	<b>147,667,728</b>	<b>131,221,356</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>16,446,372</b>	<b>-</b>

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<b>HEALTH</b>							
<b>oPt-07/H01:</b> Establishing Mobile Clinic in Qalqilia Region	HWC	169,400	169,400	-	0%	169,400	-
<b>oPt-07/H02:</b> Emergency Mobile clinics in Tulkarem, Qalqilia Salfeet and Bethlehem Governorates	PMRS	501,408	501,408	-	0%	501,408	-
<b>oPt-07/H03:</b> Sustaining Emergency support services	PMRS	836,150	836,150	-	0%	836,150	-
<b>oPt-07/H04:</b> Sustain the access to the health care for children and women in oPt	UNICEF	4,700,000	4,535,000	975,619	22%	3,559,381	-
<b>oPt-07/H05:</b> Nutrition of young children and women	UNICEF	1,500,000	1,500,000	50,000	3%	1,450,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H06:</b> Improving accessibility to reproductive health services in areas with restricted mobility.	UNFPA	155,000	155,000	155,000	100%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/H07:</b> Psychosocial and reproductive health support to poor women in Gaza	UNFPA	500,000	500,000	844,828	169%	(344,828)	-
<b>oPt-07/H08A:</b> Strengthening mother and child care at PHC and hospitals levels.	UNFPA	1,121,000	2,121,000	1,121,000	53%	1,000,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H08B:</b> Strengthening mother and child care at PHC and hospitals levels.	UNICEF	1,121,000	1,121,000	173,430	15%	947,570	-
<b>oPt-07/H09A:</b> Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	UNICEF	1,310,000	1,310,000	530,789	41%	779,211	-
<b>oPt-07/H09B:</b> Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	UNFPA	1,180,000	1,680,000	680,000	40%	1,000,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H10:</b> Emergency Health Programme (Gaza)	UNRWA	1,789,800	1,789,800	3,437,420	192%	(1,647,620)	-
<b>oPt-07/H11:</b> Emergency Health Points (West Bank)	UNRWA	2,356,625	3,316,565	3,135,154	95%	181,411	-
<b>oPt-07/H12:</b> Strengthening Coordination and Information Management	WHO	153,010	153,010	243,243	159%	(90,233)	-
<b>oPt-07/H13:</b> Procurement of Primary Health Care (PHC) Pharmaceutical supplies	WHO	4,455,095	4,455,095	2,000,000	45%	2,455,095	-
<b>oPt-07/H14:</b> Effective Management of Communicable Diseases in complex emergencies	WHO	223,630	223,630	-	0%	223,630	-

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<b>HEALTH (Continued)</b>							
<b>oPt-07/H15:</b> Improving the health sector preparedness and capacity to respond to emergencies	WHO	509,641	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H16:</b> Strengthening mental health services and community network in order to cope with the mental health emergency needs	WHO	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H17:</b> Management of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) in emergency	WHO	200,090	200,090	111,028	55%	89,062	-
<b>oPt-07/H18:</b> Nutrition Surveillance System	WHO	225,984	225,984	-	0%	225,984	-
<b>oPt-07/H19:</b> Improving school children's psychosocial condition in Rafah, especially those suffering from severe stress.	MAP	122,472	122,472	-	0%	122,472	-
<b>oPt-07/H20:</b> Establishing a Child Helpline	SC - Sweden	100,000	100,000	30,000	30%	70,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H21:</b> A protective sphere for Palestinian children- reducing violence, increasing protection within children's schools and communities	SC - UK	82,757	82,757	82,757	100%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/H22:</b> Psychosocial support through safe play for children in areas heavily impacted by restrictions of movement in the West Bank	SC - UK	99,000	99,000	99,000	100%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/H23:</b> 35 safe play areas and opportunities for sports for children and adolescents in emergency	UNICEF	1,617,840	1,617,840	1,509,382	93%	108,458	-
<b>oPt-07/H24:</b> Establishing a mechanism to address child abuse	UNICEF	985,000	750,000	300,000	40%	450,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H25:</b> Awareness Raising Campaign on the dangers of mines and UXOs	UNICEF	111,815	111,815	111,815	100%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/H26A:</b> 14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 7 pilot socio-legal defence centres	UNICEF	2,270,000	2,270,000	2,323,230	102%	(53,230)	-
<b>oPt-07/H26B:</b> 14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 7 pilot socio-legal defence centres	UNIFEM	500,000	500,000	577,632	116%	(77,632)	-
<b>oPt-07/H27:</b> Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Students	UNFPA	192,600	192,600	88,800	46%	103,800	-
<b>oPt-07/H28:</b> Psychosocial support to Palestinian Women	UNFPA	152,000	152,000	73,000	48%	79,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H29:</b> Psycho-social Support (Gaza/registered refugee population)	UNRWA	2,331,000	2,331,000	1,483,419	64%	847,581	-

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<b>HEALTH (Continued)</b>							
<b>oPt-07/H30:</b> Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations (Gaza)	UNRWA	2,497,500	3,497,500	2,785,204	80%	712,296	-
<b>oPt-07/H31:</b> Supporting recreational activities for West Bank refugee youth	UNRWA	1,083,300	933,300	-	0%	933,300	-
<b>oPt-07/H32:</b> Monitoring Demographic Trends in the Emergency Situation	UNFPA	-	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H33A:</b> Monitoring of Reproductive and Child Health Trends in Emergency	UNFPA	-	191,090	-	0%	191,090	-
<b>oPt-07/H33B:</b> Monitoring of Reproductive and Child Health Trends in Emergency	UNICEF	-	208,650	-	0%	208,650	-
<b>oPt-07/H34:</b> Assessment of the health status of the people during the health sector workers' strike which started on 17 February 2007	WHO	-	50,000	-	0%	50,000	-
<b>oPt-07/H35:</b> Maintenance of a mobile clinic for eight months, from May to December 2007	SECADEV	-	97,837	97,837	100%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/H36:</b> Provision of medication, medical and laboratory supplies to hospitals	TT	-	153,620	153,620	100%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/WHO:</b> Awaiting allocation to specific project	WHO	-	-	2,243,782	0%	(2,243,782)	-
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>		<b>35,653,117</b>	<b>40,254,613</b>	<b>25,416,989</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>14,837,624</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>							
<b>oPt-07/MS01:</b> Health, food and education	Diakonia, Sweden	-	125,868	125,868	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>125,868</b>	<b>125,868</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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Project Code: Project Title  Values in US\$	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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### PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW

oPt-07/P/HR/RL01: Protection of Palestinian female prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons	UNIFEM	315,652	172,498	164,474	95%	8,024	-
oPt-07/P/HR/RL02: Strengthening Interaction between civil society organisations and UN human rights mechanisms	OHCHR	536,750	103,000	-	0%	103,000	-
oPt-07/P/HR/RL03: Drug control and related crime cooperation programme between the Palestinian Authority and UNODC for the prevention of drug abuse, drug trafficking and related criminal activities	UNODC	570,000	285,000	-	0%	285,000	-
oPt-07/P/HR/RL04: Building a Protective Environment for children and youth	UNRWA	286,284	166,500	-	0%	166,500	-
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>		<b>1,708,686</b>	<b>726,998</b>	<b>164,474</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>562,524</b>	<b>-</b>

### SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED

oPt-07/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific project	UNICEF	-	-	(2,659,734)	0%	2,659,734	-
oPt-07/UNRWA: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNRWA	-	-	7,307,007	0%	(7,307,007)	-
<b>Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,647,273</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>(4,647,273)</b>	<b>-</b>

### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

oPt-07/S/NF01: Temporary shelter and shelter repair	UNRWA	-	2,000,000	333,000	17%	1,667,000	-
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>333,000</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>1,667,000</b>	<b>-</b>

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<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>							
<b>oPt-07/WS01A:</b> Emergency response to alleviate the lack of access to water in the South-Western rural areas of Hebron Governorate	ACF-E	726,500	854,915	854,915	100%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/WS01B:</b> Emergency response to alleviate the lack of access to water in the South-Western rural areas of Hebron Governorate	UNICEF	60,000	60,000	509,510	849%	(449,510)	-
<b>oPt-07/WS02:</b> Community-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management in Gaza	OXFAM UK	1,321,133	1,321,133	-	0%	1,321,133	-
<b>oPt-07/WS03:</b> Community-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management	OXFAM UK	1,000,000	666,430	-	0%	666,430	-
<b>oPt-07/WS04:</b> Household-level water and sanitation infrastructure and resource management	OXFAM UK	833,910	653,660	-	0%	653,660	-
<b>oPt-07/WS05:</b> Drought-related Southern West Bank water supply	OXFAM UK	2,455,220	2,455,220	531,335	22%	1,923,885	-
<b>oPt-07/WS06:</b> Improve water supply to selected communities in West Bank	PHG	927,187	927,187	-	0%	927,187	-
<b>oPt-07/WS07:</b> Emergency drinking water distribution and sanitation facilities improvement in public schools & primary health care centers (PHC) in Gaza	UNICEF	774,100	774,100	276,410	36%	497,690	-
<b>oPt-07/WS08:</b> Emergency water & sanitation programme in Gaza	UNICEF	700,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>oPt-07/WS09:</b> Emergency water wells upgrading programme for the West Bank	UNICEF	550,000	550,000	72,946	13%	477,054	-
<b>oPt-07/WS10:</b> Emergency Urban Water & Sanitation Program (Gaza Strip)	UNICEF	700,000	700,000	608,305	87%	91,695	-
<b>oPt-07/WS11:</b> Emergency water network rehabilitation programme for the West Bank	UNICEF	650,000	650,000	-	0%	650,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS12A:</b> Emergency drinking water distribution for poor households and schools / health centres in un-served rural clusters during the summer season (West Bank)	UNICEF	401,000	401,000	300,000	75%	101,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS12B:</b> Emergency drinking water distribution for poor households and schools / health centres in un-served rural clusters during the summer season (West Bank)	PHG	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS13A:</b> Emergency rural water and sanitation programme in Gaza	UNICEF	420,000	420,000	300,000	71%	120,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS13B:</b> Emergency rural water and sanitation programme in Gaza	PHG	420,000	420,000	-	0%	420,000	-

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<b>WATER AND SANITATION (Continued)</b>							
<b>oPt-07/WS14A:</b> Construction and installation of sewage collection systems and treatment plants	PHG	460,000	460,000	-	0%	460,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS14B:</b> Construction and installation of sewage collection systems and treatment plants	UNICEF	90,000	90,000	-	0%	90,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS15:</b> Restoration of safe access to water supply and sanitation services in the Gaza Strip	UNDP	5,540,300	2,771,712	-	0%	2,771,712	-
<b>oPt-07/WS16:</b> Safe Access to Water Supply Services	UNDP	5,000,000	4,642,542	-	0%	4,642,542	-
<b>oPt-07/WS17A:</b> Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South Bethlehem	UN-HABITAT	2,856,000	2,856,000	-	0%	2,856,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS17B:</b> Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in South Bethlehem	ACPP	710,045	662,213	-	0%	662,213	-
<b>oPt-07/WS18:</b> Expansion of Middle Area Seawater Desalination Plant – Gaza Strip	UN-HABITAT	1,468,076	1,468,076	-	0%	1,468,076	-
<b>oPt-07/WS19:</b> Installation of a sewage system in Tubas	UN-HABITAT	5,216,000	5,216,000	-	0%	5,216,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS20:</b> Emergency Water and Sanitation Programme	UNRWA	1,110,000	1,110,000	-	0%	1,110,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS21:</b> Improving Waste Water Management and Livelihood for Poor Rural Families in Hebron and Jenin Governorates	ARIJ	-	1,359,600	-	0%	1,359,600	-
<b>oPt-07/WS22:</b> Emergency water supply for Palestinian communities in Nablus	ACPP	-	708,820	675,676	95%	33,144	-
<b>oPt-07/WS23:</b> Providing Water Storage & Facilities to Jordan Valley Bedouins	MA'AN	-	421,032	-	0%	421,032	-
<b>oPt-07/WS24:</b> Wells rehabilitation in Qalqilya and Salfet Governorates	PU	-	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
<b>oPt-07/WS25:</b> Drinking water networks' rehabilitation in Qalqilya district	PU	-	495,000	159,508	32%	335,492	-
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>		<b>34,989,471</b>	<b>34,014,640</b>	<b>4,288,605</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>29,726,035</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>454,691,782</b>	<b>425,661,597</b>	<b>253,933,276</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>171,728,321</b>	<b>3,536,367</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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

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

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

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Appealing Organisation	Project Code	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$				

### Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA

UNFPA	oPt-07/H09B	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	147,132	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA</b>			<b>147,132</b>	<b>-</b>

### Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP

WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid (Multilateral Funds)	11,235	-
<b>Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP</b>			<b>11,235</b>	<b>-</b>

### Australia

UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	3,639,568	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F07	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	1,602,412	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H11	Emergency Health Points (West Bank)	2,361,760	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H29	Psychosocial Support, Gaza	1,140,160	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	567,846	-
<b>Subtotal for Australia</b>			<b>9,311,746</b>	<b>-</b>

### Austria

UNICEF	oPt-07/H23	Supporting Caregivers in Strengthening Childrens Resiliency	45,809	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS04	Co-ordination and Capacity Development (Gaza)	275,835	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/113	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	345,000	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/117	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	237,096	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H10	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza)	3,596	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H30	Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations (Gaza)	138,473	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	266,666	-
<b>Subtotal for Austria</b>			<b>1,312,475</b>	<b>-</b>

### Azerbaijan

OCHA	oPt-07/CSS02	To support coordination and support services in oPt	50,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Azerbaijan</b>			<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

**Belgium**

UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I13	Job creation programme in West Bank	1,025,986	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I14	Job creation programme in Gaza	1,025,986	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H29	Psycho-social Support (Gaza/registered refugee population)	343,259	-
<b>Subtotal for Belgium</b>			<b>2,395,231</b>	<b>-</b>

**Canada**

OCHA	oPt-07/CSS02	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy (Z-20811)	702,432	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/H07	Psychosocial and reproductive health support to poor women in Gaza (Z-20811)	344,828	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/E01	Creating 16 adolescent-friendly learning spaces and supporting adolescents living in emergency and transition phases (Z-20811)	943,400	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/H23	35 safe play areas and opportunities for sports for children and adolescents in emergency (Z-20811)	943,400	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS04	Co-ordination and Capacity Development (West Bank)	78,985	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I13	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	1,456,139	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I14	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	2,999,822	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I16	Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	971,250	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F07	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	467,763	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H30	Emergency Support to Community Based Organisations (Gaza)	2,646,731	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	1,724,138	-
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>			<b>13,278,888</b>	<b>-</b>

**Carry-over (donors not specified)**

UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific project/sector (Savings from previous appeals - USA, Japan and France)	587,861	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	24,131,468	-
<b>Subtotal for Carry-over (donors not specified)</b>			<b>24,719,329</b>	<b>-</b>

**Central Emergency Response Fund**

UNICEF	oPt-07/H26A	Rapid Response grant to project	201,588	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/WS01B	CERF under-funded grant to project	509,510	-
UNIFEM	oPt-07/H26B	CERF under-funded grant to project	150,000	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	CERF Under funded grant to project	1,000,000	-
WHO	oPt-07/H13	CERF underf-funded grant to project	2,000,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Central Emergency Response Fund</b>			<b>3,861,098</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

### Council of A Coruna, Spain

UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I15	Emergency Job creation: Indirect hire (West Bank)	14,184	-
<b>Subtotal for Council of A Coruna, Spain</b>			<b>14,184</b>	<b>-</b>

### Denmark

UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I14	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	574,441	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/S/NF01	Temporary shelter and shelter repair	333,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Denmark</b>			<b>907,441</b>	<b>-</b>

### Egyptian Red Crescent

UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Food commodities	960,218	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H10	Emergency health programme - Medicine	297,074	-
<b>Subtotal for Egyptian Red Crescent</b>			<b>1,257,292</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

**European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office**

ACF-E	oPt-07/A01	Emergency assistance to support the livelihoods of Bedouin communities in rural areas in the South of the West Bank (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01035)	681,199	-
ACF-E	oPt-07/WS01A	Emergency response to alleviate the impact of the recurrent summer water shortage in Southern Hebron Governorate by increasing access to water and reducing the cost of water for the vulnerable population (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01008)	405,405	-
ACPP	oPt-07/A08	Emergency action to improve the access to a diversified diet of the rural population of the West Bank (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01026)	675,676	-
ACPP	oPt-07/A08	Emergency action to improve the access to a diversified diet of the rural population of the West Bank (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01026)	681,199	-
ACPP	oPt-07/WS22	Emergency water supply for rural Palestinian communities in the West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01009)	675,676	-
Mercy Corps	oPt-07/ER/105	Emergency job creation for vulnerable families in Gaza - Phase II [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01002]	1,351,351	-
OCHA	oPt-07/CSS02	Humanitarian coordination in the occupied Palestinian territories (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01016)	1,689,189	-
OXFAM UK	oPt-07/WS05	Water supply, hygiene and sanitation improvement in the West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01023)	531,335	-
PU	oPt-07/ER/119	Emergency Job Creation in Qalqilya and Salfeet districts through community work (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01004)	945,946	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/H26A	Psychosocial Teams - supporting children and Families in the Front Line (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01013)	1,081,080	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/WS10	Emergency Water and Environmental Sanitation Response to Beit Lahia Residents (Gaza Strip) (SM070123) [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2006/01037]	608,305	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/113	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)[ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01014-80% received]	9,615,244	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza) [ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01031-80% received]	13,987,504	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	12,765,957	-
WHO	oPt-07/H12	Strengthening Emergency coordination in the Health sector (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01019)	243,243	-
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			<b>45,938,309</b>	<b>-</b>

**Finland**

UNICEF	oPt-07/E02	Support to UNICEF humanitarian relief operations in the occupied Palestinian territory; allocations to Education (SM069906)	130,107	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Basic health care, water and nutrition in oPt	689,565	-
<b>Subtotal for Finland</b>			<b>819,672</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$				
<b>France</b>				
PU	oPt-07/WS25	Fourniture d'un nouveau camion-citerne et en l'instauration de mesures d'appui la purification de l'eau. 8500 bénéficiaires envisagés recevront 30 L d'eau par jour et par personne et une formation sur la qualité et la gestion de l'eau	159,508	-
SECADEV	oPt-07/H35	Assurer le fonctionnement d'une clinique mobile pendant huit mois, de mai à décembre 2007. - Mener une campagne de prévention, d'une part à travers les informations données aux patients, d'autre part grâce au dépistage d'infections parasitaires	97,837	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H10	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza)	929,078	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H11	Emergency Health Points (West Bank)	489,362	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	1,324,503	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	1,367,989	-
<b>Subtotal for France</b>			<b>4,368,277</b>	-
<b>Germany</b>				
TT	oPt-07/H36	Provision of medication, medical and laboratory supplies to hospitals (VN05-321.50 PSE 02/07)	153,620	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Emergency food assistance [Gaza] (VN05-321.50 PSE 04/07)	929,078	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Provision of food (flour) for vulnerable refugee families (VN05-321.50 PSE 06/07)	1,418,440	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F07	Emergency food assistance [West Bank] (VN05-321.50 PSE 04/07)	489,362	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>			<b>2,990,500</b>	-
<b>Greece</b>				
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project	410,397	-
<b>Subtotal for Greece</b>			<b>410,397</b>	-
<b>Ireland</b>				
OCHA	oPt-07/CSS02	Monitoring and coordination programme	135,135	-
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>			<b>135,135</b>	-
<b>Italy</b>				
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	236,967	-
WHO	oPt-07/WHO	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	336,012	-
<b>Subtotal for Italy</b>			<b>572,979</b>	-

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Values in US\$

**Japan**

FAO	oPt-07/FAO	to be allocated to specific projects	-	1,544,715
FAO	oPt-07/FAO	to be allocated to specific project	845,165	-
UNDP	oPt-07/ER/104	Employment Generation through Rehabilitation of Destroyed Agricultural Facilities and Infrastructures in the Gaza Strip.	3,600,000	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/H06	Improving accessibility to reproductive health services in areas with restricted mobility.	155,000	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/H07	Psychosocial and reproductive health support to poor women in Gaza	500,000	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/H08A	Strengthening mother and child care at PHC and hospitals levels.	1,121,000	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/H09B	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	24,000	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Emergency food assistance (Gaza)	4,237,288	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H10	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza)	1,800,000	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	1,869,919	-
<b>Subtotal for Japan</b>			<b>14,152,372</b>	<b>1,544,715</b>

**Korea, Republic of**

UNICEF	oPt-07/H05	Support to 2007 oPt CAP for children's health and nutrition (SM070199)	50,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Korea, Republic of</b>			<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>

**Netherlands**

OCHA	oPt-07/CSS02	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy (15846(DMV0096680))	741,000	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/E02	Humanitarian aid activities in oPt; allocation to education (SM070076)	503,946	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (SM070076)	1,348,054	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (Gaza)	4,255,319	-
<b>Subtotal for Netherlands</b>			<b>6,848,319</b>	<b>-</b>

**New Zealand**

UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific project/sector (WB)	259,399	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific project/sector (Gaza)	492,481	-
<b>Subtotal for New Zealand</b>			<b>751,880</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

**Norway**

FAO	oPt-07/A12	Emergency support to olive farmers in WB to increase their income through olive oil quality improvement	911,896	-
FAO	oPt-07/CSS01	FAO Programme Coordination	260,535	-
FAO	oPt-07/FAO	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (PSE1073142)	-	1,151,316
OCHA	oPt-07/CSS02	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	-	840,336
UNFPA	oPt-07/H09B	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity Security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics (PSE 1073147)	493,421	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/UNFPA	To be allocated to specific project (PSE1073148)	328,947	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/E02	Support to UNICEF projects under the 2007 CAP for oPt (PSE 1073145)- Education (SM069906)	454,134	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific sector/project(PSE 1073145)	368,216	-
UNIFEM	oPt-07/E03	Supporting Palestinian Rural Womens Access to Academic Counseling (PSE1073141)	125,000	-
UNIFEM	oPt-07/F05	Women Food Production Units (PSE1073141)	105,263	-
UNIFEM	oPt-07/H26B	14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 7 pilot socio-legal defence centres (PSE 1073149)	164,474	-
UNIFEM	oPt-07/H26B	14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 7 pilot socio-legal defence centres (PSE1073141)	263,158	-
UNIFEM	oPt-07/P/HR/RL01	Protection of Palestinian female prisoners and detainees in Israeli prisons (PSE1073141)	164,474	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/113	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank) [PSE1073140]	285,124	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/114	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza) (PSE1073140)	541,322	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (PSE1073139)	5,042,017	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	171,207	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	493,421	-
WHO	oPt-07/WHO	To be allocated to specific project (PSE 1073146)	837,450	-
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>			<b>11,010,059</b>	<b>1,991,652</b>

**OPEC Fund for International Development**

CHFI	oPt-07/ER/103	Women's Economic Empowerment Program (WEEP)	100,000	-
<b>Subtotal for OPEC Fund for International Development</b>			<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>

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**Private (individuals & organisations)**

UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS04	Co-ordination and Capacity Development (HQ)	14,575	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/116	Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	11,288	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/117	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	21,431	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Food commodities-rice [Gaza] (Private - Assonbolah Company, Egypt)	26,187	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	10,089	-
<b>Subtotal for Private (individuals &amp; organisations)</b>			<b>83,570</b>	<b>-</b>

**Save the Children - United Kingdom**

SC - UK	oPt-07/H21	A protective sphere for Palestinian children- reducing violence, increasing protection within childrens schools and communities	82,757	-
SC - UK	oPt-07/H22	Psychosocial support through safe play for children in areas heavily impacted by restrictions of movement in the West Bank	99,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Save the Children - United Kingdom</b>			<b>181,757</b>	<b>-</b>

**Spain**

OCHA	oPt-07/CSS03	A Humanitarian Response Fund/Office of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator	4,000,000	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/E01	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector (SM060420)	835,252	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/114	Emergency Job Creation, Direct Hire - Gaza	4,964,539	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/117	Emergency Cash Assistance - Gaza	709,220	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	438,698	-
WHO	oPt-07/WHO	To be allocated to specific project	1,181,348	-
<b>Subtotal for Spain</b>			<b>12,129,057</b>	<b>-</b>

**Sweden**

Diakonia, Sweden	oPt-07/MS01	Health, food and education	125,868	-
OCHA	oPt-07/CSS02	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	734,748	-
OCHA	oPt-07/CSS03	A Humanitarian Response Fund/Office of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator	1,428,571	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/E02	Support to UNICEF components of the consolidated appeals 2007; allocation to Education (SM069906)	1,318,510	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Support to UNICEF components of the consolidated appeals 2007	1,538,690	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/114	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	5,249,197	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/117	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	110,663	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	939,029	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F07	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	3,317,736	-
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>			<b>14,763,012</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

**Switzerland**

OCHA	oPt-07/CSS02	Advocacy programme of oPt in 2007 (7F-03083.06)	413,223	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific project/sector (7F-06962.28)	1,639,330	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	2nd contribution WFP Protracted Relief Operation to Non-Refugee Palestinians	409,836	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	409,836	-
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>			<b>2,872,225</b>	<b>-</b>

**Turkey**

UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	to be allocated to specific sector/project	250,000	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	250,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Turkey</b>			<b>500,000</b>	<b>-</b>

**UNICEF National Committee/France**

UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Humanitarian Response for Health and Psychosocial Support for Children and Youth in Gaza (SM070206)	297,297	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/France</b>			<b>297,297</b>	<b>-</b>

**UNICEF National Committee/Germany**

UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Emergency activities in OPT (SM070224)	273,468	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Germany</b>			<b>273,468</b>	<b>-</b>

**UNICEF National Committee/Italy**

UNICEF	oPt-07/H26A	Psycho-social recovery project (SM060281)	282,418	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Italy</b>			<b>282,418</b>	<b>-</b>

**UNICEF National Committee/Japan**

UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Emergency activities in Palestine (SM069906)	40,747	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Japan</b>			<b>40,747</b>	<b>-</b>

**UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom**

UNICEF	oPt-07/E02	Gaza emergency; allocation to Education (SM069906)	29,297	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Gaza emergency (SM069906)	29,297	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom</b>			<b>58,594</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$				

### UNICEF National Committee/USA (US Fund for UNICEF)

UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	to be allocated to specific sector/project	77,302	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/USA (US Fund for UNICEF)</b>			<b>77,302</b>	<b>-</b>

### United Arab Emirates

UNRWA	oPt-07/F07	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	249,982	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	100,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United Arab Emirates</b>			<b>349,982</b>	<b>-</b>

### United Kingdom

WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	17,988	-
<b>Subtotal for United Kingdom</b>			<b>17,988</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

**United Nations Children's Fund**

ACF-E	oPt-07/WS01A	CERF under-funded grant to project	449,510	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/E01	Creating 16 adolescent-friendly learning spaces and supporting adolescents living in emergency and transition phases	567,052	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/E02	Rebuilding confidence in education: Maintaining quality during emergencies	2,435,992	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/H04	Sustain the access to the health care for children and women in oPt	975,619	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/H08B	Strengthening mother and child care at PHC and hospitals levels.	173,430	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/H09A	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	530,789	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/H23	35 safe play areas and opportunities for sports for children and adolescents in emergency	520,173	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/H24	Establishing a mechanism to address child abuse	300,000	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/H25	Awareness Raising Campaign on the dangers of mines and UXOs	111,815	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/H26A	14 psychosocial teams for family outreach & 7 pilot socio-legal defence centres	758,144	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115044	(2,435,992)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115046	(975,619)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115057	(758,144)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115042	(567,052)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115051	(530,789)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115125	(520,173)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115061	(300,000)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115063	(300,000)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115054	(300,000)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115059	(276,410)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115049	(173,430)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115129	(111,815)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/UNICEF	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115132	(72,946)	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/WS07	Emergency drinking water distribution and sanitation facilities improvement in public schools & primary health care centers (PHC) in Gaza	276,410	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/WS09	Emergency water wells upgrading programme for the West Bank	72,946	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/WS12A	Emergency drinking water distribution for poor households and schools / health centres in un-served rural clusters during the summer season (West Bank)	300,000	-
UNICEF	oPt-07/WS13A	Emergency rural water and sanitation programme in Gaza	300,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United Nations Children's Fund</b>			<b>449,510</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

<b>United Nations Population Fund</b>				
UNFPA	oPt-07/ER/I12A	Rural Womens Community Empowerment	151,700	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/H09B	Ensuring Reproductive Health Commodity security and Strengthening Drugs Management Information System and logistics.	15,447	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/H27	Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Students	88,800	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/H28	Psychosocial support to Palestinian Women	73,000	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/UNFPA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115065	(151,700)	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/UNFPA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115067	(88,800)	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/UNFPA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115069	(73,000)	-
UNFPA	oPt-07/UNFPA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115185	(15,447)	-
<b>Subtotal for United Nations Population Fund</b>			-	-

<b>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</b>				
UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS04	Co-ordination and Capacity Development [Legal Officer] (HQ)	168,416	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS04	Co-ordination and Capacity Development (HQ-Legal Officer)	168,416	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I13	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	574,527	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I16	Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	141,587	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/I17	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	199,008	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	4,534,780	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F07	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	104,821	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F07	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	1,672,434	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H11	Emergency Health Points (West Bank)	284,032	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112680	(4,534,780)	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112682	(1,672,434)	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112678	(574,527)	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112697	(284,032)	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112695	(199,008)	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 117367	(168,416)	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112684	(168,416)	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 117365	(141,587)	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Balancing entry for fund allocation 112693	(104,821)	-
<b>Subtotal for United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East</b>			-	-

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Values in US\$

**United States of America**

UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS04	Co-ordination and Capacity Development (HQ)	22,200	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS04	Co-ordination and Capacity Development - WB	376,378	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS04	Co-ordination and Capacity Development-Gaza	891,110	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS05	Operations Support Officer Programme (Gaza)	1,395,205	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/CSS06	Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	2,152,367	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/113	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	9,018,849	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/114	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (Gaza)	11,388,603	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/116	Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	2,824,950	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/117	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	433,788	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	8,324,555	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F06	Emergency Food Assistance (Gaza)	10,000,000	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/F07	Emergency Food Assistance (West Bank)	651,573	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/H10	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza)	302,198	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/UNRWA	Available for allocation for WB	2,218,224	-
WFP	oPt-07/F08	Food aid	25,995,600	-
<b>Subtotal for United States of America</b>			<b>75,995,600</b>	<b>-</b>

**UNRWA Friends Association Inc. USA**

UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/113	Emergency Job Creation: Direct Hire (West Bank)	1,300	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/116	Emergency Cash Assistance (West Bank)	2,607	-
UNRWA	oPt-07/ER/117	Emergency Cash Assistance (Gaza)	7,418	-
<b>Subtotal for UNRWA Friends Association Inc. USA</b>			<b>11,325</b>	<b>-</b>

**Various (details not yet provided)**

SC - Sweden	oPt-07/H20	Establishing a Child Helpline	30,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Various (details not yet provided)</b>			<b>30,000</b>	<b>-</b>

**Various Donors**

UNRWA	oPt-07/H10	Emergency Health Programme (Gaza) [medicine]	105,474	-
<b>Subtotal for Various Donors</b>			<b>105,474</b>	<b>-</b>

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Values in US\$

<b>World Health Organization</b>				
WHO	oPt-07/H17	Management of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) in emergency	111,028	-
WHO	oPt-07/WHO	Balancing entry for fund allocation 115072	(111,028)	-
<b>Subtotal for World Health Organization</b>			-	-

<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>253,933,276</b>	<b>3,536,367</b>
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NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table V: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)

as of 15 November 2007

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor Values in US\$	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
United States	75,995,600	29.9 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	45,938,309	18.1 %	-
Carry-over (donors not specified)	24,719,329	9.7 %	-
Sweden	14,763,012	5.8 %	-
Japan	14,152,372	5.6 %	1,544,715
Canada	13,278,888	5.2 %	-
Spain	12,129,057	4.8 %	-
Norway	11,010,059	4.3 %	1,991,652
Australia	9,311,746	3.7 %	-
Netherlands	6,848,319	2.7 %	-
France	4,368,277	1.7 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	3,861,098	1.5 %	-
Germany	2,990,500	1.2 %	-
Switzerland	2,872,225	1.1 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	2,783,428	1.1 %	-
Belgium	2,395,231	0.9 %	-
Austria	1,312,475	0.5 %	-
Denmark	907,441	0.4 %	-
Finland	819,672	0.3 %	-
New Zealand	751,880	0.3 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	607,877	0.2 %	-
Italy	572,979	0.2 %	-
Turkey	500,000	0.2 %	-
Greece	410,397	0.2 %	-
United Arab Emirates	349,982	0.1 %	-
Others	283,123	0.1 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>253,933,276</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>3,536,367</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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

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

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

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## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal  
as of 15 November 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

### Belgium

OXFAM	Assistance to Beit Hanoun hospital (Al Quds Medical Center) (NH/2007/33)	125,482	-
OXFAM	Job creation (NH/2007/33)	399,537	-
OXFAM	Mobile clinic (NH/2007/33)	263,796	-
Solidarité Socialiste	Rhabilitation agricole au nord-ouest de la Cisjordanie (NH/2007/33)	716,792	-
UNRWA	Regular food aid programme	1,502,732	-
<b>Subtotal for Belgium</b>		<b>3,008,339</b>	<b>-</b>

### Denmark

TIPH	Deployment of observatories to the TIPH mission in Hebron 1/8/07 - 31/1/08 (46.H.6-102.j)	724,585	-
UNRWA	Danish contribution to UNRWAs General Fund for 2007 (6.U.525.a.1)	902,071	-
<b>Subtotal for Denmark</b>		<b>1,626,656</b>	<b>-</b>

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## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal  
as of 15 November 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>			
CARE	Emergency Water Supply and Sanitation Assistance in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01015)	2,493,188	-
CARE Austria	Emergency assistance to sustain health care services in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (West Bank and Gaza Strip) [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01029]	2,043,597	-
CARE Austria	Emergency food security assistance in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02009)	1,907,357	-
COOPI	Community-Based Activities - job creation project in West Bank and North of Gaza Strip (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01007)	2,702,703	-
CRIC	Socio-educational support to children and their caregivers in the Gaza Strip (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01017)	878,378	-
Danish RC	School Based Psychosocial Support to children and their families and caregivers in the Palestinian Autonomous & Occupied Territories (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01021)	885,559	-
FRC	School Based Psychosocial Support to Children and their families and caregivers in the Palestinian Autonomous & Occupied Territories (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01020)	476,839	-
GCIDS	Water Emergency Project in Salfet & Nablus districts, West Bank (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01010)	567,568	-
GVC	Improving living conditions in the Hebron District by increasing water availability (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01031)	1,362,398	-
HI/France	Improving access to qualitative rehabilitation services for persons with disability in the Occupied Palestinian Territories during a health system crisis: Hebron and Gaza strip (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01022)	749,319	-
ICRC	ICRC protection and assistance activities (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01012)	6,081,081	-
JOIN	Mobile Outreach Eye Clinic (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01018)	299,728	-
MDM	Primary health care program in the Gaza Strip and in Jerusalem Governorate (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01006)	878,378	-
Medico Intl.	Meeting the health needs of communities in the Ramallah district by sustaining and improving the health care services (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01027)	817,439	-
MERLIN	Improving the quality of, and access to Primary Health Care services (Qalqilya and Salfit) [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01024]	1,089,918	-
OXFAM UK	Increasing food and livelihood security in the oPt (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02005)	749,319	-
SC - Netherlands	Emergency Employment Generation for Poor Households (2) in the West Bank and Gaza [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01003]	1,216,216	-
SC - Netherlands	Emergency relief psychosocial support activities (2) for Palestinian children and youth - safe play areas (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01025)	871,935	-
SC - Netherlands	Improved water supply for marginalized households in Gaza (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01026)	544,959	-
TdH - IT	Enhancing access of disabled persons, in particular children, to rehabilitation and care services in Yatta, Sa'ir, Dura area (Hebron District - Southern West Bank), on the light of the increasing closures and constraints of movement (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01028)	899,183	-
TdH (Switzerland)	Providing psychological support and protection to Palestinian children and their families suffering from the consequences of the ongoing conflict in the most affected areas of the West Bank Districts of Jenin and Hebron (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01033)	490,463	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Food aid and livelihood recovery support for vulnerable people in humanitarian crises (ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02000-uncommitted balance of orig pledge of Euro 12.15 mn)	-	13,953,488
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable populations of the crisis in the West Bank and Gaza, and for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2007/01000-uncommitted balance of orig pledge of Euro 43 mn]	-	15,577,585
<b>Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office</b>		<b>28,005,525</b>	<b>29,531,073</b>

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**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal  
as of 15 November 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Finland</b>			
ICRC	Protection and crisis health care in OPT	666,667	-
<b>Subtotal for Finland</b>		<b>666,667</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>France</b>			
CARE	Aide et un soutien immédiat aux centres de soins par un approvisionnement en médicaments. Plus spécifiquement, ce projet vise livrer 16 types de médicaments, soit une quantité totale de 263 756 unités à douze hôpitaux généraux palestiniens, ainsi qu'à 480 centres de soins de santé primaires dans l'ensemble des Territoires Palestiniens	225,687	-
MDM	Améliorer la prise en charge des urgences traumatiques et médicales de la population palestinienne (période de 3 mois). - une dotation de l'hôpital Shifa et de l'hôpital Européen en matériel de chirurgie orthopédique (matériel de base d'ostéosynthèse, boîtes d'orthopédie, prothèses de genoux, rpe de Moore et pinces d'arthroscopie et neuro-stimulateurs). L'envoi d'un chirurgien orthopédique au mois de septembre, durant trois semaines, afin de vérifier l'état des stocks ainsi que la maintenance du matériel délivré ; d'effectuer des formations complémentaires, en fonction des besoins, auprès des équipes chirurgicales ainsi qu'avec l'ingénieur de l'hôpital Shiffa en charge de la maintenance du matériel chirurgical ; évaluer la continuité possible, à moyen-terme, d'un programme d'appui chirurgical axé sur des formations complémentaires	108,108	-
<b>Subtotal for France</b>		<b>333,795</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Germany</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	Supply of Medicaments for hospitals (VN05-321.50 PSE 03/07)	53,333	-
Bilateral (government to government)	Winter clothes for 500 vulnerable children (VN 05 - 321.50 PSE 07/07)	28,818	-
ICRC	Protection and assistance measures (VN05-321.50 PSE 01/07)	657,895	-
UNRWA	Construction of parts of the Khan Younis Training Center and provision of equipment (VN05-385.07 02/07)[project not included in the emergency appeal]	2,016,393	-
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>		<b>2,756,439</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Hungary</b>			
HMCS	Objective of aid is to improve effective curing. Tool of aid: procuring medicines (NEFE/580)	148,344	-
<b>Subtotal for Hungary</b>		<b>148,344</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Ireland</b>			
UNRWA	Towards regular budget of UNRWA	5,000,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>		<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Islamic Development Bank</b>			
Egyptian RC	Distribution of relief items to stranded Palestinians at the Rafah border crossing following its closure by Israel	100,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Islamic Development Bank</b>		<b>100,000</b>	<b>-</b>

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## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal  
as of 15 November 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Italy</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	Humanitarian emergency aid	3,494,624	-
<b>Subtotal for Italy</b>		<b>3,494,624</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Japan</b>			
UNRWA	Toward the food aid programme in Gaza, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and the West Bank under UNRWA's regular budget.	4,237,288	-
<b>Subtotal for Japan</b>		<b>4,237,288</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>			
CARE	Medical support of hospitals in Gaza Stripe (VN 05 - 321.50 PSE 05/06)	202,966	-
CARITAS	Assistance to local civil society, creation of jobs	168,874	-
<b>Subtotal for Luxembourg</b>		<b>371,840</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Norway</b>			
NORWAC	PSE 1073406/Assistance to the health sector	3,389,831	-
NORWAC	PSE 1073407/Assistance to the health sector	1,016,949	-
Norway RC	PSE 1073268/Support to Norwegian Red Cross activities in oPt	4,958,678	-
Norway RC	PSE 1073401/Support ICRC to Gaza	61,262	-
NPA	PSE 1073135/Emergency support to agricultural communities - Food crop production	430,481	-
NRC	PSE 1073157/Secondments Middle East	822,368	-
OCHA	Advocacy and information [non-CAP project] (PSE 1073143)	1,671,263	-
Palestinakomiteen i Norge	PSE 1073133/Health personnel development - Project on mid-wife assistance	380,148	-
Right to Play	PSE 1073137/Other social infrastructure and services - SportWorks for children	510,050	-
SSHFF	PSE 1073132/Empowering rehabilitation-Health personnel development	163,347	-
<b>Subtotal for Norway</b>		<b>13,404,377</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Russian Federation</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	46 tons of humanitarian foods for the vulnerable populations of the Palestinian national autonomy to Amman, Jordan, on 29 August	-	-
<b>Subtotal for Russian Federation</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sweden</b>			
IR	Humanitarian support to people affected by the conflict (Food)	573,110	-
SRSA	Logistic support through Unicef	107,835	-
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>		<b>680,945</b>	<b>-</b>

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**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

**Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2007**

List of Commitments/Contributions and Pledges to Projects not Listed in the Appeal  
as of 15 November 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

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Appealing Organisation	Description	Funding	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
<b>Turkey</b>			
Bilateral (government to government)	In kind humanitarian aid for Palestinian refugees (Ref No.: 518.30/2007/BMCO DT/8165)	-	-
<b>Subtotal for Turkey</b>		-	-
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>			
ICRC	Purchase and distribute 6,000 food parcels to the needy population in Gaza, Palestine (Ref: 347/2007)	233,400	-
IFRC	To support the Palestinian Red Crescent Society	100,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United Arab Emirates</b>		<b>333,400</b>	-
<b>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</b>			
PRCS	To purchase medical supplies and medical equipments and 2 ambulances, with the coordination of Friends of the UAES in Jerusalem (Ref: 170/2007)	3,000	-
<b>Subtotal for United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</b>		<b>3,000</b>	-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>64,171,239</b>	<b>29,531,073</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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

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

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

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## OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

**Table VII: occupied Palestinian territory 2007**  
Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other\*)  
as of 15 November 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Donor	Funding	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$			
United States	75,995,600	23.9 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	73,943,834	23.2 %	29,531,073
Carry-over (donors not specified)	24,719,329	7.8 %	-
Norway	24,414,436	7.7 %	1,991,652
Japan	18,389,660	5.8 %	1,544,715
Sweden	15,443,957	4.9 %	-
Canada	13,278,888	4.2 %	-
Spain	12,129,057	3.8 %	-
Australia	9,311,746	2.9 %	-
Netherlands	6,848,319	2.2 %	-
Germany	5,746,939	1.8 %	-
Belgium	5,403,570	1.7 %	-
Ireland	5,135,135	1.6 %	-
France	4,702,072	1.5 %	-
Italy	4,067,603	1.3 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	3,861,098	1.2 %	-
Switzerland	2,872,225	0.9 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	2,783,428	0.9 %	-
Denmark	2,534,097	0.8 %	-
Finland	1,486,339	0.5 %	-
Austria	1,312,475	0.4 %	-
New Zealand	751,880	0.2 %	-
United Arab Emirates	686,382	0.2 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	607,877	0.2 %	-
Turkey	500,000	0.2 %	-
Others	1,178,569	0.4 %	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>318,104,515</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>33,067,440</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

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

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

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

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

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## ANNEX II

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAA	Arab Agronomist Association
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACH	Acción contra el Hambre
ACIS	Access, Closure and Information System
ACPP	Asamblea de Cooperacion Por la Paz
ACS	Associazione di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
ACTED	Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement
AGAS	Agricultural Guiding and Awareness Society
AHLC	Ad Hoc Liaison Committee
Al Haq	Local NGO defending Human Rights in oPt
Al Mezan	Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights
AMA	Agreement on Movement and Access
AMCJ	Agricultural Marketing Cooperative in Jenin District
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid
APIS	Agricultural Project Information System
ARD	Agricultural Research for Development
ARIJ	Applied Research Institute Jerusalem
ASMT	Area Security Management Team
BADIL	BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights
BZU	Birzeit University
CA or CAP	Consolidated Appeal
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CARANA	CARANA Corporation
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CBR	Community-Based Rehabilitation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli
CISS	Cooperazione Internazionale Sud-Sud
CMWU	Coastal Municipalities Water Utility
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSA	Chief Security Adviser
DCI/PS	Defence for Children International/Palestine Section
DPFA	Development of Palestinian Farmer Association
DSS	Department of Safety and Security
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
ECS	Emergency Communications System
EFA	Education For All
ESDC	Economic and Social Development Center of Palestine
ESSP	Emergency Services Support Programme
EU	European Union
EWASH	Emergency, Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFT	Food-For-Training
FFW	Food-For-Work
FSCO	Field Security Officer



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**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

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FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEO	Gulf Educational Organization
GlobalG.A.P.	Global Good Agricultural Practices
GVC	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile
HANAN Project	Hanan Mother, Child Health and Nutrition Project
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HERF	Humanitarian Emergency Response Fund
HIC	Humanitarian Information Center
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israel Defense Forces
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International NGO
IRD	International Relief and Development
IUED	Institut Universitaire d'Etudes du Développement
JSCO	Joint Security Coordinator Office
KAPCA	Khuza' A Permaculture Center Association
l/c/d	Litres per Capita per Day
LRC	Land Research Center
MA'AN	Ma'an Centre for Development
MAP	Medical Aid for Palestinians
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDM	Médecins Du Monde
MDM	Médicos del Mundo
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NAF	Needs Analysis Framework
NCD	National Council for Development
NIS	New Israeli Shekel
NUG	National Unity Government
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PA	Palestinian Authority
Paltrade	Palestine Trade Center
Panorama Center	Palestinian Center for the Dissemination of Democracy & Community Development
PARC	Palestinian Agriculture Development Association
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PCOA	Palestinian Center of Organic Agriculture
PEDCAR	Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction
PFU	Palestinian Farmers Union

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**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

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PH	Primary Health
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PLC	Palestinian Legislative Council
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Society
PoM	Ministry of Planning
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PU	Première Urgence
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
RAFEED	USAID's Emergency Assistance Programme
RH	Reproductive Health
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAWA	All the Women Together, Today and Tomorrow
SCC	Swedish Cooperative Center
SC	Save the Children
SEAPPI	Swedish Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
SMT	Security Management Team
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TAG	Technical Access Group
TCAS	Technical Centre for Agriculture Service
TCC	Teacher Creativity Centre
TIM	Temporary International Mechanism
UAWC	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
UCODEP	Unity and Cooperation for Development of Peoples
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGEI	United Nations Girls Education Initiative
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator's Office
UNSMS	United Nations Security Management system
UNTCO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VAM	Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping
VHF	Very High Frequency
WASH MP	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Monitoring Programme
WBGS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
WBWD	West Bank Water Department
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WISAL	Arabic title for a coalition of women's NGOs in the Gaza Strip
WVI	World Vision International

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. **The Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

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