



occupied Palestinian territory

2012

Consolidated Appeal





SAMPLE OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.unocha.org/cap>. Full project details, continually updated, can be viewed, downloaded and printed from <http://fts.unocha.org>.

1. Executive Summary

2011 was marked by significant political developments in the region and in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). These included a reconciliation agreement reached between the two main political factions Fatah and Hamas in May, a Palestine application for full membership at the United Nations in September, and a subsequent campaign to join individual United Nations organizations. Unfortunately, an on-going stalemate in direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation stymied political progress.

In April, the Palestinian Authority presented its Palestinian National Development Plan (2011-2013), and later in the year its efforts were recognized by the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund who declared that the Palestinian Authority was now ‘above the threshold for a functioning state.’ Gaza recorded some economic growth in 2011, albeit from a very low base, and a decline in unemployment. However, this growth is considered unsustainable as the blockade remains in place, limiting the productive base (i.e. the manufacturing sector) and restricting access to export markets. The growth has also not translated into an increase in food security: 52% of the population in Gaza remains food-insecure.

The main features of the Israeli occupation remain in place and consequently the humanitarian needs in the oPt have not fundamentally changed. Serious protection and human rights issues, limited access to essential services and entrenched levels of food insecurity continue to characterize the day-to-day lives of many Palestinians. Civilian casualties rose more than 30% in Gaza and the West Bank compared to 2010. Israeli authorities continued to impose a blockade on Gaza, amounting to collective punishment of the population and affecting every aspect of life in the Gaza Strip. Livelihoods remained severely constrained by policies that restricted access to the areas with the most viable agricultural and fishing prospects. Restrictions on the movement of goods and people into Gaza have created chronic problems in health services, education and wash, sanitation and hygiene facilities. In East Jerusalem, fewer people were displaced in 2011, but the city and its Palestinian population became progressively more isolated from the rest of the West Bank. Communities in Area C of the West Bank came under increasing pressure—there was a rise in demolitions, a marked increase in settler violence, no easing on movement restrictions and no progress on the planning and zoning regime. Bedouin and herder communities in particular were affected. The threat to lives and livelihoods became too great for many, coping strategies were overwhelmed and an increasing number of Palestinians were displaced from their homes and their land.

2012 Consolidated Appeal for oPt Key parametres	
Duration	12 months
Key milestones in 2012	Planned Parliamentary elections in May 2012
Estimated planned beneficiaries	1.8 million
Total funding request	Funding request per beneficiary
\$416,701,603	\$232

The 2012 Consolidated Appeal (CAP) articulates the humanitarian community’s two-year strategy to tackle the most urgent humanitarian needs that arise from this protracted crisis. **It requests US\$¹416.7 million to implement 149 relief projects in 2012.** This CAP has a narrower scope than previous years and focuses on two strategic objectives:

¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@un.org), which will display its requirements and funding on the current appeals page.

- Enhancing the protective environment, including access to services.
- Tackling food insecurity, targeting the most vulnerable communities in the Gaza Strip, Area C of the West Bank, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem, where the Palestine Authority has limited or no access.

There have been growing concerns in the oPt about the dependence of vulnerable populations on emergency assistance and the urgency of offering Palestinians more sustainable solutions. The publication of the United Nations Medium-Term Response Plan and Palestinian National Development Plan in 2011 have been important steps to address this and have allowed humanitarian organizations to become more strategic in their provision of relief assistance; to draw a clearer line between emergency programmes, recovery and development interventions; and to remove the latter projects from the CAP. As a result, the current CAP request is more than 25% lower than the previous year (and the lowest since 2006).

Progress in the peace process is desperately needed—the coping strategies of Palestinian communities are being eroded with each year that passes. In this context, organizations, donors and policy-makers must do all that they can to alleviate suffering and support the most vulnerable while demanding respect for the basic human rights of Palestinians under international law. The goal of humanitarian assistance in 2012 is to prevent a further deterioration of the protection situation for Palestinians in the oPt, improve food security and ensure access to basic services pending a final settlement of the conflict.

Humanitarian Dashboard – occupied Palestinian territory

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Outlook: Palestinians in the oPt continue to face regular threats to life, liberty and security as a result of conflict-related and settler-related violence. Acceleration in the implementation of demolition orders especially in Area C, below-average rainfall, and exceptionally high food and inputs prices will further impact the humanitarian situation.

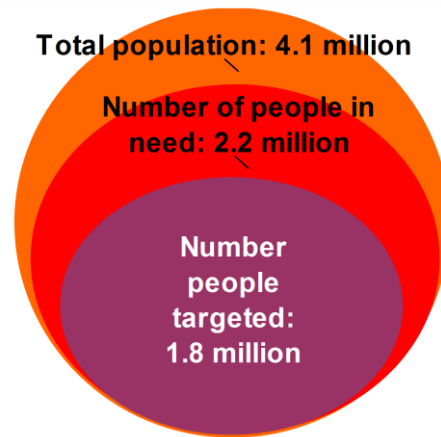
Most-affected groups: In Gaza: farmers with land in access-restricted areas (ARA), fishers, unemployed youth and chronic poor living under the deep poverty line. In the West Bank: herders and Bedouin communities in Area C and farmers with land behind the Barrier.

Most-vulnerable areas: Gaza, East Jerusalem, H2 and Area C (including areas near Israeli settlements and those affected by the Barrier).

Main drivers of the crisis: The main features of the occupation remain in place and consequently the humanitarian needs in the oPt have not changed fundamentally in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone, and East Jerusalem. Serious protection and human rights concerns, limited access to essential services and entrenched levels of food insecurity continue to characterize the day-to-day lives of many Palestinians. (CAP 2012)

PEOPLE IN NEED

- Total population of oPt: **4.1 million**
- Estimated number of people in need of response: **2.2 million** (44% of total Palestinian population in oPt)



KEY FIGURES

- 2.07 million** out of 4.1 million are **refugees**.
- 1.43 million** are **food-insecure** (52% of Gaza households, 22% of West Bank households)
- Displaced population : **774** (January to September 2011)

SOURCES: CAP 2012 PCBS

PRIORITY NEEDS

CAP 2012 Strategic Objectives: **1) improve the protection environment for Palestinian communities most at risk, and 2) tackle food insecurity.** CAP 2012

1. Protection and Access to Services

Communities and population groups faced with severe and immediate protection risks are also often the ones whose access to essential services is most limited.

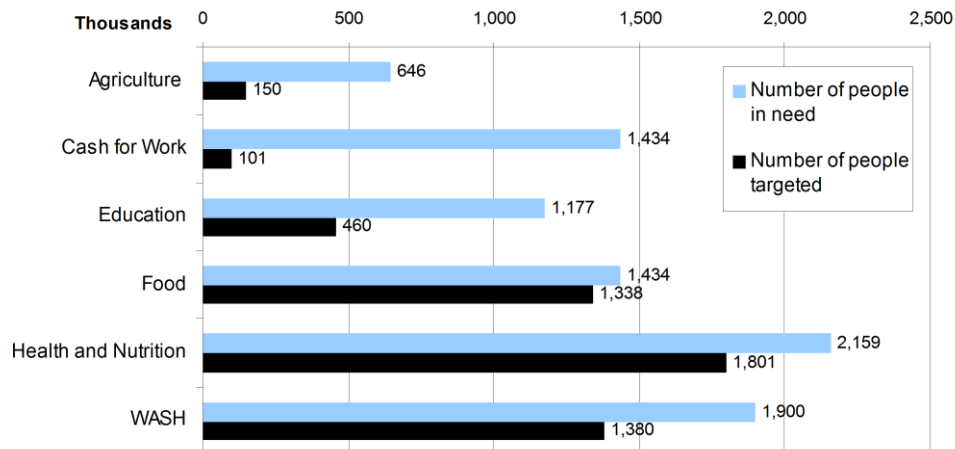
- Protection:** Violence, displacement, dispossession and deprivation are a result of prolonged occupation and ongoing conflict, in violation of rights under International Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law. These include threats to life, liberty and security as a result of violence related to the ongoing occupation, conflict and settler activity. In Gaza, the illegal blockade remains in place and amounts to collective punishment of the population. In addition, at least 70% of the households near the access restricted areas have either been temporarily or permanently displaced since 2000. Additionally, at least 20,000 people are still displaced due to destruction of their housing during Operation Cast Lead. There is a persistent lack of effective remedy and accountability for violations of international law, contributing to a culture of impunity, particularly for actions by settlers in the West Bank and by the IDF throughout oPt. Restrictions on freedom of movement continue to impact all aspects of civilian life, undermining economic growth, affecting employment and livelihoods and limiting access to basic services. Such restrictions also have a detrimental effect on family unity, gender roles and the enjoyment of political, religious, economic and cultural rights.
- Education:** In Gaza, 80% of government and 95% of UNRWA schools operate double shifts to cope with a shortage. An estimated 186 new schools are needed. In West Bank, at least 4,800 students and teachers face significant protection threats while accessing schools and educational facilities. In most of Area C, the Palestinian Authority has been unable to obtain permits to build classrooms or upgrade severely dilapidated buildings. As a result, 10,000 children began the 2011 school year attending classes in tents, caravans or tin shacks with minimal protection from the heat or cold. Nine schools in Area C or other vulnerable areas need urgent rehabilitation, 80 lack adequate WASH facilities, 36 schools need extension work and 28 new schools are needed to meet demand. There are 10 active demolition orders and 18 stop-work or sealing orders for existing education facilities. In East Jerusalem at least 500 classrooms need to be built or rehabilitated.
- Health and Nutrition:** In Gaza, 63% of primary health facilities and 50% of hospitals lack basic infrastructure, 23% of all medical equipment is not functional, 38% of essential drugs and 23% of disposables are out of stock. In the West Bank, 186 communities (302,000 people) have limited access to essential health care and 249 communities (557,000 people) no adequate access to emergency care. Inability to build/rehabilitate health clinics in Area C significantly impedes provision of basic services. This, along restricted staff movement and security concerns of health workers contributes to 200,000 - 250,000 people in the West Bank depending on mobile health services.
- WASH:** Palestinians suffer from problems with both quality and quantity of water. In Gaza, more than 1.1 million people are at risk of consuming bad-quality or contaminated water. In the West Bank, around one million people (in 492 communities) lack adequate water for drinking and personal hygiene (receiving less than 60 litres per capita per day).

2. Food Security, Livelihoods and Agriculture

There is a clear interconnectedness among levels of livelihoods and poverty, access to and nature of employment, and food insecurity in the oPt.

- Agriculture:** Agricultural livelihoods across the oPt are under enormous pressure from shrinking access to productive assets, services and markets, water shortage, and risk of animal and plant disease outbreaks. In Gaza, 35% of arable land and 85% of the maritime space is totally or partially inaccessible to herders and fishermen. In the West Bank, livelihoods are profoundly affected by increased demolition of agricultural assets and water storage structures, and by rising settler violence.
- Cash-for-Work:** In Gaza, gradual but devastating de-development is being caused by the blockade, now in its 5th year. The economy remains distressed and majority of population continues to depend on humanitarian aid to meet basic needs. In the West Bank, an environment of deteriorating labour market conditions, with weakening employment growth, accelerating unemployment and falling real wages continues. Limited opportunities for youth also continue to pose a huge challenge.
- Food:** More than half of Gaza's population are food-insecure (i.e. 821,109 people) and are more likely to be families deprived of assets and housing as result of the Israeli offensive in 2008/2009 or the levelling and destruction of assets in the ARA as well as those that suffer from a lack of income opportunities, i.e. unemployment, due to a moribund private sector. 22% of the West Bank population remains food-insecure. Food insecurity is higher among refugees than non-refugees in the West Bank, particularly in camps, rural households depending on agriculture, female-headed and or headed by someone who is unemployed.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BENEFICIARIES



RESPONSE OVERVIEW

1. Linking Protection and Services

Given the interplay between vulnerabilities across the Education, Health and Nutrition, Protection and WASH Clusters, there is consensus that an integrated response is needed.

- **Protection:** Most of the population affected by violations of human rights law and international humanitarian law will be provided with protective support and response, including monitoring and documenting of abuses, recourse to legal and administrative measures, protective presence, child protection and psychosocial support when appropriate and advocacy. In addition, appropriate emergency assistance will be provided to victims, in particular following incidents of forced displacement, in liaison with other clusters/sectors and utilizing the inter-cluster mechanism.
- **Education:** 459,728 individuals (children, parents, and teachers) out of 1,176,797 affected people will be targeted to increase their access to protective, child-friendly and safe education environments, guaranteeing preparedness and immediate response to school and house demolitions, forced displacement and attacks on schools.
- **Health and Nutrition:** 1,800,816 individuals out of 2,158,609 will be targeted to increase their access to health and nutrition services. Equitable access to essential health and nutrition services will be ensured for the most vulnerable groups such as children, older people, people with low socioeconomic status and people with chronic mental illnesses. (Provision of health services is only one of three components of the HNC response. It will also contribute to protection of civilians by monitoring access to health in Gaza and WB, identifying, managing, documenting and referring the cases of violence, advocacy and protective presence. It will also build resilience of communities by strengthening emergency preparedness at community and facility levels).
- **WASH:** 1,379,754 individuals and communities at high risk of water scarcity or receiving bad quality water out of 1,900,000 in need will be targeted to increase their access to safe, affordable, reliable drinking and domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities.

2. Food Security, Livelihoods and Agriculture – An Integrated Approach

Given the prevalence of negative coping strategies (particularly among women, youth and the elderly) such as skipping meals, eating food of poorer quality, selling assets, forgoing education opportunities (especially for girls) and reducing expenditures on health, the humanitarian community has positioned food security as a central priority, focusing on needs and constraints in the area of agricultural livelihoods and employment. Three linked needs assessments (food, agriculture, cash-for-work) produced a common food security framework for the CAP 2012 and led to a mutually supportive approach to livelihoods and associated food insecurity.

- **Agriculture:** 149,996 food-insecure or at immediate risk thereof, individuals (26,595 households) whose livelihoods depend on agricultural activities will be targeted to receive immediate and urgent relief (out of 646,090 people or 114,555 households).
- **Cash-for-Work:** 100,767 individuals out of 1,430,000 will be targeted in cash-for-work programmes, increasing their income through short-term employment and emergency cash assistance, supporting the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and delivery of essential public services, including sanitation, solid waste, health and education.
- **Food:** The 2010 SEFSec estimates that 1,434,251 Palestinians are food-insecure. The food sector targets 1,338,380 food-insecure individuals and/or people vulnerable to food insecurity to receive food assistance through in-kind food distributions, vouchers and school feeding. The sector will particularly emphasise support to the local economy through local purchase.

(CAP 2012)

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- **Access – Movement Restriction:** Most features of the Gaza blockade are still in place; access/movement restrictions in Area C, the Seam Zone, and to and from East Jerusalem are well entrenched. The number of obstacles, including checkpoints, roadblocks and other measures, stood at 521 at the end of August, compared to 512 at the end of 2010.
- **Access – Security:** In Gaza, the environment remained volatile, with four major waves of hostilities recorded during 2011, underlining the significant vulnerability of Palestinian civilians in Gaza (and to a lesser extent, the civilian population of southern Israel). Access was limited by increased settler violence and insecurity in West Bank areas.
- **Challenges to humanitarian assistance:** In Gaza, significant obstacles on staff movement and day-to-day operations hamper the provision of aid and undermine the effectiveness of assistance to vulnerable Palestinians, most as a result of Israeli policies. Some international reconstruction projects were approved in Gaza, however the burdensome approval, coordination and verification mechanisms delayed implementation. In West Bank, humanitarian personnel faced ongoing problems entering East Jerusalem. Complex coordination requirements can lead to restrictions on ambulance movements, especially during violent incidents. The gradual handover of Jerusalem periphery checkpoints to the Israeli Crossing Points Administration, which imposes stricter policies, is expected to further impact on humanitarian access. Restrictive zoning and planning regimes often result in demolitions, including of humanitarian projects. In 2011, the number of people displaced due to demolitions is the highest in recent years. This causes serious humanitarian concerns, particularly as the most vulnerable Bedouin or herding communities in Area C are often targeted.

(CAP 2012)

TREND ANALYSIS

- **No change in the conditions** faced by the Palestinian population. The humanitarian situation remains linked to Israeli policies.
- **Continued high levels of violence** in West Bank communities, including East Jerusalem, due to settler attacks and clashes with Israeli forces.
- **Increase in settlements construction** of over 2,500 new housing units (1 Jan to July 2011). Extensive demolitions and displacement in Area C. From January to September 2011, more people have been forcibly displaced in Area C, (774 persons, including 349 children), than in all of 2009 and 2010 combined.
- **Total of accumulated rainfall** for the 2010-2011 season did not exceed 70% of the long-term average in the West Bank and 68% in the Gaza Strip. Coupled with the very poor distribution of rainfall (in terms of season timing and raining periods) this has led to enormous deficit in cereal production and poor yields. In the West Bank, Hebron has been the worst affected governorate with only 45% of normal rains recorded.
- **Expected occurrence and prevalence of chronic illnesses, mental health disorders and disability have been increasing** with violence and other effects of the occupation. There has been a slow but steady deterioration of the nutrition state among young children and pregnant women, particularly in Gaza with prevalence of anaemia being a particular source of concern.
- **Food security among households continues relatively unchanged** and will remain high without relief from long-term unemployment and high food price levels. The root causes remain the loss of livelihoods and lack of income opportunities due to the blockade of Gaza and the closure regime in the West Bank.
- **The political situation remains uncertain** with presidential and parliamentary elections to be held within a year. (CAP 2012)

GAP ANALYSIS

- **Agriculture:** Gaps are registered in all the West Bank and Gaza Strip communities affected by shrinking access to productive assets, water shortage and below average rainfall, volatile prices, acceleration in demolitions and settler violence and threats of animal and plant disease outbreaks and health hazards.
- **Cash-for-Work:** Despite improved employment rates experienced in Gaza, unemployment remains high and the labour force participation low. Growth experienced remains confined to non-traceable sectors, such as the public sector, and is highly vulnerable to aid reduction flows.
- **Education:** The access restricted areas in the Gaza Strip and Area C and East Jerusalem in the West Bank represent the biggest gaps area in terms of guaranteeing a protective and safe education environment.
- **Food:** In Gaza, more than half of the population remains food-insecure while in the West Bank food insecurity affects 22%. The assistance coverage in Gaza is higher than in West Bank due to better funding of Gaza activities. In terms of assistance in the oPt, an evident gap remains in the provision of complementary food distributions (e.g. fresh foods) as NGOs implementing these projects remain mostly underfunded.
- **Health and Nutrition:** Significant gaps to ensure access to health and nutrition services are registered in the Gaza Strip where the majority of the primary health care and hospital infrastructures are inadequate for the provision of quality health care.
- **Protection:** On-going violations of international law and lack of accountability result in continued violations and a culture of impunity, particularly in Area C, in proximity of settlements and in the access restricted areas of the Gaza Strip.
- **WASH:** Significant gaps for the provision of safe and drinkable water in communities in the major cities of the Gaza Strip and in the communities affected by drought, demolitions and planning restrictions in the West Bank (Hebron and Bethlehem Districts and the Jordan Valley). (CAP2012)

Basic humanitarian and development indicators for oPt

Indicator		Most recent data	Previous data or pre-crisis baseline	Trend
Population	oPt	4.1 million ² (49.2% female, 50.8% male) (PCBS 2010)	3.9 million (49.2% female, 50.8% male) (PCBS 2009)	↗
	WB	2.5 million ³ (1.2 million females, 1.3 million males) (MoH 2010)	2.4 million (1.2 million females, 1.2 million males) (MoH 2009)	↗
	Gaza	1.6 million (755,967 females, 779,153 males) (MoH 2010)	1.5 million (732,255 females, 754,561 males) (MoH 2009)	↗
	Refugee population	1.9 million ⁴ (MoH 2010)	-	NA
	WB	29.7% (MoH 2010)	30.2% (MoH 2009)	↘
	Gaza	67.4% (MoH 2010)	69.2% (MoH 2009)	↘
Economic status	GDP per capita	\$1,987 ⁵ (2011)	\$1,502 (2010)	↗
	Official consumption rate poverty rate – Gaza	-	38 (PCBS 2010) ⁶	NA
	Official consumption rate poverty rate – WB	-	18.3 (PCBS 2010)	NA
Health	Crude death rate per 1,000 population – oPt	2.7 (MoH ⁷ 2010)	3.0 (MoH 2009)	↘
	Gaza crude death rate	2.6 (MoH 2010)	3.5 (MoH 2009)	↘
	WB crude death rate	2.7 (MoH 2010)	2.6 (MoH 2009)	↗
	Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	32 (MoH 2010)	38 (MoH 2009)	↘
	U5 mortality/1000 live births	14 (MoH 2010)	14.3 (MoH 2009)	↘
	Life expectancy	70.8 male and 73.6 female (MoH 2010)	70.5 male and 73.2 female (MoH 2009)	↗
	Number of health workforce	21,881 (MoH HR 2010) ⁸	18,134 (MoH HR 2009) ⁹	↗
Measles vaccination rate (for one-year-old children)	94.3% (MoH 2010)	-	NA	
Food and nutrition	Prevalence of undernourishment	16% (UNDP HDR 2009)	-	NA
	U5 children overweight	5% (UNDP HDR 2009)	-	NA
	Food insecurity – oPt	33% (SEFSec 2010)	-	NA
	Food insecurity – WB	22% (SEFSec 2010)	-	NA
	Food insecurity – Gaza	52% (SEFSec 2010)	-	NA
WASH	Average consumption of potable water (litres/person/day)	WB-73; Gaza-80-90 (PWA 2009)	-	NA
Education	Net enrolment rate (basic)	92.6% (MoEHE 2010)	-	NA
	Net enrolment rate girls (basic)	93.5% (MoEHE 2010)	-	NA
	Net enrolment rate (secondary)	73.8% (MoEHE 2010)	-	NA
	Net enrolment rate girls (secondary)	81.1% (MoEHE 2010)	-	NA
	School-aged children out of school	7.7% (MoEHE 2010)	-	NA
Other vulnerability indices	ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	2/3 (ECHO 2011-2012)	3/3 (ECHO 2010-2011); 2/3 (ECHO 2009-2010)	↘
	UNDP HD score and ranking	0.641; 114 th out of 178 (UNDP HDR 2011)	0.737; 110 th out of 178 (UNDP HDR 2009)	↘
	IASC Early Warning – Early Action rating	Red Alert	Red Alert	↔

² No new data available for 2011

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Real GDP/capita. Source: *Report on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people: Developments in the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory* (UNCTAD: 15 July 2011).

⁶ No new data available for 2011

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ This is the number of registered HW and may not reflect the actual number of HN-s in the oPt.

⁹ This is the number of registered HW and may not reflect the actual number of HN-s in the oPt.

Table I. Requirements per cluster/sector

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 15 November 2011 http://fts.unocha.org
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Cluster/Sector	Requirements (\$)
AGRICULTURE	25,397,497
CASH FOR WORK	100,118,905
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	21,178,626
EDUCATION	16,203,471
FOOD	170,513,876
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	19,179,604
PROTECTION	41,957,590
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	22,152,034
Grand Total	416,701,603

Table II. Requirements per priority level

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 15 November 2011 http://fts.unocha.org
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Priority	Requirements (\$)
A - TOP PRIORITY	363,104,295
B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	53,597,308
Grand Total	416,701,603

Table III. Requirements per organization

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 15 November 2011 http://fts.unocha.org
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
ACF	10,274,034
ACPP	273,000
ACS	600,000
ACTED	1,210,987
Al-Maqdese (MSD)	114,500
ARIJ	2,064,020
Bidna Capoeira	170,840
B'Tselem	261,700
CARE International	7,388,000
Caritas Jerusalem	664,650
CISP	3,077,000
COOPI	3,658,320
CPT	261,048
Danchurchaid	2,089,000
Diakonia, Sweden	1,720,000
ERF (OCHA)	-
FAO	8,960,000
GCMHP	313,000
GJ	230,000
GVC	4,486,360
HelpAge International	908,373
HI	629,224
HWC	229,000
ICAHD	300,000
IRW	2,001,095
JCW	56,175
MAP	474,980
MDM	1,291,900
MDM France	1,234,793
Medico Intl.	817,640
NRC	5,341,690
OCHA	7,491,639
OHCHR	585,035
OVERSEAS-Onlus	427,000
OXFAM GB	2,121,700
Oxfam Italia	2,228,387

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Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
PADR	502,900
PAH	755,310
PCATI	100,000
PCHR	143,576
PCPM	114,850
PU-AMI	2,950,500
SC	5,402,890
SCC	3,050,000
SEAPPI	1,952,395
SJEH	313,000
TdH - IT	894,160
Terre Des Hommes	453,665
UAWC	1,285,800
UN Women	224,700
UNESCO	631,000
UNFPA	2,493,590
UN-HABITAT	680,895
UNICEF	13,312,904
UNMAS	664,915
UNRWA	221,839,975
WFP	83,812,888
WHO	1,020,600
Yesh Din	146,000
Grand Total	416,701,603

2. 2011 in review

2.1 Changes in the context

Developments on the ground

The civilian population in the oPt continues to bear the brunt of on-going conflict and occupation. This has resulted in a protection crisis with serious and negative humanitarian consequences brought about by a lack of respect for international law.

The year 2011 has been characterized by continued deadlock in direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), despite the proposal put forward by the Middle East Quartet on 23 September for a process leading to a return to direct talks between the parties, with the objective of reaching a final agreement by the end of 2012.¹⁰ In the West Bank (WB), the Palestinian Authority's (PA's) state-building initiative has continued in those parts which it controls (Areas A and B) and there has been economic growth in the Gaza Strip (GS), albeit from a very low base.¹¹ However, these developments have not been met with equivalent political progress, including the peace process and Palestinian reconciliation, and consequently, have not fundamentally altered the overall humanitarian situation on the ground. The most vulnerable populations identified in the CAP 2011 (the population of the GS, Palestinians living in East Jerusalem / EJ and Area C of the WB, and those depending on access to areas isolated by the Barrier) continue to need assistance and protection.

Reconciliation

In May, a reconciliation agreement was reached between the two main Palestinian political factions—Fatah and Hamas. The agreement envisages the establishment of a temporary government of independent technocrats and presidential and parliamentary elections to be held within a year. However little progress has been made in implementing the agreement and no change has occurred regarding the separate administrative and security arrangements which have been in place in Gaza and the WB since the Hamas takeover of Gaza in June 2007.

Palestinian application to the United Nations

On 23 September 2011, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas submitted a formal application for full membership at the United Nations (UN). If approved, this would see Palestinian representation at the UN upgraded from that of Permanent Observer to that of full Member State. Though the bid received considerable support from a majority of Member States, it also met strong opposition from the Government of Israel and some key Member States, notably the United States, who indicated that it will veto the application in the Security Council. Meanwhile, on 31 October, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference voted in favour of Palestine accession to UNESCO as a full Member State. The Israeli Government reacted to this vote by freezing the transfer of VAT and customs revenues it collects on behalf of the PA.

Prisoner exchange

On 18 October, the Israeli authorities released 477 Palestinian prisoners, including 27 women, in exchange for captured Israel Defense Forces (IDF) soldier Gilad Shalit, who had been held by Hamas incommunicado and without access to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) since June 2006. The exchange took place in the context of an agreement between Israel and Hamas, mediated by Egypt. Over 300 of the released prisoners were serving life sentences, many for involvement in attacks on Israeli civilians. About 200 were transferred to the Gaza Strip or deported to Syria, Qatar, Jordan or Turkey. While most of the prisoners freed in the first tranche were affiliated

¹⁰ The Quartet is composed of the United Nations, the United States, the European Union and Russia.

¹¹ The 1995 *Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the WB and Gaza Strip* divided the WB (with the exception of East Jerusalem) into three areas: A, B and C. Area A was made up of the major Palestinian cities and came under Palestinian civil and security authority. Area B included most Palestinian rural communities. In this area, civil authority was transferred to the Palestinian Authority and security authority was shared by Israelis and Palestinians. In Area C, Israel retained military authority for security and law enforcement, as well as control over the planning and zoning sphere.

with Hamas, the second agreed swap envisages the release of around 550 additional Palestinian prisoners, to take place in the coming months. Hopes that the blockade of Gaza would be relaxed following Shalit's release have so far not materialized.

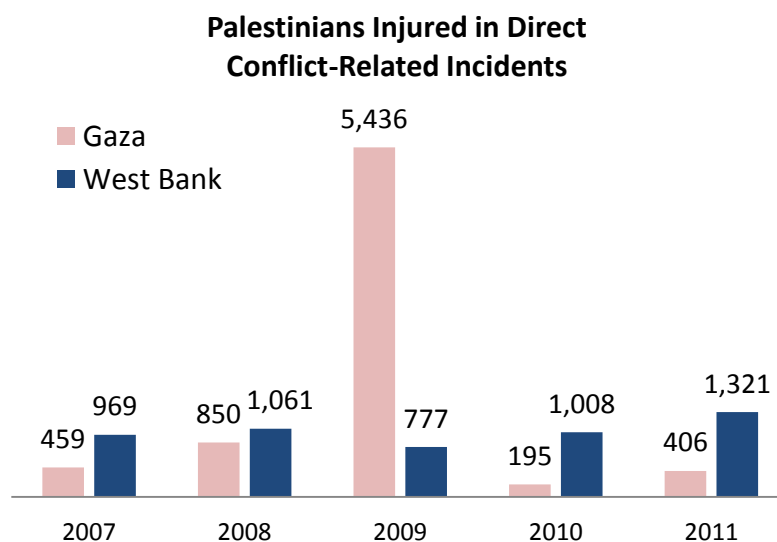
Palestinian state-building

In April, the PA presented its Palestinian National Development Plan (PNDP) 2011-2013, *Establishing the State, Building our Future*.¹² The PNDP summarizes the Palestinian Government's policy agenda, macro-economic and fiscal framework, and accountability framework for the next two years. At the September 2011 meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC)¹³, the Chair declared that the PA's efforts in establishing state institutions and in reviving the Palestinian economy to date were 'an international success story' and that in the assessment of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the UN, the PA was "above the threshold for a functioning state." The Chair, however, cautioned that institutional and economic progress was being compromised by "political and diplomatic stalemate", the "effect of occupation" and by "clear signs of donor fatigue".¹⁴ Until early December, progress was even further jeopardized by the Government of Israel withholding the VAT and customs revenues it collects on behalf of the PA.

In September, the World Bank also warned that Palestinian economic growth was unsustainable and driven primarily by donor aid rather than a revitalized private sector, which has remained constrained by Israeli restrictions on access to natural resources and to markets.¹⁵ Reduced aid assistance in the first half of 2011 has resulted in a downwards revision of projected real gross domestic product (GDP) growth for 2011 from 9% to 7%.

Security

Between 1 January and 30 September 2011, 98 Palestinians were killed and 1,727 Palestinians injured in direct conflict-related incidents (see graph below). This represented a nearly 30% increase in deaths and injuries from the same period in 2010. Eleven Israelis were killed and 106 injured in violent attacks by and clashes with Palestinians during the same period. In a positive development, the Israeli military announced that from now on, criminal investigations will be launched in cases where a Palestinian civilian is killed by an Israeli soldier. This policy, however, will apply only to the WB and will exclude incidents defined as "combat."



Source: OCHA, Protection of Civilians (PoC) database, as of September 2011

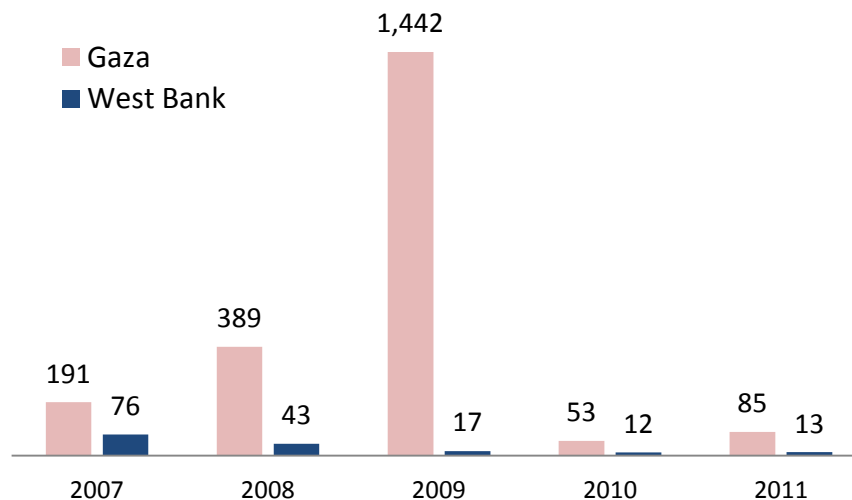
¹² Palestinian National Authority, National Development Plan. 2011-13. *Establishing the State, Building our Future*. April, 2011, available at: http://www.mopad.pna.ps/web_files/publishing_file/Establishing%20the%20State%20Building%20our%20Future%20NDP%202011-13.pdf

¹³ The donor support group to the Palestinian Authority.

¹⁴ Opening Address at the AHLC meeting in New York, 18 September 2011, available at: <http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/13FD9B1A0973B3E4852579100049E9CD>

¹⁵ World Bank Report, *Sustaining Achievements in Palestinian Institution-Building and Economic Growth*, 18 September 2011, available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTWESTBANKGAZA/Resources/WorldBankAHLCReportSep2011.pdf>

Palestinians Killed in Direct Conflict-Related Incidents



Source: OCHA, Protection of Civilians (PoC) database, as of September 2011

In the GS, the environment remained volatile, with four major waves of hostilities recorded this year, once again underlining the significant vulnerability of Palestinian civilians in Gaza (and—though to a lesser extent—the civilian population of southern Israel). During two significant escalations in March and April, about 97% of Palestinian injuries (106 out of 119) and 40% of fatalities (15 out of 38) were Palestinian civilians not involved in the fighting; one Israeli boy was also killed and three Israeli civilians injured. August witnessed another serious escalation triggered by attacks by militants who infiltrated southern Israel from Egypt and killed eight Israelis, including six civilians. Egyptian security personnel were also killed in the incident. Alleging that the attacks were directed by Palestinian militants in Gaza, Israel conducted air strikes on Gaza, killing 16 militants and injuring at least ten. Twenty-four Palestinian civilians were also killed and a further 89 injured. Between January and September, two Israeli civilians were killed and 17 injured as a result of rockets fired from Gaza. As of early December, a relative calm prevailed; but the situation remained fragile. The potential for a recurrence of violence remains high given the current political stalemate.

The humanitarian community has continued throughout the year to call on all parties to the conflict to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law (IHL), ensure that civilians are protected from the effects of hostilities and adhere to the rules of distinction, proportionality and precaution in attack.

Israel continued to conduct search and arrest operations in the WB including in areas officially under PA control, this occurred alongside continued security cooperation between Israel and the PA. While the PA itself made progress on strengthening law and order in areas it controls, numerous WB communities in other areas, including in EJ, continued to be affected by high levels of physical insecurity. Weekly protests against the Barrier and settlement expansion resulted in clashes and injuries, as well as follow-up arrests, including those of children¹⁶. In May, a significant increase in casualties was recorded during demonstrations to commemorate the anniversary of what Palestinians refer to as the *Nakba* (the catastrophe) of 1948.

The Israeli authorities have a duty to maintain law and order in the WB, including preventing settler attacks. However, 2011 has seen a significant increase in settler violence amidst a lack of accountability. As of November, three Palestinians had been killed and 167 injured by Israeli settlers. In addition, one Palestinian had been killed and 101 injured by the IDF during clashes between

¹⁶ According to UNICEF, as of 1 October 2011, there were approximately 164 Palestinian children held in Israeli prisons and detention centres, most on charges of throwing stones in the WB.

Palestinians and Israeli settlers. The number of settler attacks resulting in Palestinian casualties and/or property damage increased by 40% compared to 2010; and by over 165% compared to 2009.¹⁷ During the same period, eight Israeli settlers were killed and 30 injured by Palestinians (compared to five killed and 43 injured in 2010). The most severe escalation in settler violence occurred in March 2011, when the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) recorded 78 settler incidents, most of them following the killing of five members of one family (including three children) in the settlement of Itamar (Nablus) by two men from the neighbouring Palestinian village of Awarta. This was the highest number of settler attacks resulting in casualties or property damage recorded in a single month since January 2006, when OCHA began systematically recording settler-related incidents. The “price tag” strategy also continues, whereby settlers attack Palestinians and their property in “retaliation” for the dismantling or planned dismantling of illegal outposts. In addition to threatening the physical safety of Palestinians, settler attacks often affect agricultural property, undermining the livelihoods of already vulnerable Palestinian communities and contributing to the risk of displacement.

Shaaban Qarmout, 67 years old, was a Gazan farmer, father of five and grandfather of many, who for 25 years had been working on his land in Beit Hanoun, near the perimeter fence. On 10 January 2011 he was shot and killed while working on this land. His 20-year-old son Khaled explains, “*That day we woke up early as usual and after praying we set out together to go to the farm...that morning we heard and saw nothing strange or out of the ordinary... I was about 200 metres to the south of the house collecting some rubble...Then I heard my father calling me... I found him lying on his back about 13 metres from the house. He was hit by three bullets—two in the neck and one in the back. The donkey next to him was uninjured...I am too scared to go back to the land now. This was our family’s only source of income. Nothing provoked this incident. I don’t know why he was shot. We were just working our land.*” (Testimony given by Khaled on 11/01/11.)

Gaza blockade¹⁸

Israeli authorities continued to impose an illegal blockade on Gaza, placing severe restrictions on the movement of people and goods on land, air and sea. The blockade amounts to collective punishment and a denial of basic human rights (HR) in contravention of international law.

Following the easing of import restrictions by Israel in June 2010, no further relaxation of access restrictions to and from Gaza via Israel was implemented during 2011. While imports have increased by over 70% since June 2010, they are still only at 40% of pre-2007 levels (i.e. before the start of the blockade). In March 2011, Israel closed a conveyer belt at the Karni crossing which was used for the transfer of aggregate for concrete and grain. Alternative facilities were developed at Kerem Shalom, which is now the sole operating crossing for goods. The combination of the blockade imposed since June 2007 and the widespread destruction of homes and infrastructure during the “Cast Lead” offensive in January 2009 have generated enormous housing and infrastructure needs. However, Israeli restrictions on imports of building materials through Kerem Shalom allows for the entry of only basic building materials for specific projects to be carried out by international organizations and supported by the PA. These projects are considered by the Israeli authorities on an individual basis. In November, Israeli authorities gave their approval to the implementation of a pilot project for the import of 65 truckloads of construction materials for ten private companies, with similar conditions to the ones imposed on international organizations.

The Israeli announcement in December 2010, reiterated in February and August 2011, on the expected resumption of agriculture, furniture and textile exports from Gaza has remained largely unimplemented. Exports are restricted to occasional agricultural produce to Europe and Gaza businesses are not able to access their traditional markets in Israel and the WB. In 2011, an average of

¹⁷ See OCHA Fact Sheet, *Israeli settler violence in the West Bank*, November 2011.

¹⁸ See WFP Report; Gaza: Eased or un-eased? Changes on Gaza Market and Household Conditions following Israel’s 20 June 2011 New Access Regime, June 2011 available at: <http://www.wfpal.org/Foodsec/Eased%20or%20un-eased.%20WFP%20report%20June2011.pdf>.

five truckloads of exports per day left the Gaza Strip, compared to a weekly average of 240 prior to the blockade.

Gaza economy

In the first half of 2011, the real GDP in Gaza grew by 28% compared to the previous year. This growth reflects to a large extent, the increase in construction activities based on the smuggling of building materials through the tunnels, as well as the low base used for comparison (between 2006 and 2009, real GDP fell 30% cumulatively). The increased economic activity resulted in a significant decrease in the unemployment rate, which, by the second quarter of 2011, stood at 25.6%—the lowest rate since the beginning of the second Intifada in September 2000. Youth unemployment remains very high and given the growing youth population, presents a worrying potential for instability.¹⁹ The limited expansion of the productive base (e.g. the manufacturing sector) and falling wages, pose a fundamental challenge to future growth. Economic improvement is not yet reflected in a parallel decrease in food insecurity, which is still affecting over half of the population.²⁰ Due to on-going restrictions on the import of construction materials, the lack of alternative employment opportunities, and huge housing and infrastructure needs, the tunnel economy continued. Between January and September 2011, OCHA recorded 25 deaths (including one child) and 50 injuries (including two children) as a result of tunnel incidents including collapse, electrocution, gas explosion, flooding and Israeli airstrikes.

Rafah crossing

Following the change in government in Egypt in early 2011 and the Hamas-Fatah reconciliation agreement on 25 May 2011, the new Egyptian authorities announced the official reopening of the Rafah border crossing in both directions, and an increase in the crossing's opening hours from four to eight hours per day and from five to six days per week. In addition, certain conditions applying until then were rescinded, such as the imposition of a daily quota of 300 people allowed to cross out and an opportunity granted only to specific categories of people. This change in policies led to an increased volume of people able to enter and leave Gaza daily and movement numbers are now comparable to those prior to the closure of the crossing in 2006. However, due to the backlog generated prior to the reopening of the crossing, along with continued access restrictions, there are between 25,000 and 30,000 travellers registered with the border and crossing authorities in Gaza waiting to exit in the coming months.

Restricted areas in Gaza²¹

The additional restrictions on land and sea access put in place by the IDF in 2008 have remained in place. The land along the border with Israel remained a no-go area for Gazans, Israel citing security concerns to deny all access within 300 metres of the border fence and to restrict it in some areas up to 1,000 to 1,500 metres from the fence. Enforcement by the IDF consists primarily of warning shots. However, since the imposition of these restrictions until end-September 2011, 110 Palestinians have been killed and another 471 injured in violent incidents in these areas, including 50



Gaza fisher/OCHA 2011

¹⁹ According to the PCBS, unemployment was 33% among those aged 15-19 and 48% among those aged 20-24.

²⁰ High food insecurity levels prevail at 52% after the June 2010 decision. For more information see World Food Programme (WFP), Gaza, eased or un-eased? Changes on Market and Household Conditions following Israel's 20 June 2010 New Access Regime, June 2011, available at: <http://www.wfpal.org/Foodsec/Eased%20or%20Un-eased.-eased.%20WFP%20report%20June2011.pdf>

²¹ WFP/OCHA report: "Between the fence and a hard place: the humanitarian impact of Israeli-imposed restrictions on access to land and sea in the Gaza Strip", August 2010

civilian deaths. Moreover, unexploded ordnance (UXO)-related threats are believed to be in those areas, which are difficult for UN experts to reach. Sea access continues to be restricted to three nautical miles, with fishers at risk of fire from Israeli naval forces. In 2011, three fishers were injured when their boats came under fire off the Gaza shores. Israeli security policies threats have left an estimated 17% of the total land mass, including 35% of Gaza's agriculture land and 85% of the maritime space provided for in the Oslo Agreements, totally or partially inaccessible, directly affecting 178,000 people. The economic losses and humanitarian consequences are immense,²² with many families adopting negative coping mechanisms such as reduced food consumption, which affects girls and elderly women and men most severely.²³



²² For example, the total value of assets lost as a result of their leveling and destruction by the Israeli army in restricted areas on land is estimated at \$ 308 million. See OCHA – WFP Special Focus, *Between the Fence and a Hard Place: The humanitarian impact of Israeli-imposed restrictions on access to land and sea in the Gaza Strip*, August 2010, pg. 22, available at: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_special_focus_2010_08_19_english.pdf.

²³ United Nations Interagency Gender Task Force in the occupied Palestinian territory, *Voicing the Needs of Women and Men in Gaza, Beyond the aftermath of the 23day Israeli military operations*, 2009, p.39-40.

Movement restrictions in the WB

2011 was characterized by the absence of significant changes in the system of movement restrictions implemented by the Israeli authorities within the WB. This system has continued to hinder the access of the Palestinian population to livelihoods and basic services, including health, education and water supply. The number of obstacles, including checkpoints, roadblocks and other measures, stood at 521 at the end of August, compared to 512 at the end of 2010.²⁴ This contrasts with the previous two years, when the Israeli authorities implemented a relatively large number of relaxation measures, between WB urban centres, excluding East Jerusalem. Furthermore, no changes were observed in the other components of the system of movement restrictions, including the Barrier, the permit and “prior coordination” regimes to access the Seam Zone, settlement areas or EJ, and the closure of areas for military training. While construction of the Barrier has almost completely halted in recent years, the constructed sections continued to negatively impact Palestinian communities, severely curtailing agricultural activities and undermining rural livelihoods throughout the WB. Most movement restrictions, including the Barrier, are related to the Israeli settlements established throughout the WB in contravention of IHL.

Demolitions, displacement and settlement expansion in Area C

Area C, where Israel maintains full security control and jurisdiction over building and planning, remains the main target of continuing demolitions and evictions. From January to September 2011, OCHA recorded 774 people, including 349 children, forcibly displaced in Area C—more than in all of 2009 and 2010 combined. Area C comprises over 60% of the West Bank, and is the only contiguous territory, containing the most significant land reserves for Palestinian development, as well as the bulk of Palestinian agricultural and grazing land. The Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) has heavily restricted Palestinian construction and development in Area C, with 70% of the land designated for the use of Israeli settlements or for the Israeli military. Restrictive planning regulations are applied in another 29%, making it virtually impossible for Palestinians to obtain building permits. This leaves 1% of Area C for Palestinian development. January to September 2011 has seen more than 387 demolitions of Palestinian residential and livelihoods-related structures.²⁵ This figure is more than double the demolitions carried out in the same period last year. Around two-thirds of the structures demolished in 2011 were located in Bedouin communities.²⁶ While restricting Palestinian growth, the ICA has approved detailed plans for almost all Israeli settlements located in the WB, allowing for on-going expansion: since the end of the settlement freeze in September 2010 until July 2011, over 2,500 new housing units have begun in settlements.²⁷

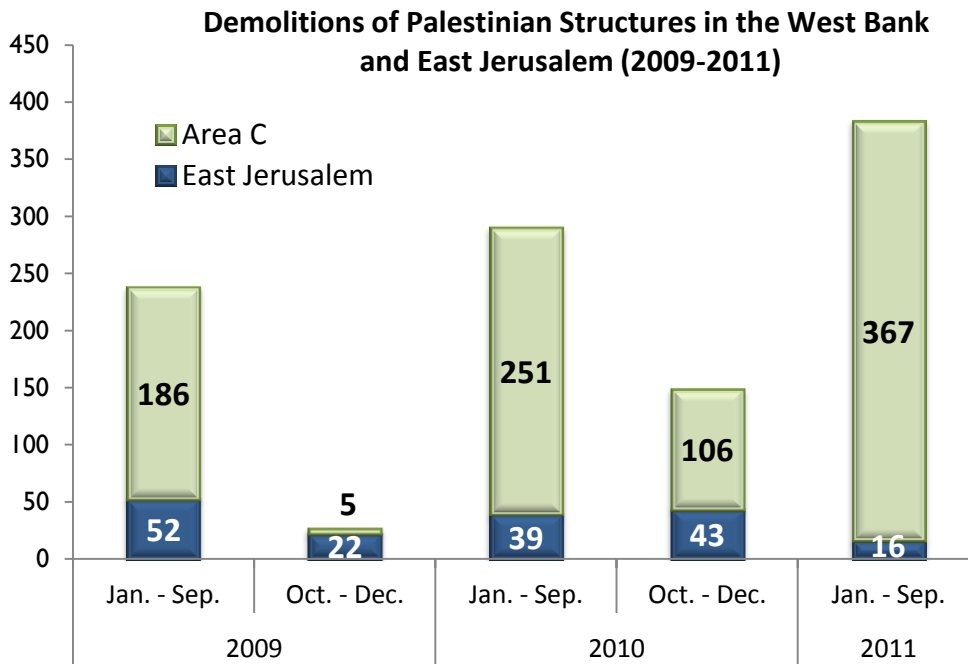
Bedouin Displacement. Palestinian Bedouin communities are at particular risk of forced displacement. In July 2011, the Israeli Civil Administration informed OCHA of its intention to “relocate” Bedouin communities from strategic areas throughout Area C, with priority given to those located in the Jerusalem periphery. Reports indicate that this plan may begin as early as January 2012. The threatened communities pursue a traditional life-style of herding and have suffered a serious decline in living conditions in recent years. The Bedouin’s current homes are located in areas of strategic significance for further expansion of Israeli settlements including the expansion of Ma’ale Adummin and its linkage to Jerusalem. This plan, which envisages the forced transfer of civilians and the destruction of their current homes against their will, runs counter to international law.

²⁴ These numbers do not include “flying” checkpoints erected across the WB by the Israel Defense Forces.

²⁵ 140 houses and 247 other structures, including wells, cisterns, water tanks and animal shelters.

²⁶ As of the last demolition (11 October), 290 out of 447 (64%) demolished structures belonged to Bedouin/herding communities.

²⁷ Peace Now, *Report on construction in the settlements since the construction freeze (not including East Jerusalem)*, September 2011, available at: <http://www.peacenow.org.il/eng/ConstructionReport0911Eng>.



Source: OCHA, Demolition Working Group (DWG) database

East Jerusalem

As of the end of August 2011, the number of people displaced by demolitions in East Jerusalem was 57, including 34 children, compared to 116 displaced in all of 2010. As in Area C, there was no substantive amelioration of the planning and building regime in EJ to ensure safe, adequate and permanent housing conditions for Palestinians. 35% of EJ remains expropriated for Israeli settlements, 22% is designated as either “green areas” or for public infrastructure, and another 30% is unplanned. Only 13% of the annexed municipal area is currently zoned for Palestinian construction, leaving many residents with no choice other than to build structures “illegally” and risk demolition and displacement. There is also a chronic shortage of classrooms in EJ with pupils often accommodated in rented houses which do not meet basic educational and health standards. While in the past EJ was the focus for specialized medical care, university education, economic activity, social and family relationships and for worship at the Muslim and Christian holy sites for the entire Palestinian population, the reporting period reflected a continuation of the separation of the city from the remainder of the WB. The Barrier continues to adversely affect EJ, with Palestinian neighbourhoods and suburbs divided from each other and walled out from the urban centre, and rural communities separated from their land in the Jerusalem hinterland. Settlement growth also continues within the annexed area: in September, the Jerusalem Planning and Construction Committee approved the construction of 1,100 new housing units in the Israeli settlement of Gilo and in October, the Committee advanced a plan for a new settlement with over 2,000 units in a nearby area.

Insufficient rainfall

The average rainfall during the 2010-2011 season was only 72% of the historical average, with many semi-arid areas in the eastern slopes of the WB experiencing precipitation levels below 50%. This was compounded by the unusual distribution of rainfall, with extremely low levels during September-November 2010, a crucial season for planting rain-fed crops such as wheat and barley. Many areas faced severe water shortages in the summer, especially farmers and herders living in Area C, in parts of the southern and northern WB, and the Jordan Valley, which have experienced three consecutive years of below-average rainfall, and where restrictions on water projects and infrastructure imposed by the Israeli authorities are stricter. Water consumption among these communities is estimated to be less

than 30 litres per capita per day—well below the 100 litres the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends. Agricultural livelihoods were also affected by a severe windstorm in December 2010.

Challenges to humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian agencies face significant obstacles regarding staff movement and day-to-day operations in the oPt, hampering the provision of aid and undermining the effectiveness of assistance to vulnerable Palestinians. Most of these challenges are a result of Israeli policies in the oPt, particularly regarding movement and access, and planning and zoning. Although some international reconstruction projects were approved in the GS, the approval, coordination and verification mechanisms remained burdensome and limitations on crossings capacity delayed implementation. Movement of people in and out of Gaza also continued to be limited and unpredictable.

Similarly, humanitarian personnel continued to face problems entering EJ. Complex coordination requirements led to restrictions on ambulance movements to respond to needs in EJ, especially during violent incidents. The gradual handover of Jerusalem periphery checkpoints to the Israeli Crossing Points Administration, which imposes stricter policies, is expected significantly to affect humanitarian access. The Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA) reports that 67% of its members say that access issues have affected their programming priorities, indicating that AIDA members may be forced to select beneficiaries on criteria other than needs or vulnerabilities.²⁸

“Those communities most in need of humanitarian aid are also those most affected by restrictions on movement and access, making it very difficult to effectively deliver the required relief. Some of the most vulnerable communities are not being reached by humanitarian assistance – 40% of AIDA members report trying to implement programs that were either severely delayed or abandoned due to access restrictions.”

“Restricting Aid: the Challenges of Delivering Assistance in the Occupied Palestinian Territories”, AIDA, June 2011.

The situation for international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) operating in Gaza was further complicated by national anti-terrorism legislations and related no-contact policies with Hamas. Such policies create challenges for many organizations in dealing directly with the *de facto* authorities in Gaza. The most recent example of this occurred when Hamas introduced new regulations relating to auditing and residency requirements that affected several organizations in Gaza.



Children collecting water southeast of Rafah/OCHA 2011

²⁸ AIDA, *Restricting Aid: the Challenges of Delivering Assistance in the Occupied Palestinian Territories*, June 2011.

2.2 Achievement of 2011 strategic objectives and lessons learned

Progress towards Strategic Objective 1 and challenges

Strategic Objective 1: Humanitarian actions will focus on populations most at risk in Gaza, EJ, the H2 area of Hebron, ²⁹ and Area C (including areas near Israeli settlements and those affected by the Barrier), as well as clearly defined emergency needs throughout the oPt for which such humanitarian assistance is warranted, in support of, or in addition to other longer –term development responses.		
Indicator	2011 Target	Achieved
Individual cluster/sector output achievement rate at MYR and at the end of the year	70% for each cluster/sector by October 2011	Partial achievement

Strategic Objective 1 has been partially achieved, with some sectors on track to meet 100% of their planned response by the end of the year, while others have been forced to significantly scale back assistance and re-prioritize as a result of important funding gaps. By November, the CAP was only 55% funded. Despite this, considerable achievements were reported and the focus on populations at most risk was maintained by all sectors.

Agriculture Sector

Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding received	Percentage funded	Unmet requirements
\$39.5 million	\$35.6 million	\$13.4 million	38%	\$22 million

Source: donor and recipient reports to FTS as of 15 November 2011



Interventions focused on stabilising livelihoods for small-scale farmers, herders and fishers owing to Israeli policies preventing Palestinian access to natural resources (land, water and sea). The sector met its targets for greenhouse rehabilitation and land rehabilitation (5,748 *dunum*³⁰ of open land and greenhouses were rehabilitated) but achieved less than half of its target for fodder distribution and provision of veterinary care. Hikes in fodder prices had a disproportional effect on the most vulnerable herders and the sector took steps to prioritise these communities for intervention from within the limited funds available (as of November only 38% of the requested funding had been received). The sector achieved 57% of its target of improving small-scale agriculture in the most vulnerable households (HHs). Interventions included home and rooftop gardens, backyard production units and beehives. Water scarcity in the oPt impacted all other agricultural sub-sectors which required an immediate response in 2011; 490 cisterns were established or rehabilitated, 384 waste water treatment units were supplied and 829 *dunum* of land benefited from irrigation networks (30% of the annual target reached). Fisheries related interventions were severely limited by the three nautical mile limit. However some humanitarian activities in boat and net repair took place in Gaza.

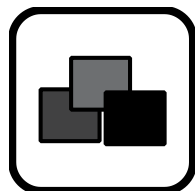
²⁹ The 1997 Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron divided control of the city into two areas: H1 controlled by the Palestinian Authority and H2, which remained under the control of the Israeli military.

³⁰ 1 *dunum* = 1,000 m² (0.1ha).

Cash-for-Work (CFW) Sector

Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding received	Percentage funded	Unmet requirements
\$174 million	\$144 million	\$55.4 million	39%	\$88 million

Source: donor and recipient reports to FTS as of 15 November 2011



The sector has supported a total of 432,420 beneficiaries including 70,726 with direct CFW assistance (39,194 females; 61,573 males), which was less than 50% of the target for 2011. For many cluster partners, donor funding came in the second or third quarter.

931 infrastructure projects were carried out and 13 kilometres (km) of roads were rehabilitated. An additional 500 infrastructure projects are planned by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) in the WB and an additional 33 km of road will be rehabilitated by *Action Contre la Faim* (Action Against Hunger/ACF). Six community service projects were completed, as well as 282 mini-projects designed and implemented by young people under the CFW modality. Skills training was provided to 2,189 men and 1,662 women, and an additional 600 individuals will be trained by the end of the year. **Overall, the sector was unable to achieve most of the targets outlined in the response plan primarily due to significant underfunding. As of November the sector had received only 39% of the funding requested.** As a result, no new contracts for job creation in Gaza have been issued since September, and Oxfam-GB was forced to cut their beneficiary target by 50%. For some agencies, donor funding was delayed, which has created delays in implementation. Nonetheless, most of these agencies indicate they will meet their targets by the end of the year. There have been challenges in implementing CFW activities with Bedouin communities in Qalqiliya and efforts are underway to find appropriate ways to adapt the intervention for 2012. Coordination and information management continued to be strengthened within the cluster and between the CFW and other clusters. Enhanced coordination between partners and village councils has improved the implementation of some CFW interventions.

Education Cluster

Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding received	Percentage funded	Unmet requirements
\$17 million	\$16 million	\$5 million	29%	\$12 million

Source: donor and recipient reports to FTS as of 15 November 2011



The Education Cluster was significantly underfunded with only nine of the 17 submitted projects receiving any support (full or partial funding) and as of November, the sector was funded at only 29%. The cluster has reached at least 500,000³¹ beneficiaries to date this year, including children, youth, teachers, principals and education officials. Five newly constructed UNRWA schools have opened, while 55 schools and 13 kindergartens have been supported with infrastructure improvements, rehabilitation and equipment upgrades. For rehabilitation and improvement of classrooms, the target for 2011 was exceeded, while the target for new classroom construction was not met, largely due to permit restrictions and the blockade. The cluster aimed to reduce the number of schools on double shifts by 25% in 2011, but they were not able to achieve any reduction, again due mainly to the blockade. During this period, 66,179 students were provided with alternative learning opportunities and at least 103,000 students and teachers have benefitted from various programmes addressing violence in schools and psycho-social support needs.

The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) highlighted the challenges faced by Palestinian children in Area C in accessing basic education during their 2011 Back to School

³¹ At mid-year beneficiaries were estimated at 474,295, from the 2011 CAP document. This figure is an estimate from Cluster member inputs.

campaign, launched at Al-Kaabneh, a school under threat of demolition. As part of the campaign, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) supported 2,184 children in Area C (at least 50% girls) with school bags and stationary to defer education costs and help keep children in school.

Food Sector

Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding received	Percentage funded	Unmet requirements
\$204 million	\$204 million	\$126 million	62%	\$78 million

Source: donor and recipient reports to FTS as of 15 November 2011



The sector provided 1,325,000 beneficiaries (675,750 men and 649,250 women) with staple/fresh food parcels and vouchers in Gaza and the WB which exceeded the target of 1,191,700 (607,767 men and 583,933 women) set in the sector response plan. However, in the WB, World Food Programme (WFP) **had to reduce rations for beneficiaries of its in-kind distribution programmes from July onwards due to lack of funds.** The increase in total beneficiary numbers is mostly a consequence

of UNRWA providing food parcels to households who had originally been targeted for cash assistance but who were unable to receive this support due to funding shortfall in cash programmes. Some non-governmental organisations (NGOs), such as Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and HelpAge, could not implement their programmes as they did not receive any funding for their projects.

A total of 384,873 school children (196,285 boys and 188,588 girls or approximately 96% of the target) were supported with school meals/snacks. However lack of funding led to significant disruptions including a five-month suspension of the WFP school feeding programme in Gaza. The sector has noted the importance of securing sufficient funding prior to the beginning of the school year to avoid intermittent distribution of snacks/ meals.

Health and Nutrition Cluster

Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding received	Percentage of funded	Unmet requirements
\$22 million	\$21 million	\$14 million	65%	\$7 million

Source: donor and recipient reports to FTS as of 15 November 2011



An increase in funding in the second half of 2011 allowed the Health and Nutrition Cluster (HNC) to achieve most of its objectives. Health and nutrition services were provided to 2,120,077 Palestinians (1,078,721 females and 1,041,356 males) in the WB and Gaza. More than three million consultations were carried out in the 163 primary health care (PHC) clinics supported by the HNC partners, meeting the target set by the cluster for 2011.³² The rehabilitation of five maternities and their associated PHC clinics commenced in Gaza. In addition, 1,700 health providers were trained on disease treatment and control while emergency preparedness training was delivered to 862 health care providers and 3,557 community members. Due to funding constraints, the HNC partners have struggled to meet the emergency preparedness target of prepositioning three months' supply of essential medicines. The Gaza health system continued to suffer from shortages of essential drugs and medical supplies as a result of the blockade and intra-Palestinian disputes that have hampered coordination and the transfer of supplies from the WB to Gaza.

³² The nearly six-fold increase in the number of consultations reported in the Mid-Year Review is partially explained by corrections in the total number of consultations made by UNRWA.

Protection Cluster

Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding received	Percentage funded	Unmet requirements
\$42 million	\$40 million	\$28 million	70%	\$12 million

Source: donor and recipient reports to FTS as of 15 November 2011



Despite the fact that the majority of protection projects submitted under the CAP 2011 remained unfunded, Protection Cluster members made consistent progress against the defined outcomes and outputs of the response plan. Cluster members provided legal assistance to victims of violations and vulnerable groups to enhance their access to justice. In relation to incidents of displacement/ demolitions or evictions, the cluster provided legal support to more than 1,205 beneficiaries (60% of the targeted 2,000 beneficiaries) and filed 522 legal cases (75% of the target of 700 cases).³³ Furthermore, cluster members provided psycho-social support to 6,950 children and at least 1,024 caregivers throughout the WB. In addition, 50 children in need of specific services (education, health, individual therapy, etc.) were referred to specialized organizations. Twenty family centres in Gaza have provided psycho-social care and protection support services to 10,453 boys, 10,709 girls and 1,500 parents and caregivers.

In coordination with other clusters and sectors, Protection Cluster members provided emergency assistance – including livelihoods support, emergency shelter, psycho-social support and legal assistance – to victims of demolitions, forced displacement and settler violence. Cluster members also provided protective presence and accompaniment in over 90 communities in the WB to prevent and reduce incidents of violence and harassment. However, lack of funding did limit achievements in several areas including access to justice for children arrested and detained in EJ, and victims of inter-factional violence or torture by Palestinian authorities; increased awareness of the impact of residency and family reunification issues on women in EJ; submission of alternative zoning plans to the ICA and Jerusalem municipality; provision of emergency protection and psycho-social support to victims of violence.

Lack of respect for international HR and humanitarian law and impunity for violations continued to drive and compound protection concerns. Recognising this, initiatives addressing accountability for violations and promoting access to justice continued to be key elements of the Protection Cluster response.

Shelter and Non-food Items Cluster

Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding received	Percentage funded	Unmet requirements
\$22 million	\$21.5 million	\$9 million	42%	\$12.5 million

Source: donor and recipient reports to FTS as of 15 November 2011



As of October, the cluster has met 72% of its target, undertaking 400 shelter repairs and providing 3,380 households with emergency rental assistance. It is noted that the rental assistance is not a durable solution and that non-refugee case loads remain underserved. **Stockpiling of NFIs such as blankets and mattresses has increased significantly although gaps in supplies for the non-refugee population remain.**

³³ As at 30 September 2011.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster

Original requirements	Revised requirements	Funding received	Percentage funded	Unmet requirements
\$34 million	\$34 million	\$14 million	41%	\$20 million

Source: donor and recipient reports to FTS as of 15 November 2011



By the end of November, only 15 of the 37 appeal projects had received any support (full or partial funding) resulting in mixed achievements for the WASH Cluster. The cluster aimed to improve access to safe water supply for 216,683 people in Gaza and less than 20% of this target was achieved. However, more than 380,000 people (251.2%) in vulnerable communities in the WB have benefited from increased quantity of water supply including through water tankering, rehabilitation of critical water supply infrastructure, rehabilitation of cisterns, springs and wells.³⁴ Across the oPt, 45% of the target was reached for improved sanitation facilities. The blockade affected the entry of materials to Gaza and caused significant delays for projects planned in the GS. More than one year into the new Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT) policy (regulating items for entry into Gaza), less than 20% of the WASH materials coordinated with COGAT have reached Gaza.³⁵ As of October, \$78 million worth of materials are awaiting entry, affecting the implementation of 15 projects. The WASH Cluster, in coordination with the Education Cluster, has identified priority schools and has reached more than 330,000 students with improved WASH facilities (exceeding its target by approximately 30%).

Progress towards Strategic Objective 2 and challenges

Strategic Objective 2: The humanitarian community will ensure greater incorporation of protection dimensions into the humanitarian response, through active protective programming in all sectors of response and better targeted and coordinated advocacy initiatives for the respect of IHL and HRL		
Indicator	2011 Target	Achieved
Incorporation of protection dimensions in cluster/sector response plans and projects	Percentage of implemented CAP projects which include protection component	On target
Scope and depth of participation in IHL/ HRL related advocacy events	Increase in cluster/ sector partner participation in advocacy events; increase in number and type of audiences reached	On target

Synergies between clusters/sectors to address protection issues improved considerably in 2011 and most sectors indicate they are on target to meet Strategic Objective 2 of incorporating protection dimensions in their responses and strengthening their advocacy initiatives. Project prioritization at the Mid-Year Review (MYR) contributed to ensuring that with the limited funds available to some clusters/sectors, assistance was focused on those communities particularly at risk (e.g. communities living in the ARA in Gaza, communities at risk of displacement, etc.). The sectors/clusters have also worked together to address some of the most urgent needs facing vulnerable communities, such as Bedouins/herding communities in the WB. Early in the year the HCT allocated more than half of the \$4 million received as part of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) underfunded cycle in January for Agriculture, Food, Health and WASH assistance to Bedouin communities in Area C. In September, an inter-cluster rapid assessment was conducted to look at the feasibility of a proposed relocation site for Bedouins in the EJ periphery.

³⁴ The WASH sector exceeded its original target, mainly as a result of the water scarcity response.

³⁵ The COGAT policy of 20 June 2010 regulating items either listed as non-controlled or considered as dual use items) should have allowed 99% of WASH materials requested by the international community to enter Gaza.

The development of the HCT Advocacy Strategy adopted in May, provided an opportunity for each of the sectors/clusters to ensure more coordinated advocacy and response in relation to IHL and IHRL, and that opportunities for inter-cluster work were maximized. The HCT, together with AIDA, held an advocacy event for Gaza's agriculture and fishing sectors. The Education Cluster supported 20 "animate-it" movies produced by children to raise awareness of education problems that children face in protracted crises.

Incorporating protection dimensions in service delivery

Protection: The Displacement Working Group, a sub-working group of the Protection Cluster, continued to work with other clusters and sectors to mitigate the threat of and respond to displacement as a result of forced evictions and demolitions. Over 78 households affected by demolitions received assistance through the Displacement Working Group's (DWG's) livelihoods response.³⁶

Health and Nutrition: Jointly with the Protection Cluster, the HNC formed a working group to develop tools for and support strengthening of the integration of a protection perspective in health and nutrition programmes. In July 2011, the Protection Cluster, with support from the HNC, conducted workshops with health providers in the WB and Gaza to identify key protection issues impacting on access to health services and appropriate responses that can be implemented within the health sector. A checklist for mainstreaming of protection in health responses was prepared by the Protection Cluster with inputs from HNC members, and it was finalized following the workshop. More than 140 cases of violence were investigated and referred by HNC partners to protection actors in 2011.

Education: 29 schools in Gaza were provided with a comprehensive response package, including resources on psycho-social support, HR and monitoring and reporting grave violations against children. Alongside this, a pilot project was implemented in Gaza using a short message service (SMS) alert system to warn students of dangers and attacks. A draft violence-free policy has been developed by the MoEHE with support from UNICEF. Ten schools in Gaza established programmes on non-violent behaviour and 250 teachers were trained in psycho-social support. Trainings and awareness sessions on early childhood development in the context of a protracted crisis have reached more than 1,200 parents and 188 kindergarten teachers and directors. A rapid assessment of protection issues affecting safe passage to school in 113 schools in the WB was undertaken with the Protection Cluster/Child Protection Working Group, and the MoEHE procured 12 buses to transport students facing protection issues.

WASH: Two trainings were held on IHL issues related to WASH project planning and response to demolitions in Area C. The WASH cluster has worked with the Protection Cluster to develop a checklist of standards to ensure protection is mainstreamed in all projects. Guidance was also provided in relation to demolitions and settler violence by providing referral, response and mitigation tools with the overarching aim to reduce displacement through the increased provision of basic services.

Progress towards Strategic Objective 3 and challenges

Strategic Objective 3: Humanitarian assistance will be provided in a manner that maximizes, to the extent possible, the use of local resources, including human capacities, processes, structures and inputs, in accordance with humanitarian principles.		
Indicator	2011 Target	Achieved
Use of Palestinian inputs (staff, processes, material, etc.) in CAP project implementation	Increase in use of local resources in project implementation, where appropriate	Partially achieved

Local NGO participation in the CAP: While only 24 out of a total of 217 projects were for local NGO appealing agencies, 119 projects (over half) had one or more local NGO as an implementing partner.

³⁶ As at 31 October 2011.

Local NGOs benefiting from Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF) funding: As of November 2011, only 8% of funds channeled through the HRF in 2011 went to local NGOs. However, it is worth noting that 31% of the funds went to INGOs who subcontracted local NGOs, making use of local staff and local supply.

Impact of shortfalls in funding on beneficiaries and local production: Shortfalls in funding continue to have a negative impact. In the Food Sector, the lack of funds has meant that WFP has had to reduce its ration for “assistance to destitute” and “assistance to vulnerable groups” beneficiaries in the WB since July 2011, distributing a reduced ration every three months, rather than every two. WFP plans to expand its voucher programme in the WB, designed to increase diet diversity and boost local production, also had to be placed on hold due to lack of funding. Except for CARE International, NGOs with projects in the Food Sector did not receive any funding and therefore could not implement their projects. In the Agriculture Sector, which relies largely on local inputs, less than 25 of the proposed 48 CAP 2011 projects have started to date due to limited funding.

The continued blockade of Gaza and restrictions imposed on the implementation of projects in Area C and EJ also undermine efforts of aid organizations to achieve this objective. The UN call for unimpeded access of construction materials for the private sector in Gaza through the Israeli crossings continues to go unheeded. As a result, the capacity of UN agencies to procure locally for their shelter projects in Gaza remains limited. Likewise, some food items, which in normal circumstances would be available on the local market, have to be imported by aid organizations.

In EJ and Area C, delays in the implementation of education and WASH projects affect the use of local contractors who are less able to absorb the costs associated with uncertainty and delays in project implementation. Moreover, local organizations expose themselves to legal proceedings when intervening in these areas.

Palestinian inputs: The blockade in Gaza is the single greatest obstacle to increasing the use of local materials in the delivery of aid. The blockade limits the capacity of the local market to respond to demand. Nonetheless, WFP and UNRWA were able to procure 21,316 metric tons (MTs) of wheat flour from mills in Gaza in 2011. In addition, WFP is also trying to support the use of Palestinian inputs through the transfer of date bars from Gaza to its programmes in the WB. The humanitarian transfer is currently under negotiation with the Israeli authorities.

Progress towards Strategic Objective 4 and challenges

Strategic Objective 4: The humanitarian community commits to increased effectiveness and accountability of its interventions on the ground, through regular planning, monitoring and reporting at the cluster level, based on sex-disaggregated evidence and other data relevant to the cluster and a common understanding of needs, capacities, and appropriate response strategies.		
Indicator	2011 Target	Achieved
Availability of transparent reports on cluster/sector results	Reporting on project implementation and semi-annual reporting on output achievement	On target
Availability of sex- and age-disaggregated data in all clusters/sectors	October 2011 for all clusters/sectors	On target

Progress has been made in 2011 on improving the coordination of needs assessments and data collection but more needs to be done, particularly to fill data gaps which will help better identify vulnerable groups to reach a more nuanced understanding of vulnerability.

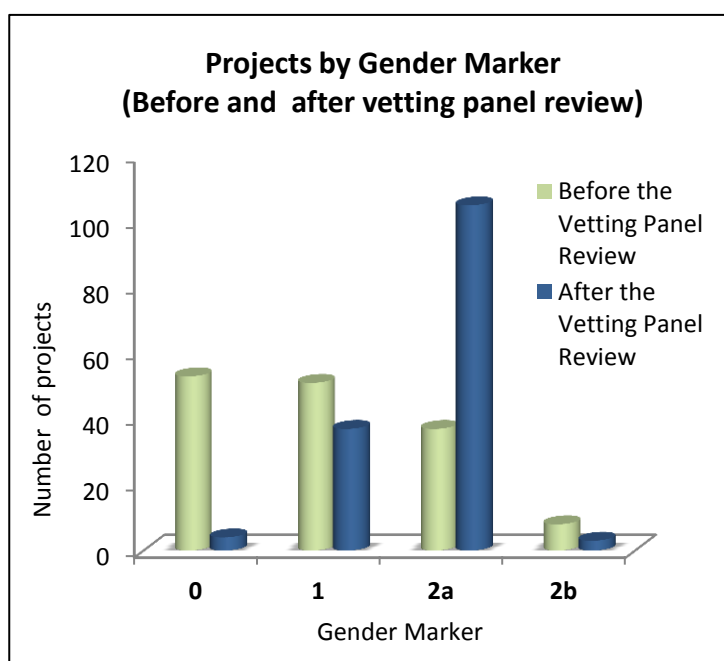
At year’s end, OCHA’s efforts to make the CAP a more accountable tool have progressed. Clusters’ capacity was further strengthened. All clusters/sectors benefited from workshops and training on planning, needs assessments, mainstreaming gender and the use of the IASC Gender Marker (GM) and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) M&E Task Force members undertook a second round of training on M&E with cluster leads, UN agencies and

implementing partners in Gaza and the WB before and after the CAP MYR 2011 process.³⁷ The training built on last year's work relating to the development of detailed, realistic joint monitoring plans for each sector/cluster. However, more needs to be done to strengthen monitoring frameworks and this requires more efforts by OCHA and by all sectors/clusters, both at the global and field level. In particular, there must be a shift from monitoring outputs to monitoring results and impact.

IASC Gender Marker: Following the roll out of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker³⁸ in 2011 for the oPt, a number of trainings on gender mainstreaming and on the Gender Marker have been carried out by the UNICEF Gender Focal Point in early 2011. Cluster leads and partners are now fully aware of the GM and its application. Most sectors/clusters have provided qualified gender analysis and sex- and age-disaggregated data in their needs analyses and response plans for the CAP 2012.

To support further the process of implementing the IASC Gender Marker in the CAP 2012 for the oPt in August and September 2011, OCHA and sector/cluster leads worked with agencies to support the effective application of a gender code to each of the projects in the CAP. This involved advising agencies participating in the CAP on the effective implementation of the Gender Marker and on reviewing and vetting project sheets—across the needs analysis, activities and outcomes continuum—for evidence of a gender perspective and the application of an appropriate code. The projects initially had weak attention to gender issues at original submission—over 70% were coded a zero or one, meaning that they were designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality or were gender blind. OCHA and cluster/sector leads provided specific advice to strengthen the gender analysis in the project design and monitoring to ensure gender issues are better addressed. Agencies showed impressive commitment and willingness to take on board the advice given to redesign their projects with greater focus on gender sensitivity and the results at final review showed significant improvements in the design of projects. On average "gender-blind" projects dropped from 70% to 28% and the number of projects which are now gender-mainstreamed rose from 20% to 72%.

A comparison of CAP 2011 project coding with CAP 2012 coding also demonstrates the progress made over the past year to mainstream gender.



³⁷ The Task Force is available to clusters to provide technical advice on the collection of baseline data and identifying appropriate indicators to measure progress.

³⁸ The IASC Gender Marker is a tool that codes, on a zero to 2 scale, whether or not a humanitarian project is designed well enough to ensure that women/girls and men/boys will benefit equally from it or that it will advance gender equality in another way. For more details, see: www.onereponse.info

CAP 2012 Original Requirements		
Gender marker level	As percentage of total funding required	Requirements (\$)
0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design.	3%	\$3 million
1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.	25%	\$162 million
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.	70%	\$250 million
2b - The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.	2%	\$1 million
Grand Total	100%	\$416 million

CAP 2011 Original Requirements		
Gender marker level	As percentage of total funding required	Requirements (\$)
0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design.	2%	\$2 million
1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.	14%	\$26.4 million
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.	72%	\$538 million
2b - The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.	12%	\$8 million
Grand Total	100%	

The table below shows that more than 90% of 2012 projects included minimum gender mainstreaming.

Cluster	Gender Marker Code ³⁹				Total Number of Projects
	0	1	2a	2b	
Agriculture	-	5	19	1	25
CFW	-	2	10	-	12
Coordination and Support Services	1	1	2	1	5
Education	-	1	14	-	15
Food	-	4	4	-	8
Health and Nutrition	-	5	17	-	22
Protection	2	9	25	1	37
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1	10	14	-	25
Grand Total	4	37	105	3	149
Requirements as % of total	3%	25%	70%	2%	100%

³⁹ 0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design; 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality; 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality; 2b - The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.

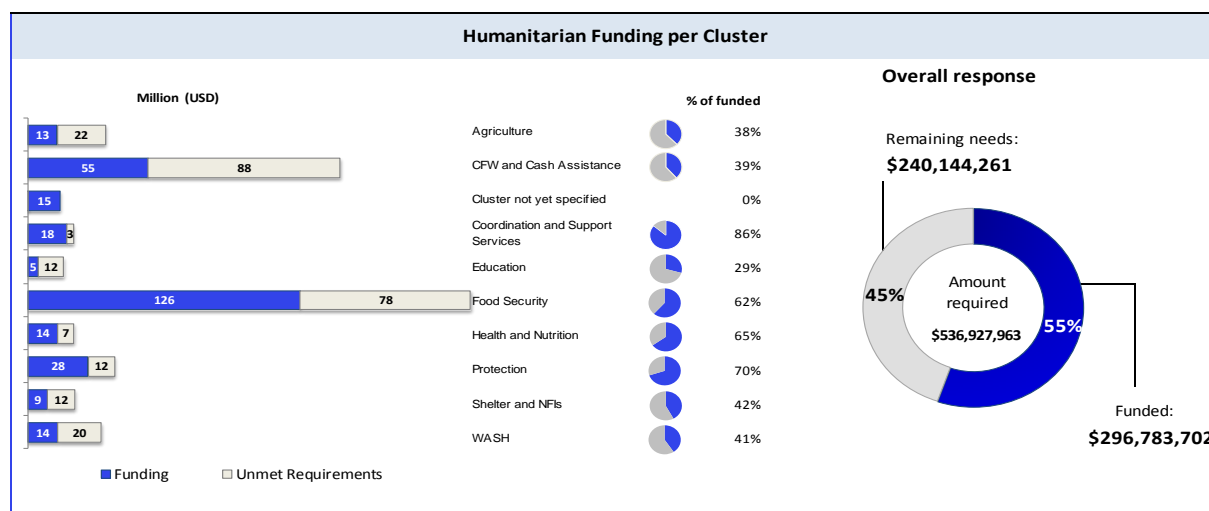
Specific steps to improve cluster data collection and evidence base for programming: The actual implementation of the commitments to gender mainstreaming will be a challenge. The failure to gather meaningful age- and sex-disaggregated data in 2010 and 2011 is evidence that implementation will require consistent follow up and technical support.

Despite a lack of funding in Education for the planned comprehensive assessment and vulnerability mapping, the cluster was able to undertake a rapid assessment of protection concerns affecting the most vulnerable communities, to inform planning. In the same sector, UNRWA conducted a survey on school drop-out to identify at risk children and develop strategies to address the different problems contributing to school drop-out for boys and girls. The HNC has increased the participation of beneficiaries in project design (87% of projects) and in M&E (73% of all interventions). Meanwhile, the WASH Cluster has produced guidance documents and held trainings in both Gaza and the WB, focussed on gender and the practical steps to be taken in undertaking a gender-sensitive approach to WASH programming.



Kirbit Makhool/OCHA 2011

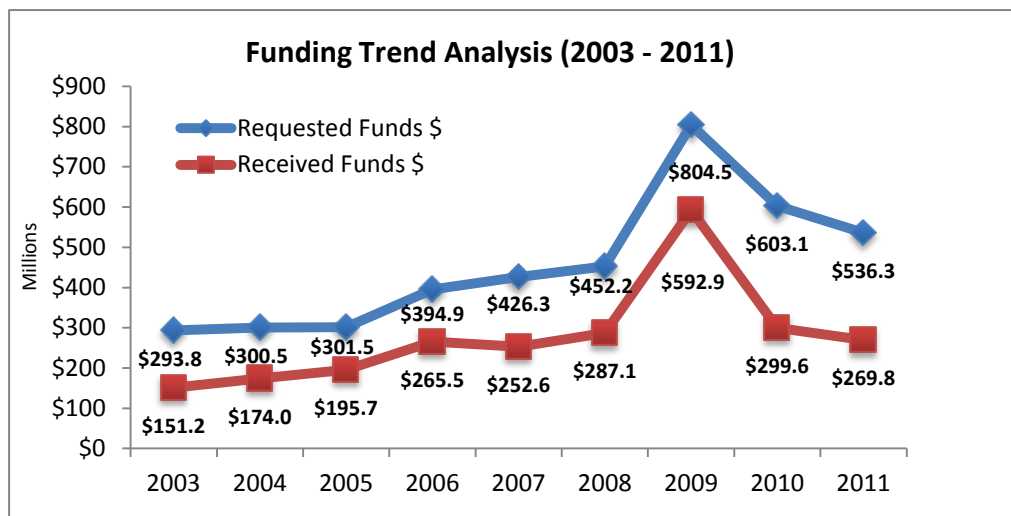
2.3 Review of humanitarian funding



Overall trends

- As of 15 November, the CAP 2011 for the oPt is 55% funded. Humanitarian organizations in the oPt received \$297 million out of their \$537 million revised requirements.
- Only three clusters are more than 50% funded—Protection (70%), Food (62%) and Health and Nutrition (65%). The second-biggest sector CFW (after Food), which appealed for \$144 million, is only 39%.

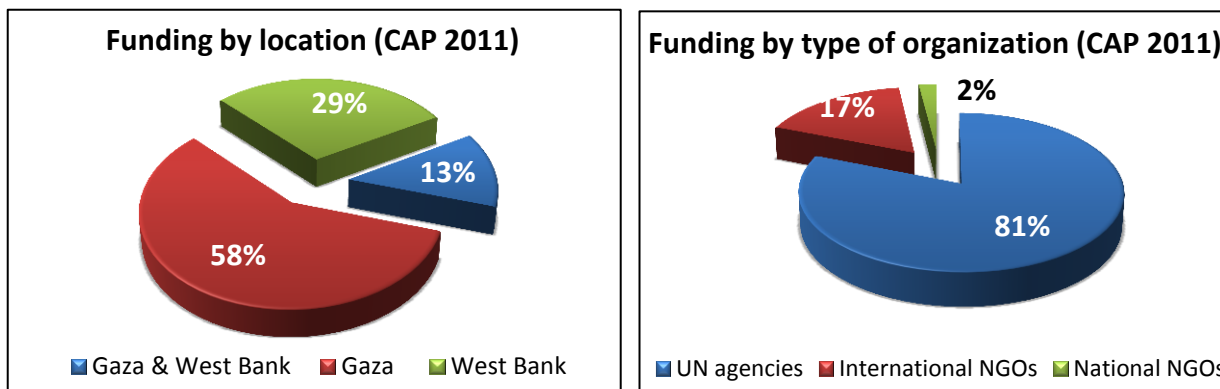
- Until 2011, the CAP for the oPt was on average 66% funded, which was usually above the global average. However, funding levels in the oPt started to decrease in 2010. The CAP 2010 was only 55% funded (while the CAP 2009 was 79% funded). The CAP 2011 follows the 2010 trend. Compared to previous years, the oPt CAP 2011 is in percentage the worst funded of all oPt CAPs since 2003 and underfunded against the global CAP average of 64%.
- However, an analysis of funding trends in absolute terms shows that funding has returned to pre- “Cast Lead” levels (i.e. CAP 2007). Hence, the \$297 million humanitarian organizations received in 2011 is comparable to the \$277 million they received in 2007. More than donor fatigue, it seems that the lower levels of funding received in 2010 and 2011 reflect a return to a “normal” oPt funding cycle, i.e. one not affected by a serious deterioration of the overall humanitarian situation and increased humanitarian needs, as was the case at the end of 2008 and the beginning of 2009 with “Cast Lead.”
- Projects focusing specifically on Gaza were 58% funded, while projects focused specifically on the West Bank were 29% funded.



Funding per type of organization

- UN agencies requested \$435 million in the oPt CAP 2011, constituting 81% of the total request. As of 15 November, UN agencies received \$248 million (57% funded), equating to 83% of total received funds for the CAP 2011.
- In comparison, international NGOs requested \$88 million, representing 16% of requested funds. They received \$48 million (55% funded), representing 16% of total received funds.
- As for national NGOs, they requested \$14 million, representing 2% of total request and received \$300,000 (less than 1% funded), representing 1% of total received funds.
- Funding levels for UN agencies and international NGOs have remained fairly stable in percentage terms, compared to previous years. The continued low level of funding for national NGOs is particularly worrisome. It challenges partnerships between international and local organizations. It also undermines transition and the implementation of sustainable solutions. It must be noted though that local organizations very often benefit indirectly from funds given to CAP projects as implementing partners of UN agencies and INGO. Unfortunately, no data are available to measure this “indirect” funding.
- UNRWA was the agency appealing for the largest amount of funds, i.e. \$311 million, representing 58% of the CAP. In absolute terms, UNRWA is the organization that has received the most funds (\$154 million received, out of \$311 million appealed for). However, in percentage, UNRWA is poorly funded at 49%.

- The best-funded organizations in percentage (100% or more) are eight NGOs: Danish Church Aid (DCA), Diakonia (Diakonia, Sweden), Handicap International (HI), MDM France, Medico International (Medico Intl.) NRC, Oxfam Italia and St. John’s Hospital (SJEH). However, all their projects taken together only represent \$14 million, i.e. less than 3% of the total CAP requirements.
- WHO and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) are the best-funded UN organizations (99% and 98% funded respectively). However, their budget is relatively small compared to UN agencies such as UNRWA, WFP, (\$78.6 million requirements and 76% funded) and UNICEF (\$17.3 million requirements and 61% funded). WHO appealed only for \$2.5 million, while OHCHR appealed for \$0.7 million.



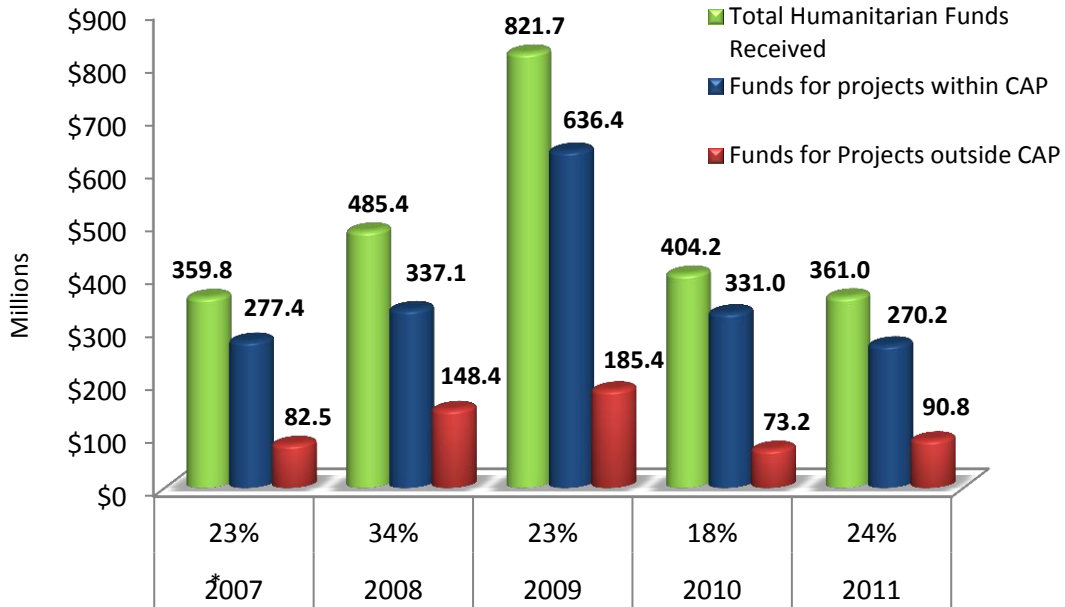
Donors

- The USA (\$88 million), the European Commission (EC) (\$55 million), Canada (\$31 million) and Sweden (\$16 million) were the biggest donors to CAP projects in 2011. This corresponds to a large extent to overall funding trends for the oPt since the first CAP in 2003, although some major donors have reduced their funding significantly since 2010.

Funding outside CAP

- Projects not listed in the CAP received \$101 million in 2011, representing 25% of total humanitarian funding. A large proportion was disbursed by “traditional” donors (European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection / ECHO, Canada, Switzerland, Denmark) and was allocated to UNRWA and, to a lesser extent, the ICRC.
- Outside-CAP funding is higher in 2011 than in 2010, when \$70 million (18% of all humanitarian funding) went to non-CAP projects. It can be compared though to 2009 (\$185 million, representing 23%) and 2007 (\$82 million, representing 23%). And it is significantly lower than in 2008, when more than 30% of funds received went to projects not listed in the appeal, mainly at the onset of Operation “Cast Lead”.

Total Humanitarian Funding for Projects Inside and Outside the CAP since 2007



* Funding outside CAP as % of total humanitarian funding

Conclusion: Overall, while the CAP 2011 has been poorly funded in percentage, in absolute terms levels of funding have returned to pre-“Cast Lead” levels. This is also the case of funding outside the CAP. While having reduced their overall level of funding, “traditional” donors remain committed to funding humanitarian programmes in the oPt. As for the balance of funding between UN agencies, international and local NGOs, it remains fairly stable with a low level of funding for national NGOs.

2.4 Review of humanitarian coordination

Both the HCT and the Inter-cluster Coordination Group are now more inclusive: they both include representatives of UN agencies, international and local NGOs (since 2009 for the HCT and from September 2011 for the inter-cluster forum, when the list of members was extended from sectors/cluster leads to include the NGO consortium). The ICRC, IFRC and MSF are invited as observers to both fora.

The HCT is the main, principal level humanitarian policy coordination forum and is chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). The inter-cluster forum has been significantly strengthened during the past months. It has now become the forum in which clusters discuss issues of common concern (which was not always necessarily the case before). The objective will be to make the forum the HCT’s “implementation arm” in 2012. The forum is chaired by OCHA at the working level. The inter-cluster forum has defined terms of reference and will have an action plan in 2012 – including ensuring that cross-cutting issues are effectively integrated into all cluster activities. The existing Task Forces and groups are currently being incorporated into the clusters. In addition, when new issues arise, they are now addressed in the HCT or the inter-cluster forum rather than in the Task Forces. This will be further pursued in 2012. The HCT Advocacy Task force will continue to support cluster and inter-cluster issues through strategic advocacy action. The strategic priorities of the HCT Advocacy Strategy will support those of the CAP 2012-2013 humanitarian strategy (see Annex IV for full text of the HCT Advocacy Strategy).

OCHA is also finalising the inter-agency contingency plan (IACP) and adapting the global IASC needs assessment forms to the oPt context. OCHA, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and ECHO have been chairing the donor group for the past two years. While this forum is so far focussed on information exchange, efforts are underway to make it a more action-orientated forum which will address policy and operational issues.

The OCHA Access Coordination Unit (ACU) continued to support, monitor and analyse humanitarian access in the WB and GS on behalf of the HC and HCT. Despite the Israeli commitment made on 20 June 2010 as part of their general announcement on easing the Gaza closures, to “*streamline the movement of employees of humanitarian aid organizations*” the ability of UN national staff to travel in and out of Gaza remains the same with average approval rate standing at around 70-75%. The Israeli easing measures allowed for entry of items for projects of international organizations but the project approval as well as the coordination of entry of materials through the crossings continued to pose challenges and result in delays in project implementation.

Over the past four years the HRF has proved to be a rapid funding mechanism as well as a critical instrument to strengthen the leadership of the HC and cluster leads for improving inter-agency coordination and strengthening partnerships between UN agencies, international and local NGOs and the donor community⁴⁰. In 2011, the HRF further strengthened its coordination role by producing Agriculture and WASH Cluster specific guidelines. The other clusters/sectors are currently working on their specific cluster/sector guidelines. One presentation was provided to local NGOs on the HRF in Gaza and three in the WB will be conducted before the end of the year. Gaza will also host a second presentation.

In January, the CERF allocated \$4 million to the oPt as part of the first CERF 2011 under-funded round. The HC and the HCT decided to allocate this sum to 11 priority Agriculture, Food, Health and WASH projects targeting especially vulnerable groups in Gaza and the WB, particularly herding and Bedouin communities in Area C. While this relatively modest sum was insufficient to address the needs of these communities in a comprehensive manner, it provided some sense of relief pending better funding. This process also underlined the commitment of the HC and the HCT to efficient coordination, specifically to use available resources systematically and transparently.



OCHA 2011

⁴⁰ As of November 2011, the HRF had received 34 projects proposals (total amount of \$\$ 6.8 million). 15 of these projects were approved (total amount of\$ 3.2 million). Three were implemented in Gaza, ten in the WB. The 15 projects supported the provision of assistance to more than 624,000 Palestinians (48% of whom are children). WASH was the biggest recipient of funds, followed by Agriculture/Livelihoods. Of the 15 projects approved, two were implemented by UN agencies, four by local NGOs, six by INGOs and one by an INGO in cooperation with local NGOs.

3. Needs analysis

The prolonged stalemate in the Middle East peace process persists and none of the political root causes of the humanitarian situation have been addressed. The oPt is characterized by entrenched levels of food insecurity, limited access of vulnerable Palestinian communities to essential services and serious protection and human rights issues. While the bulk of the needs are located in Gaza, Palestinian communities living in East Jerusalem, Area C, and the Seam Zone are also particularly affected.⁴¹ The nature and scope of humanitarian needs have changed very little during the past years in the oPt. Hence, the needs analysis regarding the WB has not changed significantly compared to 2011.

The past years have however been marked by significant progress with regard to institution building and the development of a Palestinian economy. In April, the Palestinian Authority published its National Development Plan 2011–2013, *Establishing the State, Building our Future*. The PA is now above the threshold for a functioning state in key sectors and Palestinian institutions compare favourably with those in established states.⁴² It must be stressed however, that the PA is still unable to exert full administrative control (including programming) over Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone, and EJ, which all together represent the vast majority of the oPt and a significant part of the population.

Needs analysis provided by the respective clusters/sectors show that the two most urgent priorities are:

- Enhancing protection and access to essential services.
- Tackling food insecurity.

Protection and access to services

The civilian population in the oPt, including EJ, continues to endure violence, displacement, dispossession and deprivation as a result of prolonged Israeli military occupation and on-going conflict, in violation of their rights under IHR and IHL.

Threats to life, liberty and security

Palestinians across the oPt face serious threats to life, liberty and security on a regular basis as a result of various forms of violence, including conflict-related violence (shootings, incursions, bombardments/air strikes and levelling operations by Israeli security forces), settler-related violence, and Palestinian inter-factional violence.

There are continuing killings and injuries of Palestinian civilians by Israeli security forces in both Gaza and the West Bank. In Gaza access is severely restricted in the so-called 'Buffer Zone' along the border with Israel and in the coastal area⁴³. Civilians entering restricted areas are at risk of being shot at by Israeli security forces. Between January and September, 18 civilians were killed (including seven children), 202 injured (including 66 children) in incidents in the access-restricted area (ARA). The humanitarian community continues to advocate for the rights of civilians under international law to be protected from the effects of hostilities. Rules of distinction, proportionality and precaution in attack must be adhered to including in the access-restricted areas.

In Gaza, there are also risks associated with incidents of rockets not reaching their intended target⁴⁴ and risks related to the use of tunnels.⁴⁵ In addition, communities using land in the ARA or areas adjacent to the border with Israel continue to face risks related to explosive remnants of war (ERW).

⁴¹ Particular attention will also be paid to humanitarian needs in some WB refugee camps. Although refugee camps can be located in Area B or C, UNRWA remains the main provider of services to refugees.

⁴² Opening Address at the AHLC meeting in New York, 18 September 2011, available at: <http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/0/13FD9B1A0973B3E4852579100049E9CD>.

⁴³ This includes more than 17% of the land including 35% of the most agriculturally productive land in the Strip, as well as fishing areas beyond three nautical miles of the coast.

⁴⁴ For example, the Al Qastina School sustained damage when a GRAD missile fired by militants in Gaza fell short of its target in Israel.

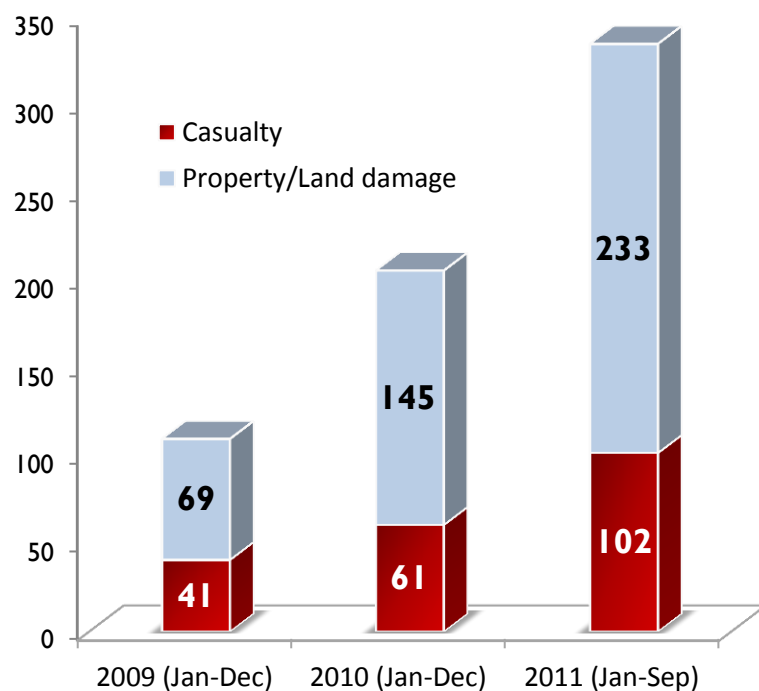
⁴⁵ Since January 2011, at least 19 people have been reported killed in tunnel related incidents and 32 injured: Health and Nutrition Cluster update, CAP 2012 Workshop (August 2011). Since 2010, 59 people have been killed in tunnel-related accidents, including 5 children, and 115 have been injured (OCHA, *Humanitarian Situation in the Gaza Strip*, July 2011).

Between January and September 2011, six children were victims of UXO, including two children under 15 years of age who died.⁴⁶

Three years on from the Israeli operation “Cast Lead”, little has improved for the population in Gaza and this has caused an increase in the already compromised psycho-social and mental health situation of families. Community coping mechanisms are nearly exhausted, resulting in a breakdown in structures that are essential to maintaining community cohesion and a sense of well-being. Organizations working in the field of mental health and psycho-social support services report that children, divorced or widowed women and older people are the most affected by the on-going political and social insecurity.

In the WB, there has been a marked increase in incidents of settler violence against Palestinians and Palestinian-owned land and property, resulting in deaths, injuries, and the destruction of or damage to land, property and livelihoods. As of November, three Palestinians had been killed and 167 injured by Israeli settlers. In addition, one Palestinian had been killed and 101 injured by the IDF during clashes between Palestinians and Israeli settlers. The number of settler attacks resulting in Palestinian casualties and / or property damage increased by 40% compared to 2010; and by over 165% compared to 2009.⁴⁷ During the same period, eight Israeli settlers were killed and 30 injured by Palestinians (compared to five killed and 43 injured in 2010).

Settler Attacks Resulting in Palestinian Casualties or Property Damage (2009-2011)



In addition to acts of violence, arbitrary arrest and detention (including the administrative detention of children), torture and ill-treatment in detention at the hands of both Israeli and Palestinian forces, and issues related to rule of law and access to justice, remain of serious concern. Since the beginning of the year the Israel/oPt Working Group on Grave Violations against Children has documented 86 cases of ill-treatment and acts tantamount to torture of Palestinian children (one girl and 85 boys) aged nine to 17 years. 74% of the children are from the WB and 26% from EJ.⁴⁸ As at the end of July 2011, prior to the prisoner exchange deal between Israel and Hamas, more than 5,398 Palestinians, including 201 children and 29 women, were being held in Israeli prisons and detention facilities, at least 243 of which were being held in administrative detention without charge or trial (including minors and women).⁴⁹ The vast majority are held in prisons and detention centres located outside the occupied territory, in violation of IHL. No Palestinian children in detention were released in the first round of the prisoners’ swap.

Israel, as the Occupying Power, must fulfil its obligations under international law to protect Palestinian civilians and property, guarantee their enjoyment of basic rights and ensure accountability

⁴⁶ As of August 2011, only 290 of the estimated 2,115 properties requiring risk assessments have been assessed, with 130 undergoing the approval process with MoPWH; and only 27 of the total 2,189 post-clearance assessments required (including medium and low risk) had been completed due to severe lack of funding as well as restrictions posed by local authorities in terms of access.

⁴⁷ See OCHA Fact Sheet, Israeli settler violence in the WB, November 2011.

⁴⁸ MRM Database.

⁴⁹ Detention figures from the documentation units of Defence for Children International-Palestine Section and Addameer.

for violence and violations. The persistent lack of effective remedy and accountability for violations of international law compound protection issues in the oPt and contribute to a culture of impunity.

There is an urgent need for greater and especially more timely accountability, including thorough, impartial and independent investigations into all acts resulting in loss of life or injury to civilians and destruction or damage or civilian property, and the prosecution of those responsible.

Destruction of or damage to property and livelihoods

In Gaza, on-going incursions and air strikes by the Israeli Security Forces and levelling operations continue to lead to the destruction of agricultural land, hatcheries and other infrastructure.⁵⁰ 2011 has seen at least 93 recorded cases of damage to homes, civilian facilities and fishing equipment.⁵¹ One method used to prevent or discourage access to the restricted areas in Gazais the levelling of farm land and the destruction or damaging of private property. The gradual elimination of the means of production and the housing located in the restricted areas, in and by itself, reduces the number of people willing to access these areas. Moreover, the expectation of further destruction and land levelling in the future reduces the incentive to re-cultivate and reconstruct. This combined with the threat to life of those attempting to access, has seen much of the agricultural land in this area gradually abandoned and structures never reconstructed. In 2010 OCHA and WFP reported that the replacement value of civilian property destroyed in the restricted areas during the previous five years was conservatively estimated at \$308 million.⁵²

In the WB, including EJ, demolitions are a major cause of the destruction of property, including residential and livelihoods-related structures. From January to August 2011, a total of 387 Palestinian-owned structures were demolished by Israeli authorities, of which about one-third were houses (140) and the remainder were livelihoods-related (including water storage and agricultural structures). Increasing demolitions of water and sanitation infrastructure and livelihoods structures are of concern, and have a detrimental impact on access to basic services and livelihoods, and food security. Also affected are educational facilities—as of October 2011, demolition and stop work orders threatened 28 schools. In 2011, one classroom was demolished in Dkeika and one in Khirbet Tana; materials to rebuild the schools (which had been demolished twice in 2010) were confiscated. Both schools remain under threat of demolition.

Nearly all (95%) demolitions occurred in Area C, with the Jordan Valley being the hardest-hit. Thousands more remain at imminent risk of demolitions and displacement most notably in areas of strategic importance such as communities in east Jerusalem – where up to 85,000 people are at risk of displacement - on the Jerusalem periphery and in the Jordan Valley (see insert on Bedouin displacement in Section 2.1).

While Palestinian families are forced to witness the destruction of their homes and livelihoods, Israeli settlements which remain illegal under international law have continued to expand, seizing more land and natural resources.

⁵⁰ Levelling of farm land is a method used to prevent or discourage access to restricted areas. Farmers report that trees or crops growing higher than 80cm in ARAs are systematically leveled. For further information see OCHA – WFP Special Focus, *Between the Fence and a Hard Place: The humanitarian impact of Israeli-imposed restrictions on access to land and sea in the Gaza Strip*, August 2010 available at:http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_special_focus_2010_08_19_english.pdf.

⁵¹ Based on figures monitored by PCHR and Al Mezan, as at the end of October 2011.

⁵² OCHA, OCHA – WFP Special Focus, *Between the Fence and a Hard Place: The humanitarian impact of Israeli-imposed restrictions on access to land and sea in the Gaza Strip*, August 2010, available at: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_special_focus_2010_08_19_english.pdf.

Attacks by Israeli settlers on Palestinian land, property and natural resources are an increasing cause of the destruction of or damage to property and sources of livelihoods. This includes the burning or cutting down of land, olive trees and crops belonging to Palestinian villagers. Between January and September 2011, more than 7,500 olive trees belonging to Palestinians were uprooted, set on fire or otherwise vandalized by Israeli settlers. Attacks on livelihoods such as this are carried out with impunity. Of the 97 complaints about settler attacks against Palestinian trees, followed up by the Israeli NGO Yesh Din, not one has so far led to the indictment of a suspect.⁵³

Forced displacement

Forced displacement is an ever-present threat for many Palestinians. Every year, hundreds of men, women and children are forcibly displaced and dispossessed due to policies and practices enforced by Israel.

Gaza: At least 70% of the households living in or near the ARA have either been temporarily or permanently displaced since 2000.⁵⁴ Additionally, at least 20,000 people are still displaced due to the destruction of their housing during Operation “Cast Lead”, including up to 100 families who continue to use tents as their primary shelter.⁵⁵

West Bank: Restrictive zoning and planning regimes often resulting in demolitions.⁵⁶ Settler and military violence, an insecure legal status, as well as a lack of access to services, all result in people losing homes and their ability to earn a living, often more than once. From January to October 2011, 985 Palestinians, including at least 507 children, were forcibly displaced due to demolitions and settler violence. In comparison, during the same period in 2010, 374 people were displaced (181 children).

In 2011, the number of people displaced due to demolitions is the highest in recent years and two incidents of displacement due to settler violence have been recorded (the first since 2002-2003). This causes serious humanitarian concerns, particularly as these demolitions take place in some of the most vulnerable Bedouin or herding communities in Area C. They live in very basic structures (e.g. tents, tin shelters, etc.), have limited access to services, have no service infrastructure (including water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure), and are generally food-insecure.

In 2011, several Area C communities, such as Khirbet Tana, Al Farisiya, Arab ar Rashayida and Susiya, have experienced multiple demolitions in short succession, and had already suffered demolitions and displacement several times before. Each demolition worsens the living conditions of residents, who often already live below the poverty line, and further reduces their access to services. It also causes anxiety and insecurity, which can lead to psycho-social consequences such as post-traumatic stress disorder or depression. In several cases, previously provided humanitarian assistance has been demolished or confiscated. For example in Khirbet Tana, shelters provided by the ICRC and Ministry of Local Government were demolished and school rebuilding materials confiscated in

Over the past 10 years, Yusef Ali Kados's olive trees have been set on fire on three separate occasions by settlers.

“Trees for me are life. I am 77 years old. I planted these trees myself in 1952.(...)When the trouble started ten years ago we went to harvest the olives and we were told by the settlement security not to come there anymore. When the olive trees were burned this last time, I sent my son to see because I am too old. He told me afterwards that everything was gone, destroyed. The earth is the life of the farmer. My blood is boiling with anger because I see my land burning and I can do nothing.” (Burin, Nablus - Testimony given to Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI) on 8 August 2011.)

In Burin, 4,000 olive trees and 500 almond trees were damaged in five arson attacks between July and August 2011.

⁵³ Information available from Yesh Din, February 2011.

⁵⁴ NRC and IDMC, Profile of internal displacement, July 2011.

⁵⁵ An exact figure is not known as some families use both tents and parts of their damaged homes as shelter: Shelter Cluster update, July 2011.

⁵⁶ According to information supplied by the Israeli Ministry of Defence (MoD) to the Israeli parliament (Knesset), over 94% of Palestinian applications for building permits in Area C, submitted between January 2000 and September 2007 were denied. Given the inability to obtain building permits, many Palestinians no longer apply and build without them in order to meet their needs, despite the ever-present risk of demolition.

February 2011. In Susiya there was a demolition of ICRC-provided tents in February and confiscation of ten water tanks in July 2011. In the longer term, these grim living conditions and pressure push people out of Area C.

Under IHL and IHRL, Israel, as an occupying power has an obligation to administer the territory for the benefit of its inhabitants and confiscation or destruction of civilian property is generally prohibited. While humanitarian actors are responding to the immediate consequences of demolitions and forced displacement, there is an overarching need for Israeli authorities to cease forced evictions and demolitions in all parts of the oPt, to halt the expansion of unlawful Israeli settlements, to revise the zoning and planning regime, and allow Palestinian families and communities to reclaim and develop their land and resources.

Lack of effective remedy and accountability

Compounding each of the protection issues is the persistent lack of effective remedy and accountability for violations of international law. This has contributed to a culture of impunity, in particular for the actions of Israeli security forces and settlers in the WB; over 90% of the few investigations ever mounted, whether military or civilian in nature, are closed without charges.⁵⁷ In a positive development, the Israeli military has recently announced, criminal investigations will be launched in cases where a Palestinian civilian is killed by an Israeli soldier; this policy, however, will apply only to the WB and will exclude incidents defined as ‘combat’⁵⁸.

Furthermore, major obstacles continue to prevent most Palestinians from seeking accountability in Israeli courts, including restrictions on movement, the statute of limitations (maximum time allowed after an event to file a complaint or initiate legal proceedings in relation to that event), and the requirement that Palestinians pay court insurance.

Acts of violence, intimidation and harassment committed by the Palestinian authorities, although occurring on a much lesser scale, are often under-reported or not investigated properly both in Gaza and the WB. With almost no exceptions, victims of HR violations are not provided a remedy, including no compensation for trauma, loss or damages suffered.

Restrictions on freedom of movement and access to services

Severe restrictions on freedom of movement imposed by Israeli authorities continue to impact all aspects of civilian life in both Gaza and the WB, including EJ, undermining economic growth and hindering people’s access to employment and livelihoods, natural resources, and to services including education, health care, psycho-social and water and sanitation, while also hindering physical access for service providers due to security conditions. Such restrictions also have a detrimental impact on family unity, reunification, gender roles of men and women, as well as on the enjoyment of political, religious, economic and cultural rights.

Gaza: The illegal blockade on Gaza remains in place and amounts to collective punishment of the population. The recent easing of restrictions on the movement of goods and people into and out of Gaza has had little positive impact on the humanitarian situation. There is an urgent need for Israeli authorities to lift the blockade and allow people to pursue their livelihoods and their civil and economic rights.

West Bank: In the WB, freedom of movement is restricted by various physical obstacles, including over 523 checkpoints and other closures; separation roads and tunnels; closed military zones and nature reserves; and a complex system of restrictive residency and visitor permits that control movement and limit access to land.⁵⁹ In addition, the Barrier, which consists of over 708 km (61.8% complete) of eight to nine metre high concrete slabs and/or a system of fences, ditches, razor wire and patrol roads, cuts through the WB, confining thousands of Palestinians to isolated pockets of land in

⁵⁷ Yesh Din, 2008 and 2009; B’Tselem, 2011.

⁵⁸ Announcement by the spokesperson of the IDF, 6 April 2011, available at: <http://dover.idf.il/IDF/English/News/today/2011/04/0604.htm>

⁵⁹ See OCHA updates on movement and access in the WB, August 2011, June 2010, May and June 2009, September 2008, and April and October 2007, available at www.ochaopt.org.

the Seam Zone and cutting thousands of others off from their land and livelihoods and fragmenting the Palestinian economic environment.⁶⁰

In Area C of the WB, the inability to obtain building permits hampers any form of construction, including the repair or expansion of roads, schools, water systems, health care facilities and other infrastructure.

Enduring psycho-social consequences

Palestinian children are extremely vulnerable to political and military violence. From 2002 to 2010, 1,145 children were killed and 7,223 were injured in conflict-related incidents (by the IDF, settlers, Palestinian forces, or armed groups). In the first five months of 2011 alone, 332 cases of conflict-related child injuries were reported. Palestinian children in the WB and Gaza are also vulnerable to violence in their homes, schools, and their communities, with an estimated 20% of children suffering from violence at the hands of family members. Violence against children is prevalent, despite national legislation explicitly prohibiting all forms of violence against children.

Community and humanitarian organizations working in the field of mental health and psycho-social support services report that children, divorced or widowed women and older people are the most affected by the on-going political and social insecurity. Recent reports indicate that children have continued to experience anxiety and stress, which is reflected in poor performance in school and aggressive behaviour. Research conducted over the past two years, have shown that on average 10.6% of children in Gaza exhibited severe reactions to traumatic experiences they have been exposed to, with no significant sex or age differences.⁶¹ Emotional problems have been revealed among 14.2% of kindergarten children with 46% of them having peer relationship problems, 33.8% hyperactivity, and 15.1% multiple-social problems.⁶² The number of children falling below their grade level and dropping out has remained steady.⁶³ The destruction of or threat of destruction of property, resources and infrastructure has serious implications for and impact on the health and well-being of the families involved, in particular for children. It also has consequences for the school dropout rate, unemployment, job security, and the psycho-social well-being of families.

The political context has had severe impacts on children and young people across the WB and Gaza, in particular in EJ, in the Seam Zone, in proximity to settlements, in southern Hebron, in the Jordan Valley, and in access-restricted areas in Gaza and throughout Gaza. The continuing stream of new and expanded settlements continues to shrink the space available for Palestinians to live and work, and been accompanied by confiscation of land and property and a general feeling of insecurity and uncertainty. These factors, coupled with the fragmentation of Palestinian families and the nation in general due to the Barrier and a multitude of physical barriers and discriminatory practices, have resulted in a profound identity crisis among children and young people. This has been manifested in psychological issues in youth and difficulties in working with them. Reliable information about prevalence of mental health disorders in WB and Gaza is lacking. However, without doubt, violence, restrictions on movement and access to services and other effects of the occupation have significant impact on mental health of the Palestinians. It can also lead to an increase in domestic and community violence, corporal punishment and puts adults and children more at risk of developing mental health problems.⁶⁴

Linking protection and services

Communities and population groups faced with severe and immediate protection risks are also often the ones whose access to essential services is most limited (see maps on settler violence and maps on

⁶⁰ OCHA, *Barrier Update: Seven Years after the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Barrier*, July 2011, available at: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_barrier_update_july_2011_english.pdf. *Barrier Update: Seven Years after the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Barrier*.

⁶¹ GCMHP. Trauma, mental health, and coping of Palestinian children after one year of Gaza War. May 2010

⁶² GCMHP. Evaluation report of project "Capacity-building of Kinder Garden Teachers in the Gaza Strip". July 2010

⁶³ OCHA, *Monthly Humanitarian Monitor*, June 2011

⁶⁴ Palestinian Counselling Centre and Save the Children UK, *Broken homes: addressing impact of house demolitions on Palestinian children and families* (April 2009).

water scarcity in the WB in Annex III). Similarly, the needs analysis showed that restricted access to essential services (e.g. education, health and nutrition, WASH) increased vulnerability to protection risks. In effect, populations are trapped in a vicious circle; as their protection situation deteriorates their access to essential services deteriorates too, this in turn contributes to a further deterioration of their protection situation. Given the interplay between vulnerabilities across the Education, Health and Nutrition, Protection and WASH Clusters, there is consensus that an integrated response is needed.

Health and nutrition needs

The oPt has a relatively well-developed health care system that provides primary and specialized services to most of the oPt. However, continued restrictions on importation of medical supplies, equipment and spare parts, limitations on movement of patients and health staff, and widespread insecurity in the WB and Gaza, and restrictive planning and zoning policies in the WB hamper access of vulnerable Palestinian communities to quality essential health and nutrition services.

In Gaza, health care services have continued to deteriorate as a result of both of the siege and the political split with Ramallah. The closure of Gaza has resulted in fuel shortages and electricity cuts, erosion of health care infrastructure, shortages of medicine and medical equipment mal-functioning due to shortages in spare parts. 63% of the PHC facilities and 50% of hospitals in Gaza lack basic infrastructures such as waste disposal systems and utilities to provide essential health care services. Around 23% of all medical equipment in Gaza is not functional. In the beginning of 2011, shortages of essential drugs and disposables in Gaza reached the highest recorded levels, leading to the discontinuation of some life-saving services in the area. 38% (or 183 types) of essential drugs and 23% (or 160 types) of disposables were out-of-stock during that period. Shortages of drugs and disposables present the biggest threat to the provision of uninterrupted life-saving health care in Gaza. Large number of positions within Gaza's public health sector remains vacant. In 2010 around 18% of the patients from the Gaza Strip failed to access health services in EJ, Israel and Jordan due to the restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities.

While the situation is significantly better in the WB, the fragmentation of the health system as a result of the occupation, discriminatory planning and zoning in the Area C and EJ, settler and IDF violence, and the restrictions placed on the movement of people and goods seriously impedes the provision of efficient and effective care. 186 communities with a total population of 302,000 people were found to have limited access to essential health care. 249 communities with a total population of 557,000 have no adequate access to emergency care. There are more than 500 check points, road blocks and other obstacles, as well as military zones and the separation wall. Freedom of movement for those who seek health care and to those who provide it is restricted within the WB and particularly to EJ. 90% of Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) ambulances are denied direct entry to EJ, and are performing back-to-back patient transfers at checkpoints.

The depleting resilience of the Palestinian communities, coupled with inadequate disaster preparedness of the health systems, particularly in Gaza, renders people vulnerable to future hazards and risks, high casualties and economic loss in the case of new adverse events. Women and children, older people and people with disabilities (PWD) are generally the most vulnerable groups when such events occur.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Gaza: The exploitation of the coastal aquifer in the GS has resulted in sea water intrusion,⁶⁵ and the inability to construct adequate wastewater treatment services has led to the pollution of the primary source of water,⁶⁶ that now not only limits the access for Palestinians to water but also threatens the health of the population.⁶⁷ Already about 90% of the Gaza aquifer does not meet internationally

⁶⁵ The subsequent blockade and restricted entry of materials in Gaza has prevented any means of sustainable infrastructural development to extract and treat the water resulting in continual deterioration and an anticipated collapse of the aquifer in the next five years.

⁶⁶ Amnesty International, *Troubled Water: Palestinian denied fair access to water*, October 2009.

⁶⁷ International review of the Red Cross, Volume 92, September 2010; Paper: Water, international peace and security.

accepted guidelines, exposing 1.5 million inhabitants in Gaza to unacceptable health risks.⁶⁸ Most of the wastewater treatment plants are overloaded and are working beyond their designed capacities. This means that around 89 million litres per day of untreated or partially treated sewage is discharged into the sea. 83% of the (surveyed) Gaza population depended upon the private water vendors for their drinking water supplies, water which is at risk of being polluted by the time it reaches the consumer due to the lack of awareness amongst the stakeholders, lack of regulation for monitoring and enforcement.⁶⁹ A recent pilot survey of randomly sampled households and vendors has detected bacteriological contamination in drinking water supplied by private vendors in 22 of 27 sampled localities in Gaza.⁷⁰ This evidence highlights the potential risk to 1,145,941 people within 22 localities (including major cities such as Gaza City, Deir Al Balah, Beit Lahia, Beit Hanoun and Khan Yunis and Jabalia, Deir Al Balah, Al Maghazi, Ash Shanti' and Khan Younis camps) of consuming "bad" quality, contaminated water supplies from private vendors in Gaza.⁷¹ Bacteriological contamination (either from poor internal hygiene practices or procurement of contaminated water) was also found to be present in 63% of the households sampled.

West Bank: Close to one million people (in 492 communities) lack adequate water for drinking and personal hygiene (receiving less than 60 l/pc/pd).⁷² Of these, 50,000 (in 151 communities) are in a critical vulnerable position accessing less than 30 l/pc/pd. Problems accessing water have been compounded by the sharp rate of increased demolitions in the WB during this year. In the last two years (June 2009-October 2011), 19 water tanks, 48 cisterns, five springs, 38 wells, one pipeline and 21 sanitation structures have been demolished. In addition, 27 WASH structures have been confiscated. Half of all registered demolitions have taken place in 2011 alone. Nearly 14,000 people have been affected by demolitions, over half of whom are children; with 305 people having been displaced as a result of destruction to their water services. Those affected are usually among the most vulnerable in the WB including refugees, herders and Bedouin who have suffered multiple displacement and dispossession in the past.

There is an urgent need for Israeli authorities to meet their obligations under International Humanitarian Law; to provide WASH facilities essential for the survival of the population, or to facilitate the development of required infrastructure and provision of basic WASH facilities by the relevant Palestinian authorities or aid agencies.

Abu Saqr is a shepherd in the Jordan Valley. He lives with his large family in Al Hadidiya, close to the Roi agricultural settlement. The Israeli army has destroyed their home six times. The surroundings are arid and finding water is a constant struggle. *"Before 1967 there was a lot of water because people had the freedom to go anywhere to find it. After the occupation began, the Israeli army started coming and demolishing our water tanks. Now we buy water for 250 shekels [around \$65 per 10m3]. It pains my heart to look at the settlement and know that they have stolen my land and that they make swimming pools, grow lawns and have fish farms and here we have nothing to drink. I live here and I will die here. And I've told my children to live here. This is my land, I live from this land and my children live from this land. I have survived six demolitions and stayed."* (Testimony given to EAPPI Yanoun team 20 September 2011 at Al Hadidiya, close to Roi Agricultural Settlement.)

Update: Abu Saqr's house was demolished in June 2011. Since September two of his children are no longer going to school.

⁶⁸ The Comparative Study of Options for Gaza; Technical Engineering Consulting Company, May 2011.

⁶⁹ WASH Household Survey, Gaza, UNICEF PHG.

⁷⁰ Results exceeding WHO standards: Al Qaraya al Badawiya (Umm An-Naser), Beit Lahiya, Wadi as Salqa, Al Qarara, Beit Hanoun, Jabalia, Siafa, Az Zeitoun and Ash Shuja'iyyeh neighbourhoods in Gaza City, Al Mughraqa (Abu Middein), Juhor ad Dik, Deir al Balah, Khan Yunis, Bani Suheila, 'Abasan al Jadida (as Saghira), Khuza'a, Umm al Kilab, Tal as Sultan, and Ash Shati' Camp, Al Maghazi Camp, Deir al Balah Camp, Jabalia Camp, Khan Yunis Camp.

⁷¹ Results exceeding WHO standards: Al Qaraya al Badawiya (Umm An-Naser), Beit Lahiya, Wadi as Salqa, Al Qarara, Beit Hanoun, Jabalia, Siafa, Az Zeitoun and Ash Shuja'iyyeh neighbourhoods in Gaza City, Al Mughraqa (Abu Middein), Juhor ad Dik, Deir al Balah, Khan Yunis, Bani Suheila, 'Abasan al Jadida (as Saghira), Khuza'a, Umm al Kilab, Tal as Sultan, and Ash Shati' Camp, Al Maghazi Camp, Deir al Balah Camp, Jabalia Camp, Khan Yunis Camp.

⁷² WHO recommendations state 100 litres per person per day.

Education

The education system in the oPt continues to operate against a backdrop of recurrent crisis and on-going violence. Between January and August 2011, there were 31 recorded “attacks on schools”, impacting more than 6,000 Palestinian students.⁷³ In the same period there were 25 incidents of denial of humanitarian access related to education, affecting more than 10,000 students.⁷⁴ The latest figures (from 2010) indicate more than 95,000 (7.7%) school-aged children and adolescents (ages six to 17) are out of school, rendering this portion of the population more susceptible to protection threats.⁷⁵

A psycho-social study commissioned by UNESCO reported that students in Gaza experience anxiety, sadness and hopelessness related to the ongoing military violence and blockade. Among primary school students, 59.4% did not feel safe coming and going to school some or most of the time.

This is an increase from 6.3% of children out of school in the 2007/2008 school year.

In Gaza, an acute shortage of classrooms and reduced classroom time persists; 80% of government and 95% of UNRWA schools operate double shifts to cope with the shortage. Even with these coping strategies, classroom density remains high. Projections from MoEHE and UNRWA indicate that approximately 186 new schools are needed to accommodate the student population in the coming two years. Despite overwhelming need, investments in educational

infrastructure have stalled due to the blockade. 49 of UNRWA’s 68 requests to Israeli officials to implement education projects have been approved, but of those 49 projects, only seven have been completed. Key impediments to construction of required classrooms and schools include the lack of capacity for building materials to pass through the Kerem Shalom crossing into Gaza, the difficulties associated with the approval process, and insufficient funding.

Students (4,497) and teachers in the access-restricted areas, as well as others in vulnerable areas within Gaza attend schools which have endured repeated damage and disruption during and since “Cast Lead” (2009-2010). These students and teachers report high levels of psycho-social stress and face protection threats in accessing their schools.

In most of Area C of the WB, the PA has been unable to obtain permits to build necessary classrooms or upgrade severely dilapidated buildings. As a result, 10,000 children in Area C began the 2011/2012 school year attending classes in tents, caravans or tin shacks with minimal protection from the heat or cold. According to the MoEHE, nine schools in Area C or other vulnerable areas need urgent rehabilitation to meet minimum humanitarian standards, 36 schools are in need of extension works, the construction of 28 new schools is required, and a further 80 schools lack healthy sanitation units. There are ten active demolition orders and 18 stop work or sealing orders for education facilities. In EJ a systemic lack of investment in school infrastructure and facilities for Palestinian students, along with discriminatory planning and zoning policies, results in a persistent shortage of schools and classrooms. An estimated shortage of 1,000 classrooms exists resulting in Palestinian children being denied access to a free education.

WASH–Education–Protection

The poor infrastructure and inadequacy of school toilets is one of the main concerns in the education sector. This is particularly important in mixed schools where there are no separate or suitable toilets for girls and boys. Inadequate WASH facilities can contribute school drop-out rates.

In much of Area C, the Seam Zone, EJ and other vulnerable areas such as Hebron, students and teachers regularly face protection threats on their way to and from school, and also at times while at school. The threats are exacerbated by the movement and access restrictions prevalent in these areas.

⁷³ According to the definition in the Field Manual of the global Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (February 2011), attacks on schools include the targeting of schools or medical facilities that cause the total or partial destruction of such facilities. Other interferences to the normal operation of the facility may also be reported, such as the occupation, shelling, targeting for propaganda of, or otherwise causing harm to schools or medical facilities or its personnel.

⁷⁴ Information provided by the Israel/OPT Working Group on Grave Violations Against Children.

⁷⁵ Source for calculation: PCBS 2009 projections//for enrolment figures and MoEHE 2009/10 enrolment data.

These threats include difficulties at checkpoints, facing threats or intimidation from soldiers or security personnel, enduring settler violence, and passing through or near dangerous roads or military areas. The Education Cluster, in conjunction with the Child Protection Working Group, carried out a rapid assessment in 116 communities in the WB and identified at least 4,800 students and teachers in 45 communities who face significant protection threats while accessing schools and educational facilities.

Education in EJ is further under attack by the imposition of revised curriculum textbooks on Palestinian students by the Israeli Municipality. References to Palestinian history, identity and culture have been removed or changed in the new revised textbooks.

Food security, livelihoods and agriculture—an integrated approach

There is a clear interconnectedness between levels of livelihoods and poverty, access to and nature of employment, and food insecurity in the oPt. In the Gaza Strip, the blockade has resulted in gradual but devastating “de-development”. 70% of the population lives below the poverty line, and it is estimated that 95% of businesses have shut down and 120,000 jobs have been lost.⁷⁶ In terms of food insecurity, in Gaza, the food-insecure represent 52% of the population and are more likely to be families deprived of assets and housing as a result of the Israeli offensive in 2008/2009 or the levelling and destruction of assets in the restricted areas. In the WB, assessments indicate that food-insecure households (22% of the population) are more likely to be refugees, particularly living in camps, rural households whose subsistence depends on agriculture, female-headed and or headed by someone who is unemployed.⁷⁷

As the ability of food-insecure households to cope is stretched, negative coping strategies emerge including skipping meals, eating poor quality food with little nutritional value, selling assets, forgoing education opportunities especially for girls and reducing expenditures on health. Palestinian women, youth and the elderly are disproportionately affected. In this context, the humanitarian community in the oPt has positioned food security as a central humanitarian priority – one whose lens brings into sharp focus the needs and constraints in the area of agricultural livelihoods and employment. Three linked needs assessments (food, agriculture and CFW) have produced a Common Food Security Framework for the CAP 2012 and have led to a mutually supportive approach for at-risk livelihoods and associated food insecurity (see Annex V for Food Security Framework).

Food

Without relief from long-term unemployment and high food price levels, the impact on food security among Palestinian households remains relatively unchanged since 2010. 33% of the total Palestinian population (i.e. 1.43 million people) continues to be food-insecure and 13% are vulnerable to food insecurity.⁷⁸ In the WB, food insecurity is higher among female-headed households (30% compared to 22% of male-headed households), while the trend is reversed in Gaza (48% of female-headed households are food-insecure compared to 52% of male-headed households).⁷⁹ This can be explained by the higher level of assistance and the targeting system used in Gaza, with an increasing emphasis on assistance to female-headed households over the past years.

Food availability per se is not the most critical issue presently in the oPt. Food is generally supplied in sufficient quantities and acceptable varieties on local markets, essentially from imports. The main food security challenge faced by Palestinian households is economic access to food on local markets. The average WB food-insecure household dedicates close to 48% of total cash expenditures to buying food while the Gaza household dedicates 61% of their total cash expenditure.

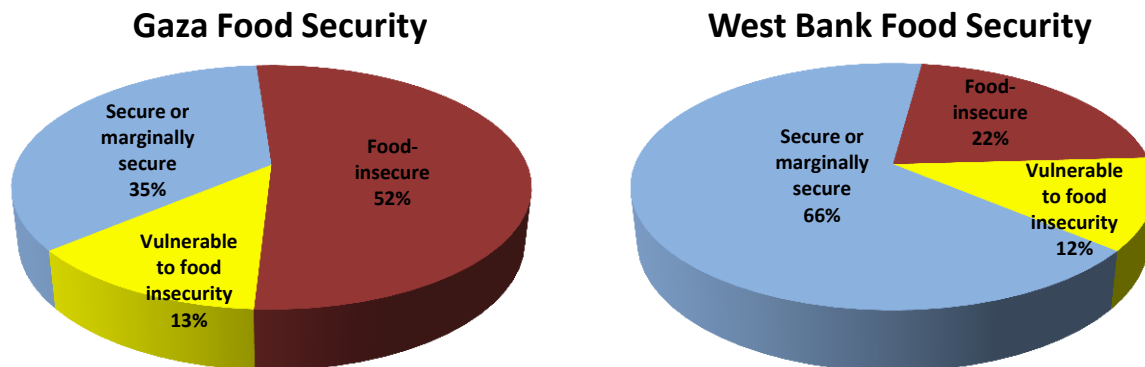
⁷⁶ HCT Advocacy Strategy 2011.

⁷⁷ Households with income and consumption below \$5.1 per adult equivalent per day OR households showing a decrease in total food and non-food expenditures, including households unable to further decrease their expenditure patterns.

⁷⁸ Food insecurity rates are “post-assistance” rates, i.e. after food assistance and relief transfers are taken into consideration. Households evaluated as food-insecure are characterized by their low levels of income and/or consumption compared to the cost of a minimum food basket and other essential expenditures (housing, health, education, transportation).

⁷⁹ FAO/WFP, SEFSec, 2010.

Certain livelihood groups are at particular risk of food insecurity because of their source of food and income (e.g. herders in Area C, farmers with land in access-restricted areas, fishers in Gaza). Among herders and Bedouins for example, a joint WFP/ UNRWA survey has revealed a food insecurity rate of 55% compared to the 22% average in the WB.⁸⁰ The recurrence or persistence of shocks and erosion of coping capacities push these households from transitory to chronic food insecurity or towards more severe levels of food insecurity.



Source: WFP, Socio-Economic Survey, West Bank and Gaza Strip, occupied Palestinian territory, February 2011

Cash-for-Work

Unemployment in oPt remains high; 31.6% of the oPt labour force was out of work during the second half of 2010, with rates in Gaza (45.2%) close to double those in the WB (25.1%).⁸¹ Youth unemployment in Gaza is of particular concern, rising from 65.3% in 2009 to 70.6% in 2010 with unemployment amongst female youth even higher. In recognition that economic access constitutes the main obstacle to food security, CFW programmes are targeting vulnerable, unemployed households for whom there are no alternatives to generate minimum levels of income other than temporary non-agricultural job programmes. Interventions are partial in scope and are not intended to tackle the root causes of poverty and unemployment, and do not represent sustainable employment. Rather, they are a vital palliative to structural needs that also require recovery, development and political solutions that are further addressed in the UN Medium-Term Response Plan.

Agriculture

Agriculture continues to be an important source of income and a shock absorber in the oPt. According to Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), during the first quarter of 2011, an estimated 83,000 workers were employed in the agriculture sector (out of a total 780,200 employed people), of which 27% are females.⁸² However, oPt faces a protracted crisis of agriculture-based livelihoods with serious humanitarian concerns. The causes of this are four-fold: shrinking access to productive assets, services and markets, water shortage and below-average rainfall, acceleration in demolitions and settler violence and threats of animal disease outbreaks and health hazards. Increases in demolitions and settler violence are having a profound effect on livelihoods in the WB. There have been 79 demolitions of agricultural livelihood structures since the beginning of 2011 in the WB⁸³. In addition, settler attacks on olive trees are expected to reduce the 2011 olive harvest by \$500,000.

Gender

The economic difficulties affecting Gazan families as a consequence of the protracted crisis have forced the majority of women to find coping mechanisms for the loss of income from a male family, and some women have become the main breadwinner for the family. While men were mostly engaged in family agriculture and job creation schemes, women (in addition to family agriculture) spent time accessing charitable and food aid, bartering their agricultural labour for produce, undertaking income-

⁸⁰ Joint WFP/UNRWA food security household survey among herder and Bedouin communities in Area C, 2010.

⁸¹ Based on the relaxed definition of unemployment. Sex-disaggregated data will be collected in 2012 and reported at CAP Mid-Year Review.

⁸² PCBS, Unpublished data, 2011.

⁸³ DWG, OCHA 2011.

generating projects, as well as collecting house rubble and scrap wood for sale. Due to rising food prices, animal husbandry (an activity that women traditionally engage in) has also become increasingly important.

Women have also been compelled to sell their personal assets (mostly gold from weddings) to overcome the loss of income. This money is used to invest in the family, to pay for their children's education or help their husbands reconstruct houses or purchase properties, to which they ultimately have no legal title. In the case of divorce or widowhood, these women may lose the assets (to their ex-husband or their husband's family), as local customs do not protect women's economic rights.

For some women, taking on increasing responsibilities for unpaid family labour, mostly in agriculture, has left them little time for anything else. Women in these households express a sense of powerlessness, humiliation and a complete lack of voice.⁸⁴ Female-headed households have been identified as an especially vulnerable group across all sectors.

As many women have become responsible for ensuring the family has an income, food, water and shelter, men, in some instances, feel threatened, disempowered, stressed or depressed by the inability to provide for their families and the consequent reversal of roles. This increased pressure on the household is one of the biggest factors contributing to gender-based violence (GBV) in the oPt, specifically domestic violence (sexual, physical and psychological).

Women and men are frequently exposed to IDF behaviours which are viewed as offensive, humiliating and degrading. In the cultural context of Palestine where women's honour is related to the family honour, women feel reluctant to go through the checkpoints.⁸⁵ This affects their possibilities to attend school, go to university or find work. Sexual assault is a sensitive issue for Palestinian women and their families and occurrences are rarely reported, making post-assault resources and support difficult to obtain. Israel's routine practice of strip and body searching women prisoners as a method of punishment violates its obligations under both international HR and humanitarian law. Given the highly psychological nature of the violence used by the IDF against Palestinians, it should be concluded that threats of sexual violence, even if they are not always physically realized, constitute a systematic form of threatening, humiliating and intimidating treatment with long-term psycho-social consequences.

Coordinating the humanitarian response and planning for transition

Progress has been made in 2011 on improving coordination of sectors'/clusters' immediate response to sudden emergencies, needs assessments and data collection. However, more needs to be done, particularly to improve inter-cluster coordination, and fill data gaps to help better identify vulnerable groups and develop a more nuanced understanding of vulnerability. To this end, shared definitions of vulnerability—or rather, shared benchmarks for the conditions that would trigger a certain type of humanitarian response—are also required, as is disaggregation of all data by location, social groups, sex and age.

The HCT Advocacy Strategy developed in early 2011 has helped clarify advocacy priorities in the oPt and ensure protection is mainstreamed in all advocacy efforts. The strategic priorities of the HCT Advocacy Strategy support those of the CAP humanitarian strategy (see Annex IV for the main priorities of the HCT Advocacy Strategy).

Although there is an on-going need for humanitarian assistance in the oPt, the HCT and relief organizations have started defining a transition strategy. To that end, linkages between the CAP, the MTRP and the PNDP have been strengthened in 2011 to ensure a smooth transition from relief to recovery and development. Further effort will be needed in 2012.

⁸⁴ UN Women, *Who Answers to Gazan Women? An economic security and rights research*, Ramallah, 2011.

⁸⁵ Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), *Palestinian Women and Security: Why Palestinian Women and Girls Do Not Feel Secure*, January 2010, p.20.

Progress has been made on integrating gender issues in the humanitarian coordination, most recently, with the introduction of the IASC Gender Marker, a compulsory tool that classifies projects submitted to the CAP according to their integration of gender issues. Humanitarian clusters received support for this exercise through OCHA and the GenCap mechanism. Some clusters have taken this exercise further than others (see end of Section 2.2 for analysis of gender marker coding). Additional efforts are needed to systematically address existing gaps between men and women and to maximize the opportunities to promote gender equality in humanitarian actions.

A 10-year-old student at the UNRWA school in Al Fukhari, Gaza Strip. *“I study human rights, which talks clearly about our rights. But we do not own all these rights, we cannot say our opinion, and we cannot play or study as we want. I don’t want Coca Cola or food, I only want a good school and I want the blockade to end.”*



Demolished house in Hebron/OCHA 2011

4. The 2012 common humanitarian action plan

4.1 Scenarios

The HCT has agreed on a set of the best-case, worst-case and most likely scenarios. The latter has been used for planning purposes by the clusters/sectors, while the worst-case scenario provides the basis for contingency plans. These scenarios have been drafted for humanitarian planning purposes only. They do not reflect the views or opinions of the UN.

Best-case scenario

In a best-case scenario, the parties to the conflict agree on a new framework for negotiations, endorsed by the international community, allowing for the resumption of direct talks. The Government of Israel renews a moratorium on settlement expansion in the WB, with the exception of East Jerusalem where construction of settlements continues. The number of demolitions and evictions in the WB, including EJ, decreases. Israeli authorities start taking concrete steps to protect Palestinian civilians and their property from settler violence, which is reduced. In and around Gaza, Israel and Hamas maintain a relative calm. A further easing of the blockade on Gaza allows for the beginning of meaningful reconstruction process in Gaza, raising hopes for new economic/livelihood opportunities and a revival of the private sector. Movement and access restrictions in the WB are reduced, allowing better Palestinian access to services and to livelihood opportunities. Palestinian reconciliation advances resulting in better coordination between authorities in Gaza and the WB. Overall, this allows for gradual decrease in humanitarian assistance and the space for development programmes to be pursued throughout the oPt.

Worst-case scenario

In the worst-case scenario, parties cannot agree on terms for the resumption of negotiations. The Palestinian approach to the UN in 2011 is followed by increased tensions across the oPt and a withholding of fiscal transfers to the PA by the Government of Israel and some major donors. This occurs alongside additional movement and access restrictions in the WB and Gaza and restrictions on humanitarian operations, and results in a severe deterioration of the financial and economic situation throughout the oPt. Increased settler violence, demolitions and evictions produce an increase in civilian casualties and further displacement of population. Settlement expansion in the WB and EJ continues unabated. The security situation deteriorates with incursions by Israel into Gaza and intensified search and arrest campaigns carried out in the WB. There are increases in attacks by Palestinian militants against Israeli citizens. No progress is made toward the implementation of the Palestinian reconciliation accord and political arrests in Gaza and the WB resume. Growing frustrations result in demonstrations and unrest throughout the oPt. The overall effect is to increase humanitarian needs and limit any opportunity for sustainable, development solutions.

Most likely scenario

In the most likely scenario, the political environment remains fluid and the situation on the ground fragile. There is no resolution to the conflict and no substantial progress in the political negotiations. An uneasy calm exists in Gaza and southern Israel, interrupted by periods of intense violence. The blockade of Gaza continues under the current regime with limited possibilities for meaningful reconstruction and livelihoods. As a result, emergency interventions are still required (including the provision of essential services) to assist the most vulnerable communities. High levels of food insecurity (more than 30%) prevail in Gaza and the WB. The PA progresses further on its institution-building efforts, allowing for improved services to Palestinians in Areas A and B. However, the budget of the PA continues to suffer chronic shortfalls, affecting its ability to pay salaries and meet other recurrent expenses. A serious protection crisis persists throughout the oPt due to the blockade, clashes between the IDF and Palestinian militants, increased settler violence, demolitions and evictions and restrictions on freedom of movement. There is further displacement of the population in the WB, including EJ. The Government of Israel maintains limitations on development activities in Area C, rendering the most vulnerable communities dependent on emergency interventions to provide

access to essential services. Implementation of humanitarian programmes in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and EJ continues to be hindered by restrictive access policies.

4.2 The humanitarian strategy

The crisis facing the oPt is best described as a protracted protection and HR crisis, one which generates some specific humanitarian needs. The goal of humanitarian assistance in 2012 is to prevent a further deterioration of the protection situation in the oPt, to improve food security and ensure access to basic services while awaiting a final settlement of the conflict.

The first CAP for the oPt was published in 2003. Almost a decade later, none of the political root causes of the humanitarian situation have been addressed. The Israeli authorities are failing in their obligations as an occupying power to assist and protect Palestinian civilians, as the blockade of Gaza and the restrictive planning and zoning policies in the WB demonstrate. They prevent Palestinian authorities and humanitarian organizations from meeting needs in a sustainable way (for example where permanent infrastructure is required) and they frequently destroy basic facilities that do exist (including destroying water cisterns and placing demolition orders on school buildings). As a result, humanitarian needs persist (and have sometimes increased), especially in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone, and EJ, i.e. in areas which are still beyond the full administrative control of the PA.⁸⁶

Given the protracted nature of the conflict in the oPt, the humanitarian needs barely change from one year to another. **Therefore the analytical and strategic part of the CAP (i.e. the CHAP) will be a two-year plan for the period 2012-2013.** This will allow for humanitarian organizations and donors to better plan their interventions and contributions; and to increase the predictability of the humanitarian response. It will also complement efforts by humanitarian and development actors to strategically coordinate the CAP, PNDP and MTRP processes.

While the CAP articulates a two-year humanitarian strategy, organizations' projects attached to this strategy will remain one-year projects. This ensures that the CAP remains focused on critical emergency projects.⁸⁷ By ensuring that the HCT is still able to attach a clear cost to its yearly programmes, this will also facilitate fundraising efforts.

Needs analysis provided by the respective clusters/sectors show that the two most urgent priorities are:

- Improving the protection environment for Palestinian communities most at risk.
- Tackling food insecurity.

Strategic objectives and indicators for humanitarian action in 2012

- Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for IHL and HR; preventing or mitigating the impacts of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.⁸⁸
 - Strategy: The CAP 2012 needs analysis highlighted the interconnection among vulnerabilities across the Protection, Education, Health and Nutrition and WASH Clusters. In sum, communities and population groups faced with the most severe and immediate protection risks are also the ones whose access to essential services is most limited. Moreover, the needs analysis revealed that restrictions on access to essential

⁸⁶ Particular attention must also be paid to humanitarian needs in some WB refugee camps. Although refugee camps can be located in Area B or C, UNRWA remains the main provider of services to refugees.

⁸⁷ No early recovery project *per se* will be accepted in the CAP this year; only emergency projects (with or without an early recovery component) will be eligible for the CAP 2012.

⁸⁸ Particular attention will also be paid to humanitarian needs in some WB refugee camps. Although refugee camps can be located in Area B or C, UNRWA remains the main provider of services to refugees.

services (e.g. education, health and nutrition, WASH) imposed on these communities also increased their vulnerability to protection risks. There is consensus amongst humanitarian actors that an integrated response across clusters is required to contain (and, if possible, reverse) this trend.

- Specifically, protection actors will continue to implement direct protection interventions (including monitoring, reporting and advocacy, legal assistance, protective presence, child protection, and mine action). In addition the Education, Health and Nutrition and WASH Clusters—in coordination with the Protection Cluster—have identified communities for which preserving or improving access to essential services is a key protection concern and priority. The education, health and nutrition and WASH response plans and projects have been drafted with the stated objective of enhancing the protection of the affected communities.
 - Where needed, these interventions will be coordinated with activities in the Agriculture, CFW and Food Sectors.
 - The Protection, Education, Health and WASH Clusters have identified joint advocacy and referrals between service providers and protection actors as key elements of a coordinated response strategy.
- Help improve the food security of vulnerable and food-insecure communities in the oPt, with particular focus on Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and EJ by improving economic access to food, supporting access to a greater variety of food or providing direct food assistance.⁸⁹
- Strategy: To help improve the food security situation in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem, the Agriculture, CFW and Food Sectors have defined mutually supportive strategies and responses. These focus on mitigating the immediate causes of food insecurity and supporting the coping strategies of food-insecure households and households vulnerable to food insecurity by improving economic access of affected communities to food; either by injecting cash, providing food assistance or purchasing power or by strengthening livelihoods. In support of this, the Food Sector strategy consists of (i) meeting the food needs and enhancing the dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food-insecure populations through a range of activities including food distributions (general food distributions and school feeding) and vouchers; and (ii) supporting local markets through local purchases, contributing to the enhancement of the economic situation, especially in the WB. The CAP food security strategy is underpinned by efforts of development actors to improve food security, as reflected in the UN MTRP,⁹⁰ and by the on-going social safety net reform undertaken by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA). The Agriculture, CFW and Food Sectors will coordinate their response strategies and activities with other clusters to address protection issues affected by food security.

⁸⁹ Particular attention will also be paid to humanitarian needs in some WB refugee camps. Although refugee camps can be located in Area B or C, UNRWA remains the main provider of services to refugees.

⁹⁰ UN MTRP is the common strategic framework for United Nations support in the oPt. It describes the collective response of the UN System to Palestinian recovery and development priorities as outlined in the PNDP for the period 2011-2013. The current plan is the product of a broad consultative process and is expected to strengthen coherence and coordination of UN interventions, and enhance the strategic focus and impact of the UN in the oPt.

CAP 2012 – Monitoring Framework

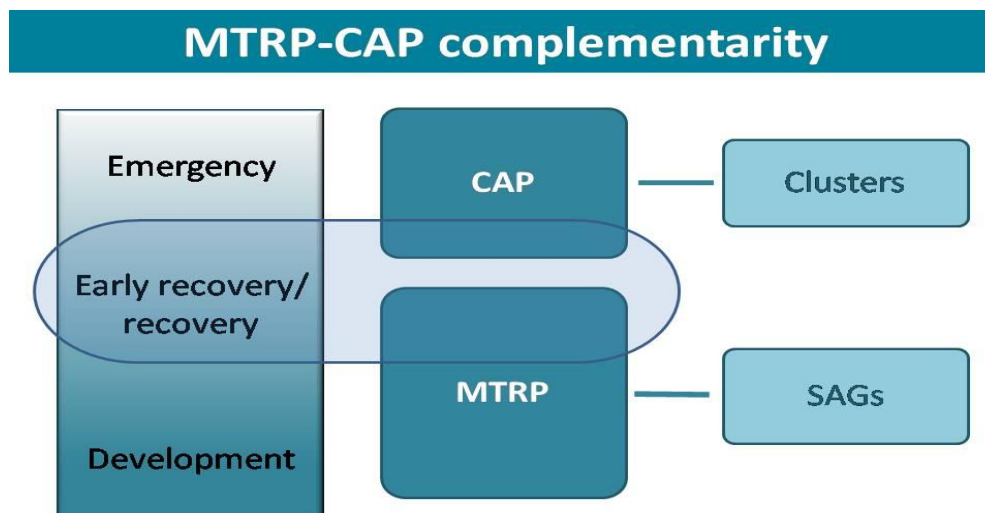
CAP Strategic Objective	Related cluster expected outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target	
<p>S.O. 1: Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and EJ by promoting respect for IHL and HR; preventing or mitigating the impacts of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.</p>	<p>Education Improve access to protective, child-friendly education for boys and girls in identified, vulnerable and affected groups.</p>	Reduce drop-out rate through provision of school transportation and protective presence.	Basic dropout rate = girls 0.6 / boys 1.1 (2007); Secondary dropout rate = girls 3.7 / boys 2.6 (2007)	TBC	
		Increase the number of children and teachers provided with safe transport and protective presence.	Children of 14 communities in WB reported IDF harassment on their commute; children of 30 communities in the WB reported settler harassment on their commute.	4,800 children of 45 communities have safe, protected passage in accessing education in WB; 21 communities are provided with transport to and from schools; children of at least ten communities are provided with protective presence on their commute to school.	
	<p>Health and Nutrition Guarantee access for vulnerable populations in the WB and Gaza to essential health and nutrition services.</p>	Number of people covered by HNC partners' primary health care programmes	100,000	260,000	
		<p>Protection Increased respect for HR and IHL Prevention and mitigation of the impacts of abuses and violations of HR and IHL.</p>	Number of individuals benefiting from legal assistance.	1,205 individuals benefited from legal assistance for demolitions, displacement and forced evictions.	1,250
			Number of coordinated advocacy initiatives focused on accountability for violations of HR and IHL	Unknown	Ten
	<p>Number of people benefiting from a protection response including protective presence, legal assistance, inter-cluster emergency response</p>	90 communities benefitted from protective presence in 2011.	28,000 people passing a total of 25 checkpoints and gates/week 94 communities with EAPPI presence.		
		10,815 children received direct professional psycho-social support.	20,000 children receive direct professional psycho-social support.		
		78 HHs provided with emergency assistance following incidents of forced displacement.	95 HHs provided with emergency assistance following incidents of forced displacement.		

CAP Strategic Objective	Related cluster expected outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Target
	WASH. Reduced risk of displaced populations from natural and human related disasters, through enhanced access and entitlements to essential WASH services and facilities for the vulnerable affected communities in the WB and Gaza.	Number of people accessing safe (good quality) water in oPt Increased quantity of water supplies to vulnerable groups and communities in unserved/ partially served areas of oPt	Gaza: 564,225 women and 581,716 men totaling 1,145,941 people (including Gaza city) receiving bad quality water >WHO guidelines 482,343 women and 497,295 men (totaling 979,638) accessing <60 l/pc/pd 51,510 people from Area C accessing <30 l/pc/pd and at grave risk of displacement due to inadequate water	Gaza: 23,600 women and 20,845 men, Total 44,505 (as a secondary objective: WB: 61,856 women and 59,966 men, Total 121,822) Gaza: 9248 Women; 9053 Men. Total 18,300 WB: 66,587; Women 62,300 Men; 128,887 total Total oPt: 75,835 women, 71,353 men and 147,187 in total
S.O. 2: Help improve the food security of vulnerable and food-insecure communities in the oPt, with particular focus on Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and EJ by improving economic access to food, supporting access to a greater variety of food or providing direct food assistance.	Food Basic food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable HHs met.	Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) receiving food assistance as percentage of planned figures	1,325,000 (achieved in 2011)	1,338,380 (100%)
	Agriculture Food insecurity among endangered agricultural livelihoods is mitigated.	Number of HHs who received fodder	-	11,270
		Number of HHs' access to water improved due to cisterns/reservoirs/ponds repaired or constructed	490 cisterns established or repaired in 2011	1,560 households (1,170 males and 390 females) whose cisterns, reservoirs, or ponds repaired or constructed
Cash Enhanced economic access to food and livelihoods for vulnerable and protection-threatened HHs	Number of HHs assisted by the CFW cluster	432,420 (achieved in 2011)	100,767	

Complementarity between CAP and MTRP

The objective of the CAP is not to address the universe of needs in the oPt, many of which require a recovery and development response, as well as a political solution. The CAP is limited to addressing a smaller subset of needs, i.e. the immediate and urgent assistance and protection needs of the most vulnerable unassisted Palestinian communities. The CAP does not compete with or replace the PA's national development plans or the UN's MTRP. The CAP has no added value in areas where the PA is able to operate fully and already provide for the needs of the most vulnerable (i.e. in Areas A and B of the WB). Therefore, as was the case in 2011, the scope of the CAP 2012 is limited to geographical areas where humanitarian needs remain acute and cannot at this stage be fully addressed through

recovery/developmental interventions including Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone, and EJ.⁹¹ The CAP 2012 is designed in a way that does not undermine national and international longer-term development strategies, but anticipates and complements the PNDP and the MTRP. Specifically, projects included in the CAP aim at improving or stabilizing the living conditions of particularly vulnerable communities until they can be reached by the more robust development programmes included in the PNDP or the MTRP. Particular attention has been paid to avoiding gaps, overlaps and duplications between the CAP, the PNDP and the MTRP.



HCT Advocacy Strategy

An interagency advocacy strategy will support the implementation of the CAP and in particular assist in dealing with some of the key challenges associated with delivery of humanitarian assistance including security and access as well as addressing more root causes of the crisis, such as restriction on movement, threats to life and liberty and impunity for violence.

In addition, a dedicated Access Team within OCHA oPt provides support to overcome challenges in the movement and access of humanitarian goods and staff both in the WB and into and out of Gaza.

UNRWA's assistance to refugees in the oPt

As the largest UN agency in the oPt and mandated to provide direct delivery of assistance to Palestine refugees, UNRWA remains a key partner within the 2012 CAP. Palestine refugees constitute a significant part of the population in the oPt: Refugees make up approximately 27% of the population in the WB (868,842 registered refugees) and approximately 70% of the population in Gaza (1,204,850) registered refugees. An overwhelming number of these refugees are dependent on UNRWA humanitarian assistance due to their vulnerability and precarious state in the oPt.

In light of the concerted effort made by the HCT to narrow the focus of the 2012 CAP to address two key areas: food security and protection, and thus reduce the scope of projects, the 2012 CAP does not address all the humanitarian needs of the refugees. UNRWA has thus issued its own Emergency Appeal, which covers a broader scope of humanitarian needs of refugees both in terms of programmatic scope and budget requirements. The need for a separate Emergency Appeal is widely accepted and recognized by the Humanitarian Coordinator and HCT. The CAP and the UNRWA Emergency Appeal are complementary.

⁹¹ Particular attention will also be paid to humanitarian needs in some WB refugee camps. Although refugee camps can be located in Area B or C, UNRWA remains the main provider of services to refugees.

Safety and Security of Personnel and Operations

The UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) will continue to provide support to humanitarian organizations in their efforts to assist and protect the most vulnerable Palestinians.⁹² Specifically, UNDSS will:

- Further develop and implement the “Saving Lives Together” standard operating procedures (SOPs).
- Continue to provide humanitarian agencies with high quality and timely security analysis.
- Continue to ensure that security requirements and initiatives are an integral component of humanitarian operations.
- Develop a dedicated NGO Security Office to provide security advice and support to INGO operating in the oPt and to interact with the UN SMS.
- Develop an emergency communications system for UN agencies and international and local security collaboration and coordination to suit the requirements of all personnel in the Gaza Strip.

4.3 Criteria for selection of projects

All projects included in this CAP have passed through a vetting panel review (organized by clusters/sectors) and a final approval by the HC. Vetting panels ensured that all projects in the CAP met the following criteria.

- Be based on a proper and recent needs assessment. (Projects based on assessments that are more than 12 months old and/or whose methodology is questionable should normally be rejected.)
- Be in line with the CAP overall strategic priorities (i.e. food security or protection / access to services), as well as with the relevant sector/cluster response strategy/plan/objectives.
- Target the vulnerable group(s) identified and prioritized in the CHAP, while not duplicating existing activities and/or targeting communities already assisted by on-going programmes.
- Be emergency-focused, i.e. the primary goal of the project must be to save lives and/or remedy, mitigate or avert an immediate and direct risk faced by a community (e.g. displacement; food insecurity; waterborne disease; etc.). While an emergency project can include some early recovery (ER) activities, no ER or development project *per se* will be accepted in the CAP 2012.
- Not be in the Palestinian Development Plan, the UN MTRP or other existing recovery and development frameworks.
- Meet the relevant sector/cluster response standards.
- Focus on outputs that can be implemented within twelve months.
- Spell out how the implementation of the project/activities will be monitored and evaluated.
- Be cost-efficient.

⁹² The current security arrangements and strategy are planned to be maintained through a local security cost-shared plan paid for by all the UN agencies in the oPt and included in the individual agency budgets. The UN Designated Official for Security is responsible and accountable for ensuring the efficiency and appropriateness of the overall security sector. The UN Chief Security Adviser provides technical expertise and advice in support of the Designated Official.

4.4 Cluster/sector response plans

The cluster response plans do not intend to address all the needs in the oPt; but only the **most immediate emergency needs**. This CAP complements the UN MTRP and takes note of the PNDP, which addresses the longer-term, ER and development needs.

Each response plan includes a table of proposed coverage per site. These tables were developed from the information provided by appealing organizations using the newly introduced expanded geographical fields in the project submission database.

4.4.1 Agriculture

Sector lead agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Sector member organizations	ACF, ACS, ACTED, ARIJ, CARE International, CISP, COOPI, FAO, IR, JUHOUD, OVERSEAS-Onlus, Oxfam Italia, OXFAM, Solidarité, PAH, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCC, Secours Islamique and UAWC
Number of projects	25
Sector objectives	To improve food security among the most vulnerable agricultural communities in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and Jerusalem Governorate.
Number of beneficiaries	26,595 vulnerable farming, herding and fishing households; 149,996 individuals (25% females, 75% males)
Funds required	\$25,397,497
Funds required per priority level	High: \$24,137,497 Medium: \$1,260,000
Contact information	Azzam Saleh - azzam.saleh@fao.org Nadejda Dagash - Nadejda.Dagash@fao.org

Category	Affected population	Planned Beneficiaries (West Bank, Gaza, and totals)		
	Total	Females	Males	Total
HHs with agricultural land (includes small-scale farmers)	65,570 HHs (WB) 14,158 HHs (GS)	985 HHs (WB) 360 HHs (GS) 1,485 HHs (oPt)	2,955 HHs (WB) 1,075 HHs (GS) 4,455 HHs (oPt)	11,315 (65,627 individuals)
HHs with livestock (includes herders, Bedouins)	10,964 HHs (WB) 3,305 HHs (GS)	1,816 HHs (WB) 1,825 HHs (oPt)	5,449 HHs (WB) 5,475 HHs (oPt)	14,565 (79,721 individuals)
Mixed (livestock and agriculture land)	17,461 HHs (oPt) ⁹³	-	-	-
Fishers	3,097 HHs (GS) ⁹⁴	-	15 HHs (WB) 80 HHs (GS) 620 HHs (oPt)	715 (4,648 individuals)
Total	114,555 HHs (91,028 WB; 23,527 GS)⁹⁵	6,471 HHs (2,801 WB; 360 GS, 3,310 oPt)	20,124 HHs (8,419 WB; 1,155 GS; 10,550 oPt)	26,595 HHs (149,996 individuals)

⁹³ Beneficiaries targeted in the two categories above.

⁹⁴ Ministry of Agriculture (2011), Department of Fisheries.

⁹⁵ Agricultural Census (2011), preliminary findings.

Needs analysis

Access and movement restrictions in Gaza and the most affected areas in the WB continue to cause extreme difficulties for families dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. These families struggle to maintain their main source of income, which results in high levels of food insecurity or vulnerability to food insecurity. Among households whose main breadwinner is employed in the agriculture sector, the food insecurity level is 32% in the WB and 75% in the GS, which is significantly higher than the overall oPt averages.⁹⁶ These families lack the means to buy sufficient and nutritionally diverse food products. As a result, they use negative coping mechanisms like selling agricultural assets and forgoing educational and health expenses, especially of girls, in order to buy food. Livelihood protection is necessary in order to improve the food security of vulnerable farmer, herder and fisher households.

Israeli-imposed restrictions limit or cut off access to Palestinian resources (e.g. land, water), inputs and markets. In the GS, severely restricted areas near the Israeli border represent 35% of Gaza's arable land.⁹⁷ Since January 2009, fisherfolks have not been able to fish beyond three nautical miles from the shore of the GS, causing a dramatic drop in fish catches. Palestinians with land near settlements or behind the Wall in the WB are physically barred from their lands, or are constrained from reaching them by systematic settler intimidation and an arduous permit regime. Closed military zones also prevent farmers from tending their land and herders' animals from grazing. The lack of economic and physical access to inputs and services in the WB and GS is reducing production and profitability.

Israeli authorities have increased demolitions of agricultural livelihood structures in the WB in 2011. Between January and August 2011, 79 demolitions have taken place, including 44 cisterns and rainwater collection structures.⁹⁸ The majority of these took place in Area C and have affected the most vulnerable communities in the WB. The repair of livelihood structures is a major priority to prevent the displacement of affected communities. The situation in the oPt is further compounded by water scarcity and poor rainfall distribution which continue to endanger livelihoods, especially in the GS, Hebron and Tubas. The lack of sufficient rainfall during October and November 2010 has disrupted the planting season, causing major losses in cereal production in 2011.

Current estimates indicate that at least 83,000 workers are employed in the Agriculture Sector, of which an average of 27% are females and 73% males.⁹⁹ About 110,000 households own land, with at least 23,400 households relying on livestock as a source of income. In the midst of a PA-financial crisis and reduced donor funding for agriculture and livelihood interventions, a more strategic focus to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience is crucial to diminish the need for continued humanitarian aid or implementing unsustainable interventions. Linking small-scale local production with major food assistance programmes will help to relieve the food insecurity of the most affected population and boost the local economy, whilst simultaneously protecting vulnerable agricultural livelihoods.

Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

In 2012–2013, the humanitarian response in the oPt will focus on tackling food insecurity in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and Jerusalem Governorate. The Agriculture Sector will contribute to achieving this objective by providing **immediate and urgent relief to particularly vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on agricultural activities** and who are food-insecure or at immediate risk of becoming food-insecure (e.g. small-scale farmers, small-scale herders/livestock holders, rural households, fishers, female-headed households, seasonal agricultural workers and households at high risk of displacement and affected by other occupation practices).

In coordination with the Protection Cluster, the Agriculture Sector will advocate for lifting access and movement restrictions that constitute the root causes of current vulnerabilities.

⁹⁶ FAO/WFP, SEFSec, 2010. The regional average for WB is 22% and Gaza Strip is 52%.

⁹⁷ OCHA, Humanitarian Situation in the Gaza Strip Fact Sheet, July 2011, available at: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_Gaza_Fact_Sheet_July_2011.pdf.

⁹⁸ Displacement Working Group (DWG), 2011.

⁹⁹ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS), *Labour Force Survey Q1/2011*, May 2011, available at: http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/LabFor_eQ12011.pdf.

Members of the Agriculture Sector will ensure that the response takes into consideration the different needs of women, men, girls and boys. In particular, members will make sure sex-disaggregated data are available and included in the needs analysis; and that the response is tailored so as to address the different needs of different groups adequately.

All projects attached to the agriculture response plan have been approved following a thorough review and vetting process to ensure no overlap or duplication of interventions between CAP and MTRP projects.

Based on the overall strategic objectives for the CAP, the sector's objective is: Food insecurity among endangered agricultural livelihoods is mitigated.

4. The 2012 common humanitarian action plan

1. Sector Outcome: Food insecurity among endangered agricultural livelihoods is mitigated				
Indicators:				
# males and # females agricultural workers employed in the agricultural sector.				
# males and # females involved in agricultural productive activities at the HH level.				
Targets: 100% of the targeted agricultural communities maintain their agricultural activities; 5% increase in males and females active in agricultural productive activities at the HH level.				
Food insecurity among targeted communities does not further deteriorate.				
	Indicator	Target	Indicative activities	Partners
Output 1: Basic agricultural capacities of small scale farmer in GS, Area C, the Seam Zone and Jerusalem Governorate stabilized	Number of HHs (males and females) benefited from open field greenhouses repaired Number of HHs redefined # MT of fodder distributed for # males and # females Number of herding HHs benefitting from animal shelters repair or construction	4,320 HHs (3,240 males and 1,080 females) benefited from greenhouse repair 11,270 HHs (8,452 males and 2,818 females) received fodder 1,310 HHs (982 males and 328 females) animal shelters repaired	-Provide/ repair agriculture assets like land and greenhouses -Inputs and technical support -Emergency fodder and tankered water for livestock -Terrestrial fish production (aquaculture) projects -Animal shelters	Overseas-Onlus CARE International PCPM UAWC SCC Oxfam Italia COOPI ARIJ FAOPU-AMI ACF IRW CISP
Output 2: Access to small-scale agriculture for self consumption and income for the most vulnerable HHs increased	Number of HHs (# males # females) benefiting from home gardens and backyard production (including rooftop, sheep, goat, chickens, pigeons, rabbits and vegetables) Number of HHs (# males # females) benefited from beehive unites	4,810 HHs received (3,607 males and 1,203 females) home gardens and production units (including rooftop) 260 HHs (195 males and 65 females) benefited from beehives	-Backyard, home gardens and rooftop production -Cottage industries -Waste water treatment and re-use and drip irrigation -Small-scale food processing	Overseas-Onlus CARE International PCPM UAWC SCC ACS FAO PU-AMI ACF
Output 3: Farming and herding communities access to water improved	Number of HHs (# males # females) access to water improved due to cisterns/reservoirs/ponds repair or construction Number of HHs (# males # females) benefited from irrigation system Number of HHs (# males # females) benefited from grey or black waste water treatment units	1,560 households' (1,170 males and 390 females) cisterns/reservoirs/ponds repaired or constructed 750 HHs benefited from irrigation (562 males and 188 females) 200 HHs (150 males and 50 females) access to water for agricultural use improved by treating grey or black waste water	-Cisterns -Fodder crops and drought tolerant shrubs -Water harvesting and storage units -Irrigation networks -Conservation agriculture to combat soil degradation -Waste water treatment and re-use	UAWC SCC Oxfam Italia COOPI ACTED FAO PAH IRW
Output 4: Response to livelihood demolitions and other affected communities strengthened	Number of relief packages distributed to HHs affected by demolitions benefit # males and # females Number of livelihood structures repaired or reconstructed benefit # males and # females Number of advocacy activities raising awareness on demolitions and rights violations	<i>Covered and reported under the Protection Cluster (ACTED Project OPT-12/P-HR-RL/44673)</i> <i>Mechanism triggered upon demolition</i> Participation of the Sector in OCHA (DWG) advocacy activities and reports	- Rapid need assessment of affected HHs and communities -Post demolitions relief packages -Repair and reconstruction of livelihood structures - Linkages of affected HHs/communities with legal aid providers - Advocacy activities, including production and dissemination of reports on demolitions of livelihood structures in cooperation with OCHA	
Output 5: Ability to respond to outbreaks of animal or crop diseases and pests strengthened	# males and # females receive # emergency veterinary assistance for their livestock	1,400 herding HHs (1,050 males and 350 females) benefited from emergency veterinary assistance	- Livestock health/ safety measures - Provide/ repair agriculture assets - Greenhouse repair - Pest management	CARE International Oxfam Italia FAO ACF

occupied Palestinian territory Consolidated Appeal 2012

	Indicator	Target	Indicative activities	Partners
Output 6: Increased awareness and knowledge of access restrictions, rights and obligations that impact the Agriculture Sector	Number of advocacy activities raising awareness of needs among different groups (e.g. farmers/ herders/fishers, men/women, boys/girls) on access restrictions, rights and obligations that impact the Sector	five events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HCT advocacy events - Advocacy campaigns - Factsheets - Press briefings - Donor or member state briefings 	
Output 7: Planning, monitoring and coordinating of interventions, including emergency preparedness and response, among Agriculture Sector stakeholders improved	<p>Sector meetings in Gaza (#) and WB (#) for CAP, Inter-cluster coordination, Emergency response, Backyard production, Drought and Bedouins, Water Scarcity Task Force, Agriculture Sector Working Group</p> <p>Number of surveys conducted that include disaggregated data by sex and age</p> <p>Percentage of increase in updated agriculture project information in APIS from 2011 to 2012</p>	<p>Sector meetings held in Gaza (ten) and WB (ten)</p> <p>Ten surveys</p> <p>5% increase in updated project information in APIS from 2011 to 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordination for emergency preparedness/response -Inter-cluster coordination -Increased consultation with male and female farmers, fishers and herders on appropriate solutions -Surveys/data collection for evidenced-based sector planning/monitoring, including sex disaggregated data - APIS -Piloting vouchers and micro-finance schemes to link local production with food aid programmes 	FAO as Sector lead with the participation of all members

Monitoring plan

Interventions in the Agriculture Sector will be monitored through regular Sector meetings with stakeholders and the collection of progress indicators at mid-year. This information will be complemented and compared with Agriculture Project Information System (APIS) analysis including maps that can be found online at <http://www.apis.ps>. On the operational level, monitoring will take place through existing working groups such as the Water Scarcity Task Force and relevant sub-groups, the Backyard Production Group in Gaza and coordination meetings with the livestock sub-sector on fodder and animal health matters.

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
All of Gaza	CARE International, FAO
All of WB	FAO
Gaza-Deir Al Balah	OVERSEAS-Onlus, Oxfam Italia
Gaza-Gaza	SCC (Gaza City, Juhor ad Dik)
Gaza-Khan Yunis	SCC (Al Qarara, Abasan al Jadida-as Saghira, Khuzaa)
Gaza-Rafah	SCC (Al Mawasi, Shokat as Sufi)
WB-Bethlehem	ACF (Al Walayda, Al Khushna, Al Maniya, Ar Rawain, Jubbet adh Dhib, Khirbet Tuqu, Kisan), ACS, ARIJ (Al Khadr, Ras al Wad, Tuqu, Zatar), Oxfam Italia, PCPM (Al Walaja, Artas, Beit Sahur, Dar Salah, Jannatah, Nahhalin), SCC (Al Khadr, Al Khas, Al Walaja, Jubbet adh Dhib, Khallet an Numan, Khallet Sakariya, Khallet Sakariya)
WB-Hebron	ACF (Khirbet Deir Shams, Wedadie), ARIJ (Adh Dhahiriya, Ar Rihya, Beit Ula, Taffuh), IRW (Khashem al Karem, Dkaika, Khashem ad daraj, Qussa, Um al Kher), Oxfam Italia, PAH (Al Burj, Beit Mirsim, Khirbet Deir Shams), PCPM (Al Jaba, Shuyukh al Arrub), SCC (Al Baqaa, Arab al Fureijat, At Tuwani, Beit Einun, Beit Ummar, Fuqeiqis, Halhul, Imneizil, Khirbet al Fakheit, Um ad Daraj), UAWC (Ar Ramadin, Beit Ula, Kharas, Nuba, Surif)
WB-Jenin	CARE International (Rummana, Tiinnik, Zububa), COOPI
WB-Jericho	ACF (An Nabi Musa, An Nuweima Al-Fauqa Bedouins, Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa Bedouins, Fasayal Al Wusta, Fasayil, Fasayil al-Fauqa, Khan al Ahmar - Wadi Abu Sidr, Ras Ein al Auja, Sateh al Bahr, Wadi el Qilt), ACS, CISP (Al Auja, Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj, Al Jiftlik-al Musaffah, Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh, Al Jiftlik-Garb al Muthallath, An Nuweima, An Nuweima Al-Fauqa Bedouins, Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa Bedouins, Ein ad Duyuk at Tahta, Fasayal Al Wusta, Fasayil, Fasayil al-Fauqa, Jericho, Ras Ein al Auja), Oxfam Italia, UAWC
WB-Jerusalem	ACF (Abu Nwar, Al Muntar, Arab al Jahilin - al Jabal, Az Zaayem, Ghawaliya, Hizma, Jabal al Baba, Kasarat, Khan al Ahmar - Ab al Helw, Khan al Ahmar - Abu Fellah, Khan al Ahmar - Kurshan, Khan al Ahmar Mihtawish, Mikhmas, Wadi Abu Hindi), ACS (Al Eizariya), ACTED (Jaba, Beit Duquq, Beit Ijiza, Beit Surik, Anata, Beit Safafa), Oxfam Italia, SCC (Al Isawiya, Al Judeira, Anata, As Sawahira al Gharbiya, As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, Ash Sheikh Sad, Beit Hanina al Balad, Hizma, Jaba, Jabal al Mukabbir, Silwan), UAWC
WB-Nablus	CARE International (Yatma, Qabalan, Jurish, Qusra, Talfit, Qaryut, Jalud), COOPI, Oxfam Italia, SCC (Furush Beit Dajan, Khirbet Tana, Yanun)
WB-Qalqiliya	ARIJ (Azzun Atma, Qalqiliya, Ras Atiya), SCC (Ad Daba, Arab Abu Farda, Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi, Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali, Azzun Atma, Beit Amin, Wadi ar Rasha)
WB- Ramallah	ACF (Ein Samiya, Muarrajat Centre, Muarrajat-caravan side, Muarrajat East), CISPI (At Tayba, Ein Samiya, Muarrajat Centre, Muarrajat-caravan side, Muarrajat East, Rammun), SCC (Al Janiya, At Tira, Beit Liqya, Beit Sira, Kharbatha al Misbah), UAWC
WB-Salfit	SCC (Wadi Qana, Deir Istiya, Yasuf)
WB-Tubas	CARE International (Bardala, Ein el Beida, Kardala, Salhab, Al Aqaba, Khirbet Yarza), COOPI, Oxfam Italia
WB-Tulkarm	ARIJ (Deir al Ghusun, Zeita)

4.4.2 Cash-for-Work

Sector lead agency	UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
Sector member organizations	ACF, COOPI, IRW, PADR, PU-AMI, Oxfam-GB, SC, UNRWA
Number of projects	12
Sector objectives	Enhanced economic access to food and livelihoods for vulnerable and protection- threatened households.
Number of beneficiaries	100,767 direct: (39,194 females / 61,573 males); 761,891 (indirect)
Funds required	\$100,118,905
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$94,497,247 Medium: \$5,621,658
Contact information	Cindy Issac - c.issac@unrwa.org

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
Food-insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity	-	-	-	39,194	61,573	100,767
Gaza	-	-	821,109	-	-	-
WB	-	-	613,142	-	-	-
Facing protection threats¹⁰⁰	-	-	--	TBD	TBD	TBD
Gaza	-	-	-	-	-	-
WB	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (Direct beneficiaries)	-	-	1,434,251	39,194	61,573	100,767

Needs analysis

In the first half of 2011, annual real GDP growth was 10% in the oPt. However, this growth was slower than in previous years and continues to be confined to non-tradable sectors, which does not constitute sustainable economic growth. As highlighted by the World Bank, only when Israeli restrictions are lifted can the oPt see a “revival” of the private sector and a growth in the tax base and thus, meaningfully reduce its reliance on external assistance. Until then, the WB and Gaza continues to remain vulnerable to reductions in aid flows.

In the meantime, unemployment remains high and the labour force participation low in the oPt. According to the PCBS second quarter of 2011 figures overall unemployment fell from 22.9% in the second quarter of 2010 to 18.7% in the second quarter of 2011. The unemployment rate for females was 28.6% compared to 16.4% for men. In the WB, unemployment remained at around 15% for the first half of 2011 whereas in Gaza, unemployment fell from 39.3% to 25.6%. The improved unemployment rates in Gaza are in part due to the overall low labour force participation, which remains at 38% (45.3% for WB). The overall participation rate for males was 68.8% compared to 16.2% for females. In contrast, the WB has had about a 9% decrease since 2005. Stubbornly high unemployment and low labour force participation rates has had a direct impact on the food security for a significant portion of the population in the oPt, which is mainly due to lack of economic access to food and livelihoods.

¹⁰⁰ Protection-related beneficiaries are a new category for the sector. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries will be determined once needs assessment are carried out.

Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

The CFW sector will focus its efforts on enhancing access to food and livelihoods for vulnerable and protection threatened households. This will be accomplished by providing short-term employment and emergency cash assistance to enable food-insecure and protection-threatened households to meet their basic needs, including food, and infusing cash into the economy by providing dignified short-term work opportunities to the unemployed and thereby improve their resilience to shocks. Sector members will continue to increase the participation of particularly vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, refugees and the disabled.

CFW programmes will also continue to support the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and delivery of essential public services, including sanitation and solid waste, health and education. These activities will be done in close coordination with relevant sectors to ensure harmonized and coordinated approaches, and avoid any duplication of efforts.

Sector members will also seek to target communities facing protection threats such pending demolition orders and settler violence by implementing CFW interventions that reduce these communities overall vulnerabilities and increase their overall livelihood resilience.

CFW interventions are partial in scope and are not intended to tackle the root causes of poverty and unemployment, and do not represent sustainable employment. Rather, they are a vital emergency palliative to structural needs that also require recovery, development and political solutions that are further addressed in the MTRProgram.

The strategy is based on broad consistency between actors in the sector regarding eligibility criteria, wage levels, scope of work and contract duration and systematic coordination to ensure appropriate geographical coverage and eliminate gaps and duplication. Interventions in this sector will continue to complement other livelihood and safety net activities in the Agriculture and Food sectors under an overall food security framework outlined in the Needs Analysis.

Identification of priority needs, populations and locations based on key indicators

2012-13 Outcome: Enhanced economic access to food and livelihoods for vulnerable and protection threatened households					
Outcome indicator: Percentage of HH expenditure on food (to be measured on a yearly basis based on the Socio-economic and Food Security Monitoring System (SEFSec) methodology. In 2010, the percentage HH expenditure on food was 53%)					
Outputs	Indicator	Indicator baseline	Target	Indicative activities	Partner(s)
Increased income of target/vulnerable groups	Value of assistance provided/HH	\$1,099	\$1,325	CFW/Cash Assistance	ACF, COOPI, IRW, PADR, PU-AMI, Oxfam-GB, SC, UNRWA
	Overall value of assistance provided.	N/A	\$100,118,905		
	Number of job days created (disaggregated by sex and protection interventions)	N/A	4,500,000		
	Number of HHs received cash assistance (disaggregated by sex and protection interventions)	TBD	38,365		
Improved basic infrastructures/protected community assets	Number and type of infrastructure projects realized (disaggregated by protection interventions)	500	500		ACF, COOPI, PADR, PU-AMI, SC, UNRWA
	Number and type of community service projects realized (disaggregated by protection interventions)	500	500		ACF, UNRWA

Response strategy

Needs to be addressed	Location and population/group (quantify) in need	Type of technically appropriate responses w. technical standards (for one year delivery period)	Organization(s) with capacity and comparative advantage to respond
Increase income of target/vulnerable groups	Food-insecure/vulnerable in Area C; EJ; the Seam Zone	CFW (Subsidy=60NIS/day for unskilled and 75NIS/day for skilled on average) Cash assistance	ACF, COOPI, IRW, PADR, PU-AMI, Oxfam-GB, SC, UNRWA
Improve basic infrastructures/ protected community assets	Those facing protection threats in Area C; EJ; and the Seam Zone	Through the execution of small-scale infrastructure projects and community work (Eligibility: Total budget/direct benef (including dependants) = \$170- \$270 per beneficiary Wages + Grants/Toolkit + Materials)/Total budget > 60%) ¹⁰¹	ACF, COOPI, PU-AMI, SC, UNRWA

Monitoring plan

Results	Indicators (baseline and targets)	Means / sources of verification	Frequency	Responsibilities	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 1	Number of HHs assisted Target: 100,767	Organize report at mid-year and end of year review	Twice yearly	Implementing partners	Funding No drastic deterioration in the political, security and access environment Contractors available and motivated to complete work
Output 1.1	Value of Cash and CFW assistance provided / HH Target: average \$1,325	Organize report at MYR and YiR			
	Overall value of assistance provided Target: \$ \$100,118,905	Organize report at MYR and YiR			
	Number of job days created Target: 4,500,000	Organize report at MYR and YiR			
Output 1.2	Number and type of community service projects realized Target: 500	Organize report at MYR and YiR			
	Number and type of community service projects realized Target: 500	Organize report at MYR and YiR			

¹⁰¹ The number of dependents per household will be based on the SEFSec household figures: 6.4 per household in the WB and 6.9 per household in the Gaza Strip.

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
All of Gaza	SC, UNRWA
All of WB	UNRWA
Gaza-Deir Al Balah	IRW, PADR
Gaza-Gaza	COOPI (Gaza City), OXFAM-GB (Gaza City), PADR (Gaza City), UNFPA (Al Mughraqa, Ash Shati Camp, Gaza City)
Gaza-Khan Yunis	ACF, IRW, PADR, PU-AMI (Abasan al Kabira, Al Fukhkhari, Al Mawasi, Khuzaa), COOPI (Khan Yunis)
Gaza-North Gaza	COOPI, PADR, OXFAM-GB (Beit Hanun, Beit Lahiya, Jabalya), UNFPA (Beit Lahiya, Izbat Bei Hanun, Jabalya Camp, Jabalya)
Gaza-Rafah	ACF, IRW, PADR, PU-AMI (Al Mawasi-Rafah, Shokat as Sufi), COOPI (Rafah), UNFPA (Al Mawasi, Tall as Sultan)
WB-Bethlehem	ACF (Al Walaja, Husan, Wadi Fukin, Nahhalin)
WB-Hebron	ACF (Abu al Urqan, Ad Deirat, Al Baqaa, Al Bowereh-Aqabat Injeleh, Al Buweib, Al Jaba, Al Jwaya, An Najada, Ar Rakeez, Ar Rifaiyya, At Tuwani, Birin, Deir Razih, Dkaika, Haribat an Nabi, Imneizil, Jourat al Jamal, Karma, Khallet al Maiyya, Khashem al Kareem, Khirbet ad Deir, Khirbet al Kharaba, Khirbet ar Ratheem, Khirbet Bir al Idd, Khirbet Bism, Khirbet Ghuwein al Fauqa, Khirbet Tawil ash Shih, Main, Mantiqat Shib al Butum, Om Al Amad-Sahel Wadi Elma, Qalqas, Qawawis, Rabud, Saadet Thalah, Safa, Susiya, Um ad Daraj, Um al Kher, Um Fagarah, Umm Lasafa, Wadi al Amayer, Wadi al Ghrous, Zif), UNFPA (Adh Dhahiriya, Ar Ramadin, Beit Hummar, Dura, Kharas, Tarqumiya, Yatta)
WB-Jenin	COOPI (Tiinnik, Faqqua, Jalbun, Al Mutilla), UNFPA (At Tayba, Faqqua, Birqin, Jalbun, Yabad, Qabatiya, Fahma al Jadida, Kafr Rai, Jaba)
WB-Jericho	UNFPA (Az Zubeidat, Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh, Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj, Al Jiftlik-Garb al Muthallath, Al Jiftlik-al Musaffah, Jericho, Marj al Ghazal, Marj Naja)
WB-Jerusalem	UNFPA (Abu Dis, Al Eizariya, Al Isawiya, At Tur, Beit Hanina, Hizma, Jabal al Mukabbir, Sheikh Jarrah, Shufat Camp, Silwan, Wadi al Joz)
WB-Nablus	COOPI (Al Lubban ash Sharqiya, Aqraba, Asira al Qibliya, Azmut, Beit Furik, Duma, Einabus, Huwwara, Iraq Burin, Jalud, Khirbet al Marajim, Khirbet Tana, Madama, Qaryut, Qusra, Tell al Khashaba, Yanun), PU-AMI (Burin, Awarta, Urif, As Sawiya, Majdal Bani Fadil)
WB-Qalqiliya	PU-AMI (Azzun, Azzun Atma, Baqat al Hatab, Hajja, Isla, Jit, Kafr Laqit, Kafr Qaddum, Kafr Thukth, Sanniriya)
WB-Salfit	PU-AMI (Az Zawiya, Deir Ballut, Haris, Kifl Haris, Marda, Mas-ha, Sarta)
WB-Tubas	COOPI (Al Aqaba, Khirbet Atuf, Hammamat al Maleh-al Meiteh, Izbziq)
WB-Tulkarm	COOPI (Al Jarushiya, Kafr Abbush, Kafr Jammal, Kafr Sur, Qaffin), PU-AMI (Shufa)

4.4.3 Coordination and Support Services

Cluster lead agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Cluster member organizations	CARE International, OCHA, UNRWA, UN Women
Number of projects	4
Cluster objectives	Under the leadership of the HC and the HCT, coordination activities aim at improving the operational environment for a principled and more efficient humanitarian response.
Number of beneficiaries	Direct: humanitarian actors; Indirect: beneficiaries of humanitarian aid.
Funds required	\$21,178,626
Funds required per priority level	High: \$8,366,339 Medium: \$12,812,287
Contact information	Aurelien Buffler – buffler@un.org

Needs analysis

Given the current stalemate in the peace process, the overall situation in the oPt is likely to remain very fluid and fragile in the foreseeable future. This could include periods of intense violence, particularly in Gaza. No change in Israeli access and movement policies in Gaza or the WB, including east Jerusalem, is anticipated. The planning and zoning regime in Area C and east Jerusalem will remain restrictive, hampering Palestinian development and livelihood opportunities. As a result, humanitarian needs will most likely remain high throughout the CAP cycle, particularly with regard to protection and access to services and food security. Humanitarian organizations will continue to face serious access constraints. Addressing these humanitarian challenges will require effective coordination, information management, and advocacy throughout the year.

In 2012 – 2013, the HCT, under the leadership of the HC, will remain the main senior humanitarian policy forum. To further enhance the gender sensitivity of the humanitarian response a particular emphasis will be given to strengthening the capacity of the HCT on gender analyses, planning, monitoring. A long-term and sustainable technical support will be ensured on gender issues for the HCT.

The cluster system will be further solidified as an inclusive inter-agency forum for year-round strategic planning and monitoring of humanitarian action. While progress was made in 2011 on improving coordination of needs assessments, data collection and joint analysis, information management across clusters must improve further. This includes a stronger gender lens in the needs assessments, better identification of vulnerable groups and a more nuanced understanding of vulnerability and a stronger capacity to plan and monitor joint responses. To this end, shared definitions of vulnerability – or rather, shared benchmarks for the conditions that would trigger a certain type of humanitarian response – are also needed as well as disaggregation and analysis of all data by location, social groups, sex and age. To achieve this, the respective roles and responsibilities of OCHA, cluster leads and cluster members in the monitoring of the humanitarian situation and the implementation of the response must be clarified (and aligned with IASC guidance on the cluster approach). While national NGOs are well represented in some humanitarian fora, they are less active in individual clusters, which highlights the need to encourage their participation in all sectors and clusters. The HCT has also identified a need to reassess the appropriateness of cluster coverage and current cluster activities, including as it relates to inter-cluster coordination. Clusters must allocate resources and build capacity to respond in a more timely and predictable way to humanitarian emergencies. Moreover, the clusters should function as a forum for year-long joint planning and monitoring.

Despite some easing of the flow of goods to Gaza during 2011, the need to facilitate movement of staff and goods to and within the GS and the WB has not decreased. The approval of construction projects has created additional demands on the coordination system and the capacity at the sole goods crossing. Restrictions on staff crossing into and out of Gaza have not improved since the announcement of ‘easing’ measures; approval rate for UN national staff obtaining permission to enter or exit Gaza stands at an average of 70-75%. Heavy coordination procedures for increased amounts of

goods to enter Gaza, requires dedicated staff to support these bureaucratic demands of the Israeli authorities.

Looking forward, the HCT, in coordination with donors and development actors, must define a transition strategy. Linkages between the CAP and development frameworks must be improved so as to create the conditions for a smooth transition from relief to recovery and development in the areas most affected.

The HCT advocacy strategy will be implemented in support of the humanitarian strategy, as reflected in the CAP. HRF and CERF funding will be used to fund humanitarian priorities. **Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators**

With the overall aim of ensuring evidence-based, gender- and diversity sensitive, and principled humanitarian action, the below outcomes and outputs will be pursued in 2012-2013.

Cluster Outcome 1: Strengthened cluster and inter-cluster coordination to ensure coherence and transparency when addressing inter-cluster and cross-cutting issues					
Indicators:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All clusters are able, to report on progress in CAP response plan implementation, on output achieved with special attention to gender concerns All clusters have a ToRs 					
Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1.1 Under the guidance of the HCT, the inter-cluster forum becomes the main inter-agency operational forum	OCHA chairs inter-cluster meetings and reports to the HCT in effect ensuring Inter-cluster discussions feed into the decisions of the HCT and vice-versa	No	Yes	Updates as standing agenda item on HCT and on Inter-cluster forum	HCT, OCHA
Output 1.2 Strengthened evidence-base for joint humanitarian planning	All clusters use a cluster-wide, shared, data collection and analysis methodology featuring sex-disaggregated data, geographic and social differences to inform response planning. Information gaps identified through the CAP 2012 process are addressed.	No	Yes Yes	On-going support by OCHA, and M&E TF to clusters for the full RBM cycle. Conducting the Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (SEFSec) for 2012.	OCHA, UN M&E Task Force, All cluster leads, FAO
Output 1.3 A sustainable, predictable and accountable humanitarian response mechanism to sudden emergencies	Cluster leads developed mechanisms to ensure needs arising from sudden emergencies are addressed in a timely and predictable manner Establishment of inter-cluster and cluster specific preparedness and response standards	No	Yes	Clarity of roles and responsibilities in the coordination and response to sudden emergencies between OCHA, cluster leads and cluster members Strengthened joint planning and contingencies	OCHA, HCT, cluster leads
Output 1.4 Directing the improvement of inter-cluster	An effective Who does What Where (3Ws) that responds to the needs of oPt cluster leads and	No	Yes	Clusters update the 3Ws on a quarterly basis specifically in	OCHA, Cluster leads

Information Management services and tools in the oPt	partners A functioning on-line coordination portal			preparation for the CAP MYR and CAP. Clusters are regularly updating their cluster section on the online coordination portal.	
Output 1.6 HRF becomes an integral part of planning within all cluster and inter-cluster coordination, so as to ensure funds are even better focused on addressing priority needs while serving partnerships	Needs for emergency funding are identified in a more timely and efficient manner to emergencies and supports better coordination	N/A	N/A	Continued management of the HRF, including support to cluster leads to identify funding gaps and disseminating information	OCHA, cluster leads, HRF board
Output 1.7 Contingency plans streamlined and preparedness and emergency and ER response activities implemented across clusters / sectors in the oPt	One IACP for the oPt Cluster leads' response plans are updated The IACP is streamlined with national authorities' preparedness plans	N/A	N/A	Consolidation of the Gaza IACP with the WB IACP Supporting capacity of PA in disaster preparedness	OCHA, HCT, cluster leads
Output 1.8 Current cluster coverage and activities, including means of inter-cluster coordination, are reviewed and revised to ensure effectiveness of the cluster system	A review is finalized and recommendations to the HCT lead to an HCT decision to maintain or make specific changes to current arrangements.		Yes	Joint mission by global cluster leads; local HCT/cluster lead workshop; dedicated OCHA staff member to ensure inter-cluster coordination; proposals for enhanced inter-cluster coordination put forward and discussed in the inter-cluster meeting.	OCHA, cluster leads, HCT
Output 1.9 Cluster Members are able to analyse, plan and monitor projects integrating a gender	Number of cluster members trained on Gender Programming Capacity of cluster members on Gender Programming	Some members of the clusters have received GenCap training	All cluster member receive the Training on Gender	Capacity enhancement of cluster members on Gender Programming	OCHA, UN Women

perspective			Program- ming		
<p>Cluster Outcome 2: Humanitarian aid is delivered more efficiently, and in a more principled manner, through facilitation of, and advocacy for, access to hard-to reach areas such as Gaza, EJ and the Seam Zone.</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i> INGO Erez applications vs approvals, Gaza goods; WB access incidents w staff hours lost; sample indicator of percentage of WASH and/or other cluster “package” of projects approved.</p>					
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Facilitation services for movement of staff and goods provided	OCHA Access Unit are functioning.	Yes	Yes	Maintaining, and as appropriate, expanding, the activities of the OCHA access unit.	OCHA
Output 2.2 Strategic Frameworks, particularly the CHAP / CAP, coordinated with longer term strategies	Regular meetings, consultation and exchange of information with MoPAD and development actors, so as to ensure that the CHAP / CAP strategies objectives and content is coherent with longer term strategies	N/A	NA	Supporting clusters in their efforts to liaise with SAGs (e.g. feedback from SAG becomes a standing agenda item for cluster/sector meetings) OCHA participation in HTF's meetings	OCHA, HCT, cluster leads
Output 2.3 Humanitarian advocacy is effectively coordinated	HCT Advocacy Strategy action plans are developed	Yes	Yes	Updates from the HCT Advocacy Strategy action plans with priority themes as a standing HCT agenda	OCHA, HCT, cluster leads

Monitoring plan

Access-related indicators will be monitored by OCHA for all actors, some through updates requested from the cluster leads in the regular cluster meetings.

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
All of Gaza	CARE International, OCHA, UN Women, UNRWA
All of WB	OCHA, UN Women, UNRWA

4.4.4 Education

Cluster lead agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND and SAVE THE CHILDREN
Cluster member organizations	MoEHE, SC, Ma'an, Canaan, COOPI, PAH, Vento di Terra, IR, PMRS, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNDP, UNESCO, Madrasiti, GJ, Operation Dove, EAPPI, TdH, SHA (Gaza), PRC, Right to Play, Bidna Capoeira, NRC, CPT, YMCA
Number of projects	15
Cluster objectives	Children and youth from vulnerable and affected areas have protected access to schools and education facilities that provide safe, protective environments.
Number of beneficiaries	459,728
Funds required	\$16,203,471
Funds required per priority level	High: \$16,100,771 Medium: \$102,700
Contact information	Maryanna Schmuki – mschmuki@unicef.org Stijn Wouters – cwouters@unicef.org

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Targeted beneficiaries		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
Students	560,164	556,827	1,116,991	215,776	225,246	441,022
Parents	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,966	5,840	15,806
Teachers	30,044	21,561	51,605	993	993	1,986
Other school officials (managers and technical staff)	4,286	3,915	8,201	457	457	914
Totals	594,494	582,303	1,176,797	227,192	232,536	459,728

Needs analysis

The on-going conflict and occupation have a severe impact on the access to education of the more than a million children and youth in the oPt. A variety of violations of the right to education are all reported regularly including: damage to and destruction of schools and property; arrest and detention of children and youth; disruption of schooling; restrictions on movement including access to education and schooling; impediments and restrictions from ICA on developing educational infrastructure according to minimum humanitarian standards; displacement; and the array of psycho-social effects including excessive stress, trauma and fear.

The cluster response will provide essential mitigation measures, preparedness and immediate response to school and house demolitions, forced displacement, and attacks on schools that result in increased psycho-social distress and disruption to children's right to access quality education. The sector strategy focuses on the most vulnerable, conflict-affected communities in the GS, WB (Area C) and EJ that have been subject to varying conditions of recurrent conflict, impairing access to and quality of education.

In Gaza the response will focus on the most vulnerable schools, including the Access-restricted area, and areas where protection risks for children and youth are the greatest. In the WB the response will focus primarily on Area C and EJ including interventions to ensure that children, youth and teachers in the most vulnerable communities have safe, protected access to schools that meet minimum humanitarian standards. The response will focus on rehabilitation or provision of classrooms, safe spaces or alternative facilities; provision of safe, protected passage in accessing schools and education facilities; provision of learning materials and basic equipping of schools; improving the protective environment for schools; psycho-social support to teachers and students; and training for teachers, counsellors and education administrators in emergency education and psycho-social response.

The overall cluster response is aligned with the strategy of the CAP to improve protection and access to services for the most vulnerable communities, and aims to ensure that children, youth and teachers in these communities can safely access schools with protective environments that meet minimum humanitarian standards.

4. The 2012 common humanitarian action plan

Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

Cluster Outcome 1: Improve access to protective, child-friendly education for boys and girls in identified, vulnerable and affected groups					
Indicator: CAP Partners, in collaboration with MoEHE, report an increase in children and youth accessing education for identified, vulnerable groups					
Output	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Indicative activities	Partners
<p>Output 1.1 In close coordination with the MoEHE, ensure that educational facilities are provided according to minimum humanitarian standards, in conjunction with WASH Cluster</p>	<p>Increase in the number of accessible classrooms, child safe and alternative learning spaces according to minimum humanitarian standards</p> <p>Increase in the number of schools, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces with WASH facilities</p>	<p>At least 186 schools need to be rebuilt / rehabilitated in Gaza in order to cater for yearly increase in student population (MoEHE and UNRWA)</p> <p>At least 80% of schools in Gaza run on double shift, minimizing learning time</p> <p>In Area C nine schools need rehabilitation, 36 need extension work, 28 need new construction (MoEHE 2011)</p> <p>2,661 total schools in oPt</p> <p>Basic education: net enrolment rate (NER) 92.6% (91.5% for boys and 93.5% for girls)</p> <p>Secondary education: NER 73.8% (6.8% for boys and 81.1% for girls)</p> <p>95,652 (7.7%) school-aged children out of school (boys-62,849 or 9.9%; girls-32,803 or 5.4%)</p> <p>At least 500 classrooms in EJ in need of rehabilitation or rebuilding</p>	<p>200 kindergartens, schools, alternative and child safe spaces in oPt rehabilitated</p> <p>50 WASH units provided or rehabilitated in schools, alternative and child safe spaces in oPt</p>	<p>Provide additional classrooms, child safe and alternative learning spaces</p> <p>Rehabilitation of existing classrooms, child safe and alternative learning spaces</p> <p>Provide, upgrade and rehabilitate WASH facilities</p>	<p>MoEHE, SCUUK, Ma'an, Canaan, COOPI, PAH, Vento di Terra, IR, PMRS, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNDP, Madrasiti, GJ, Operation Dove, EAPPI, TdH</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Ensure provision of teaching and learning requirements according to minimum humanitarian standards</p>	<p>Increase in the number of teachers trained in emergency education and ECD</p> <p>Increase in the number of schools, alternative education and child safe spaces provided with basic furniture, equipment, teaching and learning materials</p>		<p>170 schools, alternative and child safe spaces equipped with basic furniture, equipment and material</p> <p>30 Kindergartens equipped with basic furniture, equipment and material</p> <p>200 teachers trained in ECD in Emergency and Protracted Crises</p> <p>8,000 teachers/245,000 students provided with grade appropriate learning support and remedial materials in Gaza</p>	<p>Develop capacity for teachers on emergency education through training</p> <p>Provide schools, alternative and child safe spaces with basic furniture, equipment and teaching and learning materials</p> <p>Provide remedial materials and teaching guides</p>	<p>MoEHE; SC Sweden; Ma'an; Canaan; UNESCO; NRC; PMR; UNICEF; TdH</p>

occupied Palestinian territory Consolidated Appeal 2012

Output	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Indicative activities	Partners
Output 1.3 Improved protected physical access to education for both males and females students, teachers and administrative staff	Reduce drop-out rate through provision of school transportation and protective presence Increase the number of children and teachers provided with safe transport Increase the number of children and teachers provided with protective presence	Basic dropout rate = girls 0.6 / boys 1.1 (2007) Secondary dropout rate = girls 3.7 / boys 2.6 (2007) Over 2,500 children in WB cross through checkpoints Children of 14 communities in WB reported IDF harassment on their commute Children of 30 communities in WB reported settler harassment on their commute	4,800 children of 45 communities have safe, protected passage in accessing education in WB (Area C and EJ) 21 Communities are provided with transport to and from schools Children of at least ten communities are provided with protective presence on their commute to school	Provide safe transportation and protective presence to students and teachers Advocate for protective and safe access to education	MoEHE; SC; UNICEF; PAH; UNESCO; EAPPI; Operation Dove; CPT

Cluster Outcome 2: Improved protective environment and delivery of educational services in identified, vulnerable and affected areas

Indicator: Increased number and percentage of beneficiaries (in vulnerable, affected communities) that have access to protective educational environment and services

Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Improved and safe educational environment (including WASH, health, feeding programmes), in conjunction with food security and WASH Clusters	Number of schools, alternative and child friendly spaces with improved safe and protective environment Number of school health committees with emergency plan and safety survey Number of teachers and staff in alternative and child friendly spaces trained on safety and hygiene practises Number of schools providing feeding programmes	36 schools in Area C are located in mined or military areas 69 schools in Area C are located near busy roads 80 schools in Area C lack healthy sanitation units 74 schools lack suitable canteens 30 schools in area C lack network supply 32 schools have fortified food programme 13 schools, serving 4,497 girls and boys and employing 326 faculty members are located in the Access-restricted areas in Gaza	200 teachers trained on safety, health and hygiene practices 50 kindergartens in Gaza included in supplementation of micronutrients for anaemic children 100 schools, alternative and child friendly spaces in the OPT have at least one staff member trained in first aid 40 schools established health committees with emergency plan and safety survey 80,000 school children in Gaza receive supplemental School feeding 100 schools in oPt with better access, awareness and practices in WASH 150 teachers trained on emergency education	Training on emergency preparedness for students and teachers and MoHE Awareness raising and training for teachers and students on hygiene, sanitation and health First aid training for students and teachers Support and set up school feeding programmes Build capacity of schools, alternative and child safe spaces on safety and emergency preparedness Disseminate life- saving information	MoEHE; UNESCO; SHA (Gaza); PRCS; PMRS; UNICEF; COOPI; TdH

4. The 2012 common humanitarian action plan

Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Improved protective environment through promotion of non-violent schools and psycho-social support, in conjunction with child-protection and MHPS sub-clusters</p>	<p>Number of schools with psycho-social programmes</p> <p>Number of teachers trained in psycho-social school-based response</p> <p>Number of referrals to external specialists</p> <p>Number of school based (peer) support groups</p> <p>Number of parents participating in group sessions on non-violence and psycho social support</p> <p>Number of teachers trained on HR</p>	<p>59.4% of primary school children in Gaza did not feel safe going to and coming home from school</p>	<p>100 schools, alternative and child friendly spaces have an active psycho-social and support group programme</p> <p>200 teachers and counsellors in the OPT received training in psycho-social school-based response</p> <p>50 schools, alternative and child friendly spaces in the OPT have active referral systems</p> <p>50 KGs introducing a standard monitoring tool for ECD and adopting a Protection Chart</p> <p>200 KG teachers and 49 KG directors able to carry out stress release activities for children and their mothers</p> <p>7,000 parents involved in awareness sessions on ECD, stress release, child protection and nutrition</p>	<p>Psycho Social training for counsellors and teachers</p> <p>School based activities for promotion of non-violence, child protection and HR awareness</p> <p>Support (Peer) support groups</p> <p>Workshops on non-violence and psycho-social support for parents</p> <p>Psycho Social support programmes for students and teachers</p>	<p>MoEHE; PMRS; YMCA; The Right to Play; UNICEF; UNESCO; Bidna Capoeira; EAPPI; PAH; Vento di Terra; TdH</p>
<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Effective immediate response mechanism to recurrent small and large scale emergencies in alignment with MoEHE priorities, DWG and child protection sub cluster</p>	<p>Comprehensive vulnerability mapping completed and updated</p> <p>Effective response mechanism operational and funded</p>	<p>Approximately 410 children forcibly displaced in 2011</p> <p>28 schools in Area C currently have stop-work or demolition orders, affecting approximately 2500 children</p> <p>Attacks on schools have increased in 2011 affecting approximately 5,500 children so far this year</p>	<p>Effective response to micro-emergencies initiated within two weeks of trigger events</p> <p>70 schools better prepared to immediately respond to emergencies in oPt</p> <p>Comprehensive vulnerability mapping</p> <p>Immediate response mechanism adopted and operationalized by Cluster and MoEHE</p> <p>25 schools identified for watch-list (highest risk) carry out mitigation, advocacy activities</p>	<p>Emergency vulnerability mapping in the entire OPT</p> <p>Develop an immediate response mechanism</p> <p>Provide temporary school structures</p> <p>Provide Legal Aid, advocacy</p> <p>Support schools in preparedness, mitigation and contingency planning</p>	<p>MoEHE; SC; UNESCO; UNICEF; YMCA; COOPI; Vento di Terra; UNRWA; ICAHD; EAPPI; Bidna Capoeira; NRC</p>

Monitoring plan

The cluster will develop and implement a monitoring framework to monitor the indicators in the response plan. A comprehensive vulnerability mapping will further refine the identification of vulnerable schools and communities. From the vulnerability mapping, a watch-list of most vulnerable schools will be developed, as a tool to monitor the risk and vulnerability level of schools over time. Regular field visits and monitoring exercises will take place on a monthly basis.

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
All of Gaza	NRC, SC, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNRWA
All of WB	UNICEF
Gaza-Deir Al Balah	SC, TdH-IT
Gaza-Gaza	TdH-IT
Gaza-Khan Yunis	TdH-IT
Gaza-North Gaza	SC
Gaza-Rafah	SC, TdH-IT
WB-Bethlehem	SC (Ar Rawain, Khallet Sakariya)
WB-Hebron	IRW (Abu al Urqan, Anab al Kabir, Deir Razih, Imneizil, Susiya), SC (Arab al Fureijat, Dkaika)
WB-Jenin	SC (Umm ar Rihan)
WB-Jericho	SC (Fasayil al-Fauqa)
WB-Jerusalem	Bidna Capoeira (Khan al Ahmar-Ab al Helw, Shufat Camp), SC (An Nabi Samwil)
WB-Nablus	COOPI (Khirbet Tana), SC (Burin)
WB-Qalqiliya	SC (Ad Daba, Ras at Tira)
WB- Ramallah	Bidna Capoeira (Al Jalazun Camp)
WB-Tubas	COOPI (Al Aqaba, Hammamat al Maleh-al Burj)
WB-Tulkarm	COOPI (Attil, Deir al Ghusun, Farun, Zeita), SC (Khirbet Jubara)

4.4.5 Food

Sector lead agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Sector member organizations	WFP, UNRWA, FAO, UNICEF, CARE, NRC, HelpAge, Caritas, ARIJ, ACF, CRS, CHF, Oxfam-GB, MSA, ACPP, IR, Secours Islamique France, PU, RI, Maan. In addition, ICRC is a cluster observer.
Number of projects	8
Sector Objectives	To meet the basic food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable HH. To protect endangered livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable households while promoting the restoration of the local economy through local purchases. To provide a coordinated, timely, effective and efficient food security assistance to those most in need through use of harmonized methodology for food trend analysis.
Number of beneficiaries	1,338,380
Funds required	\$170,513,876
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$169,603,126 Medium: \$910,750
Contact information	Olivia Hantz – olivia.hantz@wfp.org

Category of affected people	Number of people in need			Planned beneficiaries		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
Refugees	363,152	377,974	741,126	345,356	358,022	703,378
Non-refugees	339,632	353,493	693,125	311,209	323,793	635,002
Totals	702,784	731,467	1,434,251	656,565	681,815	1,338,380

Needs analysis

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

Emergency food security interventions should not be designed solely around food insecurity figures but should also include assistance to those at risk of becoming food-insecure in order to prevent them from falling into the hunger trap.¹⁰² Failure to do so will almost inevitably result in a deterioration of the livelihoods and food security status of an increasing number of households that will be added to the category requiring direct food assistance.

Food Sector interventions in the CAP will be limited to direct food assistance to the most vulnerable, including children, through a combination of methods (food distributions, vouchers, always with a focus on local purchase) designed to ensure appropriate and effective targeting, and support the Palestinian economic fabric, in line with the CAP's overall strategic objective.

The amount of assistance provided through both social and productive safety nets must be sufficiently high not only to prevent households from falling into poverty and food insecurity, but also to lift some of them out of poverty and food insecurity. Levels of assistance must be defined on the basis of a systematic follow-up of changes in the situation of beneficiaries – e.g. focus on women-headed households, households headed by the elderly etc. Relevant assistance includes food and voucher distributions, livelihood support – as appropriate. To address the income/consumption gap of targeted beneficiaries, the Food Sector will define the linkages and complementarities of assistance with the

¹⁰² Coordination is to be ensured between humanitarian activities tackling immediate needs and recovery/development programmes having medium/long-term impact. The latter are not in the CAP but linkages should be made at project design by various actors in the food security sector.

CFW and Agriculture Sectors, while addressing nutritional concerns in consultation with the Health Sector.

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

Food assistance will be based on needs, targeting the food-insecure population and those vulnerable to food insecurity in the oPt. Although priority will be given to the GS, Area C, the Seam Zone, and EJ, interventions will focus primarily on areas with food insecurity and high vulnerability levels.

Given what precedes, the response strategy will be articulated around the following main activities:

- Respond to the immediate food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable households (as per above identified target groups) both in GS and in the WB through food assistance, including fresh foods.
- Implement school feeding programmes in food-insecure areas of the GS as an additional safety net for vulnerable households.
- Strengthen the emergency food security component of the social safety net reform of the MoSA to improve harmonization of beneficiary selection criteria.
- Provide food vouchers to food-insecure and vulnerable households in urban/peri-urban food-insecure families as a tool to support local production (e.g. dairy products, eggs, etc.).
- Gradually transition from in-kind distribution to other schemes (such as conditional/unconditional food vouchers or cash and livelihood interventions, coordinated by other sectors) depending on location and targeted population group, as a tool to support livelihoods and local production.

Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

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

Sector Outcome 1: Basic food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable households met					
Indicators: households food consumption score ¹⁰³					
Targets: Average “poor food consumption score” is below 10.2% in WB and below 14% in the GS					
Outputs	Indicator	2010 Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1.1 Food distributed to targeted food-insecure and vulnerable HHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) receiving food as percentage of planned figures 	1,325,000	1,165,480 (594,395 men 571,085 women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Food distributions • Complementary fresh food distributions 	WFP, UNRWA, Care, HelpAge

¹⁰³ The Food Consumption Score estimates the amount and variety of food consumed in the HHs during the seven days preceding the survey, by counting the number of times specific food items (grouped in specific food groups) are consumed. Three groups are constructed: “Poor food consumption” consists of basic staple food (i.e. cereals, sugar and oil) consumed on a nearly daily basis, vegetables four times during the seven days prior to the survey and very rare consumption of animal products and fruits; quantities are also likely to be low and below kilocalorie requirements for HH members with additional needs (pregnant and lactating women, physically active adults); “Borderline” diet” is similar but includes a slightly more frequent consumption of vegetables (five times during the seven-day period), meat and eggs (three to four times) and fruits (twice); quantities are probably just sufficient to meet kilocalorie requirements; an “acceptable” diet is yet more diversified with consumption of the various food groups on a nearly daily basis; the amounts consumed are expected to be sufficient.

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Output 1.2 Food vouchers distributed to targeted food-insecure and vulnerable HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) receiving vouchers as percentage of planned Total voucher amount distributed as a percentage of planned 	47,135 \$8,300,000	124,200 63,342 men 60,858 women \$22,041,200	Voucher programmes	WFP, NRC, Caritas
Output 1.3 School snacks or meals distributed to targeted schools in food-insecure areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of school children (disaggregated by gender) receiving snacks/meals Number of feeding days per school year in assisted primary schools 	384,873	300,000 156,000 boys 144,000 girls 180 days UNRWA 160 days WFP	School Feeding	WFP, UNRWA

Sector Outcome 2: Endangered livelihoods protected or restored, and restoration of local economy promoted, through local purchases.

Indicators: Percentage of local purchases as part of overall food/NFI purchases

Targets: Indicate targets 67% of MT purchased are purchased locally

	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Increased sourcing of quality food from local food producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of (small and medium scale) producers supported (if possible gender disaggregated) Tonnage of food items purchased from local producers Total monetary (\$) value of food distributed 	10 19,436 \$15,900,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 23,323 \$19 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local procurement of food items and packaging used in food assistance programmes (e.g. dairy products, salt, locally milled wheat flour, vegetables etc.) 	Care, NRC, Caritas, HelpAge, WFP, UNRWA

Sector Outcome 3: Coordinated, timely, effective and efficient food assistance provided to those most in need through use of harmonized methodology for food trend analysis

Indicators: Beneficiary inclusion and exclusion errors are reduced (to avoid overlaps and gaps)

Targets: Unified methodology among food sector partners

Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 3.1 Assessments and surveys conducted and produced (SEFsec etc.)	Number of joint assessments/surveys (disaggregated by gender) conducted and produced	2	2	SEFSec, Area C, HH survey among herder and Bedouin communities	WFP, FAO, UNRWA, UNICEF, PCBS
Output 3.2 Common assessment methodology is developed and agreed upon by all partners	Number of partners using the same methodology	3	3		WFP, FAO, UNRWA

<p>Output 3.3 Linkages with other sectors/clusters improved</p>	<p>- Nutrition activities adequately discussed in the appropriate sector(s) - Linkages between cash/agriculture/food enhanced</p>	<p>Food Sector lead and other Food sector partners regularly participate in nutrition coordination forum as well as sector leads meetings</p>	<p>- 80% of relevant other sector meetings attended by at least the FS lead - 100% of cross-cutting issues are discussed with other relevant sectors</p>	<p>regular participation of FS partners in related coordination fora, relevant information is passed on to related sectors/clusters</p>	<p>.</p>
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Monitoring plan

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

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

Table of proposed coverage per site

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

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
All of Gaza	CARE International, WFP, UNRWA,
All of WB	WFP, UNRWA
Gaza-Deir Al Balah	Help Age International (Wasi as Salqa)
Gaza-Gaza	Caritas Jerusalem (Gaza City), Help Age International (Juhor ad Dik)
Gaza-Khan Yunis	Help Age International (Al Mawasi, Khuzaa)
Gaza-Rafah	Help Age International (Al Mawasi, Al Qarya as Suwayidiya, Rafah, Al Bayuk, Shokat as Sufi), NRC (Al Mawasi)
WB-Jerusalem	Caritas Jerusalem (Abu Dis, Al Eizariya, EJ)

4.4.6 Health and Nutrition

Cluster lead agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Cluster member organizations	Augusta Victoria Hospital (Jerusalem), CARE International, DCA, HI, HelpAge, HWC, ICS, Juzoor, MAP-UK, MDM France, MDM Spain, Medico Intl., NECC, PFPPA, CFTA/Gaza, PMRS, Palestinian MoH, PA, NSR, MEA (Hagar), PRCS, PMRS, SPHP, GUDP, SJEH, UHWC, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO
Number of projects	22
Cluster objectives	To enhance the protection of the vulnerable populations in the WB and Gaza from current and future hazards by facilitating equitable access to essential health and nutrition services, providing remedies and recovery from abuse and community-based emergency preparedness.
Number of beneficiaries	2,158,609 (see following two tables for detailed breakdown)
Funds required	\$19,179,604
Funds required per priority level	High: \$16,153,319 Medium: \$3,026,285
Contact information	Vachagan Harutyunyan - vha@who-health.org

Breakdown of beneficiaries by age and gender

	Zero to four years		Five to 59 years		60+ years		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
WB	55,915	53,896	309,244	298,078	15,215	14,666	380,374	366,640
Gaza	105,263	102,241	582,170	565,457	28,643	27,821	716,076	695,519
Total	317,315		1,754,949		86,345		2,158,609	

Breakdown of affected population and beneficiaries by location

Category	Affected population			Beneficiaries		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
West Bank						
1. Communities whose members travel one hour or longer to reach fully functional PHC level 2 and above.¹⁰⁴	301,987	154,371	147,616	205,956	104,732	101,224
2. Communities that cannot access emergency medical services (both ambulances and inpatient) within 30 minutes after a critical event	556,695	284,422	272,273	261,193	133,931	127,262
3. Camp-based refugee communities and isolated refugee communities whose access to health and nutrition services was affected as the result of second intifada	258,054	130,520	127,534	258,054	130,520	127,534
4. Communities located within two km from settlements and IDF bases	328,489	167,768	160,721	243,328	124,372	118,956
5. Seam Zone communities	7,944	4,174	3,770	7,725	4,082	3,643

¹⁰⁴ For the communities that cannot access transportation and for whom walking is the only way to reach health services the acceptable travel time to fully functional PHC level and above is less than 40 minutes.

occupied Palestinian territory Consolidated Appeal 2012

6. Communities whose dwellers need to cross one or more checkpoints to access PHC level 2 and above	87,146	45,264	41,882	87,146	45,264	41,882
7. Communities that were subjected to settler or IDF violence in the past six months	113,343	58,457	54,886	113,343	58,457	54,886
8. EJ	20,609	10,490	10,119	5,609	2,840	2,769
Total WB	747,014	380,374	366,640	530,380	270,066	260,314
Gaza						
1. Communities served by MoH PHCs that experience chronic shortages of essential drugs (>15% of the essential drugs for the period of one month or above)	1,339,086	679,404	659,682	1,205,178	611,464	593,714
2. Communities served by PHCs whose infrastructure does not correspond to the standards for provision of quality health care services (refer to WHO/UNDP assessment of health estate in Gaza)	942,573	479,228	463,345	848,316	431,305	417,011
3. Nutritionally vulnerable communities (communities with prevalence of wasting (W/H) among U5 children above 5% or prevalence of anaemia in any of the vulnerable groups above 40%)	167,790 (children U5 and pregnant women with anaemia)	70,988	96,802	151,010	63,889	87,121
4. Camp-based refugee communities and refugees in isolated communities	952,826	483,351	469,475	857,544	435,016	422,528
5. Vulnerable groups of beneficiaries (PWD, older people) in need of chronic care and rehabilitation services who fail to access them	10,500 children with disabilities; 1,500 vulnerable older people and 2,500 of their family members; 231 people with severe mental health illnesses; 33,878 adults with disabilities Total: 48,609			10,500 children with disabilities; 1,500 vulnerable older people and 2,500 of their family members; 231 people with severe mental health illnesses; 33,878 adults with disabilities Total: 48,609		
6. Communities located within two km from IDF / Israeli Security force installations (access-restricted areas)	390,662	197,424	193,238	351,596	177,682	173,914
7. Patients in need of referral abroad	12,483 (based on 2010 figures)	5,961	6,522	12,483	5,961	6,522
Total Gaza	1,411,595	716,076	695,519	1,270,435	644,468	625,967
Grand Total	2,158,609	1,096,450	1,062,159	1,800,815	914,534	886,281

Needs analysis

In Gaza, health services have continued to deteriorate as a result both of both the on-on-going blockade and the political rift between Hamas in Gaza and the PA in Ramallah. The closure of Gaza has resulted in fuel shortages and electricity cuts, erosion of health care infrastructure, serious shortages of essential drugs and disposables and mal-functioning of medical equipment due to unavailability of spare parts. Nearly 63% of the PHC (PHC) and around 50% of hospital infrastructure in Gaza is inadequate for the provision of quality health care. Shortages of essential

medicines reached 38% in 2011 leading to interruption of life-saving medical services at both primary and hospital levels. Nearly 2,400 positions within the Gaza public health sector remain vacant. In 2010, around 18% of the patients from the Gaza Strip failed to access health services in EJ, Israel and Jordan due to the restrictions imposed by the IDF. While the situation is significantly better in the WB, the fragmentation of the health system as a result of the occupation, discriminatory planning and zoning in the Area C and EJ, settler and IDF violence and the restrictions placed on the movement of people and goods seriously impedes the provision of efficient and effective care. More than 500 checkpoints, roadblocks and other obstacles, as well as military zones and the separation wall divide communities and restrict movement. The oPt HNC estimates that access to essential health services is impeded for nearly one million people in the WB, including 108,000 in Area C and EJ and around 1.4 million people in Gaza due to the above factors.

The occupation of the WB and blockade of Gaza also had a strong negative impact on Palestinians' health and wellbeing. From July 2010 to August 2011 around 1,760 Palestinians were victims of settler and IDF violence. Accidents are the leading cause of mortality in the age group from five to 19 years in the oPt, accounting for 32% and 16% of all deaths among men and women respectively. According to the 2011 Palestinian Disability Report, 7.6% of mental health disability, 4.6% of physical disability and 5.2% of learning disability in WB and Gaza were a direct consequence of settler/IDF violence.

Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

Everyone has the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health¹⁰⁵. The four elements of availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality are essential to the enjoyment of the right to health by all.¹⁰⁶

Recognizing the humanitarian protection and health needs identified by the HNC, considering the comparative advantage of the HNC partner agencies and based on the CAP Strategic Objectives, the HNC identified the following goal, strategic priorities and objectives that will guide its response in 2012 and 2013.

To mitigate and prevent the impact of the current and potential new emergencies, the HNC employed a three-pronged approach that will combine remedial, responsive and environment-building actions aligned with the HNC 2012-13 strategic priorities.

The overarching goal of the HNC response in 2012-13 is:

To enhance the protection of the vulnerable populations in the WB and Gaza from current and future hazards by facilitating equitable access to essential health and nutrition services, providing remedies and recovery from abuse and community-based emergency preparedness.

This includes:

- Provide essential Health and Nutrition services in the vulnerable communities in the WB and Gaza. The oPt HNC identified 217 communities in the WB and Gaza that have limited access to the essential primary and emergency health services. The cluster partners will provide an integrated package of primary and emergency health and nutrition services in these communities. Where the public health sector's (MoH) capacity to provide essential services has been undermined by the effects of the on-going blockade and movement restrictions, the HNC partners will support the function of these services by providing essential drugs and disposables as well as small-scale rehabilitation of health infrastructure. The cluster partners will also strengthen community-based first aid capacity and emergency referral mechanisms.

¹⁰⁵ For example, Art. 25(1) of the Universal Declaration of HR; Art. 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Art. 24 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; Arts. 16 to 23 of the Fourth Geneva Convention

¹⁰⁶ See General Comment 14 (2000) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to the highest attainable standard of health (E/C/12/2000/4) and OHCHR/WHO, A HR-Based Approach to Health, available at: http://www.who.int/hhr/news/hrba_to_health2.pdf

A mix of intervention strategies will be employed to ensure equal access of all members of the beneficiary communities to health care irrespective of age, gender, economic or social status or disability. The HNC will advocate with the Israeli authorities, PA, authorities in charge of the GS and the international community for removal of the barriers to access to essential lifesaving health care in the WB and Gaza.

- Strengthen protection of civilians, including health staff in WB and Gaza. HNC partner agencies will implement a comprehensive set of interventions in the communities affected by HR violations; they include monitoring access to health, managing, recording and referring cases of violence and contributing to the prevention of HR abuses, including restrictions on access to health, through protective presence, information sharing and advocacy carried out in line with the HCT Advocacy Strategy and with the Health Advocacy Strategy to be developed jointly with Cluster partners.
- **Ensure that health sector and the vulnerable communities are better prepared to predict, prevent and respond to the current and the potential new crises.** The HNC partners will build preparedness at community and facility levels to prevent and mitigate the impact of the current and potential new emergencies. This will be done by strengthening the HNC contingency planning, training and equipping community based first aid teams, prepositioning of appropriate drugs and disposables as well as strengthening public health sector emergency response planning and preparedness.

Cluster objective: To enhance the protection of the vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza from current and future hazards by facilitating equitable access to essential health and nutrition services, providing remedies and recovery from abuse and community-based emergency preparedness.					
Cluster Outcome 1: Access of the vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza to essential health and nutrition services is ensured					
Indicators: % of the vulnerable communities identified by the HNC have access to essential health and nutrition services ¹⁰⁷					
Targets: 70%					
Outputs	Indicator	Indicator baseline	Indicator target	Means/sources of verification	Frequency
1.1 People in vulnerable communities receive access to integrated Primary Health Care Services	No of people covered by the HNC partner agencies	100,000	260,000	HNC partner reports	Quarterly
1.2 Essential drugs and disposables donated to the MoH to enable provision of lifesaving services by the public health system	Value of donated drugs in NIS	N/A		HNC partner reports	Quarterly
1.3 People in vulnerable communities receive Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services	No of consultations	40,000	40,000	HNC partner reports	Quarterly
1.4 People in vulnerable communities receive Nutrition services	No of consultations	100,000	200,000	HNC partner reports	Quarterly
1.5 People in vulnerable communities receive RH services	No of consultations	30,000	30,000	HNC partner reports	Quarterly
1.6 People in vulnerable communities treated for injuries	No of cases	1000	1200	HNC partner reports	Quarterly
1.7 Health staff trained on first aid (including psychological first aid)/primary trauma care	No of trainees	300	300	HNC partner reports	Quarterly
1.8 Community members trained in first aid (including psychological first aid)/primary trauma care	No of trainees	150	150	HNC partner reports	Quarterly

Risks and assumptions (applying to all items on the table above): tightening restrictions on movement of populations, goods and activities of humanitarian actors; deterioration of humanitarian situation in the West Bank and Gaza; reducing funding for humanitarian health programmes in Palestine.

¹⁰⁷ This is a package of basic services that corresponds to the PHC level 2 according to the Palestinian MoH classification. HNC partners shall aim to have these services provided in all of the vulnerable communities. However in some contexts (small isolated communities) and due to resource constraints it may not be feasible to provide all the services in the package.

Cross-cutting issues / vulnerable groups:

HNC partners recognize that vulnerability is a condition determined by interplay of physical, social, attitudinal, economic, and environmental factors or processes and not by one of these factors in isolation. HNC partner agencies will analyse interactions of the above factors in each target community and mainstream the crosscutting issues into their responses to:

- Address different needs of **women and men, boys and girls**.
- Ensure all **children and older people** are protected from harm and given equitable access to essential health and nutrition services.
- Ensure protection and equitable access of **PWD, people with chronic/mental illnesses** to essential health and nutrition services.
- Ensure equitable access of **people in low socioeconomic status** to essential health and nutrition services.

<p>Cluster objective: To enhance the protection of the vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza from current and future hazards by facilitating equitable access to essential health and nutrition services, providing remedies and recovery from abuse and community-based emergency preparedness.</p> <p>Cluster Outcome 2: Access of the vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza to remedies and recovery from abuse is facilitated through provision of services, monitoring, reporting and advocacy.</p> <p>Indicators: Appropriate monitoring, service provision and referral mechanisms are implemented by % of the HNC partner projects¹⁰⁸</p> <p>Targets: 40%</p>						
Outputs	Indicator	Indicator baseline	Indicator target	Means / sources of verification	Freq- uency	Risks and assumptions
2.1 Communities where HNC partners maintain protective presence (visibility for protection)	Number of communities	50	120	Coverage mapping	Biannually	Tightening restrictions on movement of populations, goods and activities of humanitarian actors Deterioration of humanitarian situation in the West Bank and Gaza Reducing funding for humanitarian health programs in Palestine
2.2 Victims of violence receive treatment for injuries and psychosocial care	Number of people	1000	1000	HNC partner reports	Quarterly	
2.3 Victims of violence are referred to the organizations with the protection mandate	Number of people	80	200	HNC partner reports	Quarterly	
2.4 HNC Advocacy Strategy developed	HNC advocacy strategy is developed and agreed between the cluster partners	Not available	Developed	HNC advocacy strategy paper	Biannually	
2.5 System for management and documentation of the victims of violence within health system developed	SOPs and data collection tools for management, documentation and referral of the victims of violence are developed	Not available	Developed	SOP-s and data collection tools	Biannually	
2.6 Monitoring of access to services in East Jerusalem (EJ) is maintained	System of monitoring access of WB and Gaza populations to EJ hospitals established System of monitoring access of EJ populations to PHC and	Not present	Established and functioning	Access monitoring reports	Monthly	

¹⁰⁸ This is a package of basic services that corresponds to the PHC level 2 according to the Palestinian MoH classification. HNC partners shall aim to have these services provided in all of the vulnerable communities. However in some contexts (small isolated communities) and due to resource constraints it may not be feasible to provide all the services in the package.

	emergency services established System of monitoring access of medical students to EJ hospitals established					
2.7 Monitoring of access to services in Gaza is maintained	System of monitoring access of Gaza patients to health services outside the strip maintained	Maintained	Maintained	Access monitoring reports	Monthly	
2.8 Publications with information of access to health services and incidence of violence and human rights violations	Number of publications	0	3	Reports/other publications	Quarterly	

CAP strategic objective: Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for international humanitarian law and human rights; preventing or mitigating the impact of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection in service provision interventions

Cluster Outcome 3: Emergency preparedness of the vulnerable communities in West Bank and Gaza is built to prevent and mitigate the impact of the current and potential new emergencies

Indicators: Emergency preparedness activities¹⁰⁹ are implemented in % of the vulnerable communities¹¹⁰

Targets: 70%

Outputs	Indicator	Indicator baseline	Indicator target	Means/ sources of verification	Frequency	Risks and assumptions
3.1 HNC partner agencies developed contingency plans updated every year	% of HNC partners who developed contingency plans	30	50	HNC partner reports	Biannually	Tightening restrictions on movement of populations, goods and activities of humanitarian actors
3.2 HNC partner agencies prepositioned emergency supply of medical commodities	Number of HNC partners who prepositioned medical commodities	30	30	HNC partner reports	Biannually	Deterioration of humanitarian situation in the West Bank and Gaza
3.3 Cluster rapid assessment team is established	Cluster rapid assessment team is established	Not Established	Established	HNC Contingency plan	Biannually	Reducing funding for humanitarian health programs in Palestine
3.4 Community members trained in topics relevant to emergency preparedness	No of trainees	150	150	HNC partner reports	Quarterly	
3.5 Health providers trained in topics relevant to emergency preparedness	No of trainees	300	300	HNC partner reports	Quarterly	

Monitoring plan

The HNC is responsible for all monitoring activities as detailed in the table above.

¹⁰⁹ HNC, Targeting Criteria and Response Strategies 2012-13.

¹¹⁰ This is a package of basic services that corresponds to the PHC level 2 according to the Palestinian MoH classification. HNC partners shall aim to have these services provided in all of the vulnerable communities. However in some contexts (small isolated communities) and due to resource constraints it may not be feasible to provide all the services in the package

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
All of Gaza	MAP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO
All of WB	MAP, SJEH, UNICEF, WHO
Gaza-Deir Al Balah	CARE International (Az Zawayda, Wadi as Salqa), HelpAge International (Wadi as Salqa), HI
Gaza-Gaza	CARE Internatrional (Ash Shati Camp, Al Mughraqa-Abu Middein), DCA (Gaza City), HelpAge International (Juhor ad Dik), HI, MAP (Gaza City), UNFPA (Gaza City)
Gaza-Khan Yunis	CARE International (Abasan al Kabira, Qizan al Najjar), HI, MDM (Khan Yunis), MDM France
Gaza-North Gaza	CARE International (Beit Hanun, Jabalya Camp, Jabalya), HelpAge International (Beit Hanun, Izbat Beit Hanun, Jabalya), HI (Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanun, Izbat Beit Hanun, Jabalya Camp, Jabalya), MAP (Beit Lahiya), MDM (Jabalya), MDM France, UNFPA (Beit Lahiya)
Gaza-Rafah	CARE International (Rafah, Rafah Camp), DCA (Rafah), HelpAge International (Al Bayuk, Shokat as Sufi), HI, MDM (Rafah), MDMFrance
WB-Bethlehem	CARE International (Al Walaja, Al Khas, Ar Rawain, Arab ar Rashayida, Khallet an Numan, Khallet Sakariya, Kisan, Umm Salamuna, Wadi an Nis, Wadi Rahhal), UNRWA(Abu Nujeim, Al Walayda, Al Masara, Ar Rawain, Arab ar Rashayida, Ath Thabra, Jurat ash Shama, Khallet al Haddad, Khallet an Numan, Kisan, Marah Maalla)
WB-Hebron	CARE International (Ad Deirat, Al Baqaa, Al Buweib, Al Uddeisa, An Najada, Ar Rakeez, Ar Ramadin, Arab al Fureijat, As Simiya, At Tuwani, Halaweh, Haribat an Nabi, Hebron, Imneizil, Khirbet al Fakheit, Khirbet al Kharaba, Khirbet al Majaz, Khirbet at Tawamin, Khirbet Bir al Idd, Khirbet Ghuwein al Fauqa, Maghayir al Abeer, Main, Masafer Bani Naim, Rabud, Susiya, Um ad Daraj, Um al Kher, Umm Lasafa, Wadi al Ghrou, Wadi ash Shajina), HealAge International (Al Fawwar Camp, Ar Ramadin, Beit Ula, Hebron), HWC (Beit Ula, Sair, Tarqumiya, Beit Khail, Idhna, Deir Samit), MDM (Safa, Beit Ummar, Hebron, Al Buweib, Yatta, Um al Kher, At Tuwani, Susiya), UNFPA (Al Kum, At Tuwani, Bani Naim, Yatta, Surif), UNRWA (Bani Naim, Beit Awwa, Beit Mirsim, Beit Ula, Dkaika, Hitta, Jala, Jinba, Khashem ad Daraj, Um ad Daraj, Um al Kher, Wadi ar Rim)
WB-Jenin	CARE International (Bartaa ash Sharqiya, Dhaher al Malih, Imreiha, Khirbet Abdallah al Yunis, Khirbet ash Sheikh Saeed, Umm ar Rihan), UNRWA (Al Araqa, Al Jalama, Al Mutilla, Anin, At Tarem, At Tayba, Bartaa ash Sharqiya, Bir al Basha, Fahma al Jadida, Faqqua, Jalbun, Tura al Gharbiya)
WB-Jericho	MAP , MDM (Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj, Al Jiftlik-al Musaffah, Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh, Al Jiftlik-Garb al Muthallath, An Nabi Musa, Fasayil al-Fauqa, Marj al Ghazal), Medico Intl. (Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj, Al Jiftlik-al Musaffah, Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh, Al Jiftlik-Garb al Muthallath, Az Zubeidat, Fasayal Al Wusta, Fasayil al-Fauqa, Marj al Ghazal, Marj Naja), UNFPA (Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj, Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh, Fasayil), UNRWA (Al Auja, An Nadi Musa)
WB-Jerusalem	Medico Intl. (Beit Hanina Bedouins), UNRWA (Abu Dis, Abu Nwar, Al Baqaa, Al Eizariya, Al Muntar, Arab al Jahilin - al Jabal, As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, Az Zaayem, Bir al Maskoob A, Bir al Maskoob B, Ghawaliya, Jaba, Jabal al Baba, Kasarat, Khan al Ahmar - Abu Fellah, Khan al Ahmar – Kurshan, Khan al Ahmar Mihtawish, Latoon Abu Jumaa, Maazi Jaba, Nkheila1, Nkheila2, Um al Asaawij, Wadi Abu Hindi, Wadi al Awaj, Wadi Sneysel, Zaatreh Az Zaim Bedouins)
WB-Nablus	CARE International (Al Lubban ash Sharqiya, Ein Shibli, Furush Beit Dajan, Iraq Burin, Jalud, Jurish, Madama, Osarin, Yanun), MDM (Asira al Qibiliya, Burin, Madama, Urif), MDM France (Asira al Qibiliya, Awarta, Burin, Einabus, Madama, Majdal Bani Fadil, Urif), Medico Intl. (An Nassariya), UNFPA (Awarta, Burin, Huwwara, Iraq Burin, Madama, Qusra), UNRWA (Beit Furik, Ijnisinya)
WB-Qalqiliya	Medico Intl. (Ad Daba, Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali, Falamyia, Farata, Kafr Laqif, Ras at Tira, Wadi ar Rasha), UNRWA (Al Funduq, Arab Abu Farda, Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi, Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali, Habla, Hajja, Izbat at Tabib, Jit, Kafr Qaddum, Ras at Tira, Ras Atiya, Wadi ar Rasha)
WB- Ramallah	HWC (Al Lubban al Gharbi, Rantis, Ras Karkar), UNRWA (Beitin, Bilin, Budrus, Burham, Jibiya, Kafr Ein, Muarrajat Centre, Nilin, Shuqba, Silwad, Umm Safa, Yabrud)
WB-Salfit	HWC (Marda), MDM France (Kifl Haris, Marda), Medico Intl. (Qira, Yasuf, Sarta, Az Zawiya, Rafat, Bruqin), UNRWA (Al Matwi – Salfit, Az Zawiya, Farkha, Khirbet Qeis, Muhaajir, Sarta)
WB-Tubas	CARE International (Kardala, Ibziq, Salhab, Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar), MDM France (Al Aqaba, Al Farisiya- al Jubiya, Al Farisiya-al Zubi, Al Farisiya-Naba al Ghazal, Bardala, Ein al Hilwa, Ein el Beida, Hammamat al Maleh, Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar, Khirbet Atuf, Khirbet Samra, Khirbet Tell el Himma, Khirbet Yarza, Mak-hul)
WB-Tulkarm	Medico Intl. (Akkaba, Al Jarushiya, Khirbet Jubara, Shufa), UNRWA (Attil, Khirbet Jubara, Kur, Kafr Jammal)

4.4.7 Protection

Cluster lead agency	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
Cluster member organizations¹¹¹	ICAHN, DCA, UNRWA, OHCHR, JCW, GJ, Diakonia, CPT, SEAPPI, SC, UNMAS, <i>Terre des Hommes</i> , UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, NRC, UNICEF, PCATI, Yesh Din, B'Tselem, GCMHP, Al-Maqdese, PCHR, ACTED
Number of projects	37
Cluster objectives	Increase respect for HR and IHL. Prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of HR and IHL, and of the armed conflict.
Number of beneficiaries	Total number of beneficiaries is difficult to quantify, given the nature of protection risks and responses. Where available, the numbers of specific groups of beneficiaries are provided in the table below.
Funds required	\$41,957,590
Funds required per priority level	Top: \$13,462,122 Medium: \$28,495,468
Contact information	Li Fung - lfung@ohchr.org Saudamini Siegrist - ssiegrist@unicef.org Katleen Maes - maes@un.org Martin Clutterbuck - icla@opt.nrc.no

Category of affected people	People in Need	Targeted beneficiaries		
	Total	Females	Males	Total
People at risk of forced displacement in the WB	50,000	-	-	580 (348 children, 116 women, 116 men)
Children in need of psycho-social support	-	55,600	55,600	111,200
Caregivers	-	21,500	21,500	43,000
School teachers and counsellors	-	1,000	1,000	2,000

Needs analysis

In support of the overall CAP strategy, The Protection Cluster response strategy will focus on achieving two main objectives:

- To increase respect for HR and IHL.
- And to prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of HR and IHL, and of the armed conflict. To achieve these objectives, the Protection Cluster will implement a range of projects that provide direct protective support and response to affected communities and vulnerable groups, actively promote accountability and access to justice, challenge the policies and practices that are at the root of violations, and promote protective impact by humanitarian actors in other clusters/sectors.

The Protection Cluster will prioritize interventions that:

- Provide an immediate response to a protection threat/risk, or have an immediate protective impact by preventing, averting or mitigating a protection risk.
- Address the identified protection needs and/or prioritize identified vulnerable groups or geographic areas.
- Provide emergency response and access to services for victims of abuses and violations, including legal, protective and psycho-social response; and livelihoods, shelter, WASH and educational assistance in coordination with other clusters/sectors.

¹¹¹Protection Cluster members participating in the CAP 2012.

- Seek to enhance the accountability of perpetrators of HR and IHL violations through direct interaction with the authorities or through the mobilization of other stakeholders.
- Seek to enhance self-reliance and resilience (e.g. support to community-based protection and support mechanisms).
- Respond to and integrate gender and diversity issues.
- Promote the involvement and empowerment of local organizations.

The Protection Cluster will coordinate closely with other clusters/sectors – in particular WASH, Agriculture, Education, and Health and Nutrition – in the provision of emergency response and access to services for victims of abuses and violations, and vulnerable groups. The Protection Cluster will coordinate the protection response (including monitoring and investigation, recourse to legal and administrative measures, protective presence, child protection and psycho-social support, and advocacy) and refer other humanitarian needs to the appropriate cluster/sector (including through the inter-cluster mechanism). The Protection Cluster lead will work with other cluster/sector leads to mainstream protection and promote respect for HR and IHL in their interventions.

Initiatives that enhance accountability for violations of HR and IHL and promote access to justice are a core cross-cutting response for the Protection Cluster. The cluster will maintain a strong focus on advocacy, guided by the HCT Advocacy Strategy (in particular the identified priorities relating to life, liberty and security; accountability for violations of international law; forced displacement; and child protection).

Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

To work towards the two outcomes outlined above, the Protection Cluster has defined a number of outputs that are set out in the cluster response plan. These outputs span the key areas of work of cluster members, notably access to justice and accountability; monitoring and investigation of violations; advocacy focused on accountability; protective presence; child protection and psycho-social support; response and access to services for victims of violations; mine action; and mainstreaming protection/HR/IHL in the humanitarian response.

Outcome 1: Increase respect for HR and IHL

Output 1.1 Enhanced access to justice and accountability (including through legal aid, assistance and awareness-raising).

Output 1.2 Sustained monitoring and investigation of violations of HR and IHL.

Output 1.3 Coordinated advocacy, focused on accountability for violations of HR and IHL.

Outcome 2: Prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of HR and IHL, and of the armed conflict

Output 2.1 Minimization of incidents of violence and harassment through targeted protective presence.

Output 2.2 Increased availability of protective measures and psycho-social support to children and caregivers.

Output 2.3 Enhanced provision of emergency assistance to victims, in liaison with other clusters/sectors and utilizing the inter-cluster mechanism.

Output 2.4 Decrease in UXO and ERW-related incidents, deaths and injuries.

Output 2.5 Strengthened mainstreaming of protection, HR and IHL in humanitarian response.

Summary response plan/monitoring table

Outcome 1: Increase respect for HR and IHL				
<i>Indicators:</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access of individuals and communities to legal assistance to seek justice and claim their rights; Increased coordinated advocacy addressing priority protection issues and calling for accountability, based on information gathered through the systematic monitoring and documentation of violations. 				
Outputs	Indicator	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1.1 Enhanced access to justice and accountability (including through legal aid, assistance and awareness-raising)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of communities/individuals who receive legal assistance Number of complaints and legal claims filed and monitored on behalf of victims Number of affected individuals with increased knowledge of their rights and how to access legal remedies Increased capacity and knowledge of legal service providers 	Access to legal assistance for communities at greatest risk of forced displacement, victims of settler violence, and people at risk of revocation of residency rights -Increased access to legal remedies through the Israeli system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of legal assistance to individuals and communities at risk of demolitions, forced evictions and displacement; revocation of residency rights and family separation; victims of settler violence and violations of HR and IHL; people affected by movement and access restrictions in Gaza Support for filing of complaints and claims through the Israeli legal system, including on settler violence; violations by Israeli security forces; and torture and ill-treatment in Israeli places of detention Community outreach and awareness-raising on rights; protection mechanisms and access to legal services Capacity-building of CSOs and other relevant actors on avenues for legal remedies 	NRC, St Yves, JLAC, Hamoked, ICAHD, Yesh Din, B'Tselem, Diakonia, Al-Maqdese, EAPPI, JCW, OXFAM, AI Mezan, Gisha, PCHR, UNDP, PBA, PCDCR, UNICEF, SC, YMCA, PCATI
Output 1.2 Sustained monitoring and investigation of violations of HR and IHL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cases of violations, settler violence and forced displacement monitored, investigated and documented Number of training sessions conducted Number of organizations and service providers with increased capacity in monitoring and documentation 	Systematic monitoring and documentation of violations, demolitions and evictions. Six bi-monthly reports on trends in grave violations against children, and inputs to four CAAC bulletins and SG's annual report 2,000 women attend awareness sessions, and 60 service providers receive training on GBV, SCRs 1,325 and 1,889	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring, investigation and documentation of violations of HR and IHL, including violations committed in the ARA, grave violations against children, and violations against women; settler violence; and incidents and risks of forced displacement Support to NGOs and CSOs in monitoring, investigating and documenting violations of HR and IHL Support for monitoring of the justice system 	OHCHR, UNRWA, Al-Haq, EAPPI, B'Tselem, JLAC, CPT, PCHR, AI Mezan, Gisha, Ma'an, OXFAM, SC, UNDP, Diakonia, PBA, UNFPA, Miftah, CFTA, members of the Displacement Working Group and the Working Group on Grave Violations against Children
Output 1.3 Coordinated advocacy, focused on accountability for violations of HR and IHL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of reports, case studies and position papers published; Number of briefings, advocacy initiatives and 	Increased follow-up by Israeli authorities on violations of HR and IHL, and complaints regarding settler violence Six bi-monthly reports	In line with the HCT Advocacy Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated advocacy on accountability by duty bearers for violations of HR and IHL; forced displacement; and grave 	OHCHR, UNRWA, Al-Haq, JLAC, B'Tselem, EAPPI, CPT, PCHR, Oxfam, AI Mezan,

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	media campaigns undertaken; • Number of interventions with duty bearers.	on trends in grave violations against children, and inputs to four CAAC bulletins and SG's annual report	violations against children; • Publication of reports, case studies and position papers • Sharing of information with UN HR mechanisms; • National and international advocacy campaigns • Engagement with duty bearers and other stakeholders	Yesh Din, Breaking the Silence, ACRI, Diakonia, PCATI, SC, YMCA, PCDCR, UNDP, Ma'an, Gisha, FAO, SC, members of the Displacement Working Group and the Working Group on Grave Violations against Children
<p>Outcome 2: Prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of HR and IHL, and of the armed conflict</p> <p><i>Indicators:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimization of incidents of violence and harassment affecting individuals and communities, due to targeted protective presence; • Enhanced provision of emergency assistance, including psycho-social support, to individuals, families and communities to address the impacts of violations and protection concerns; • Decrease in UXO and ERW related incidents, deaths and injuries; • Increased mainstreaming of protection, HR and IHL principles in the response of humanitarian actors. 				
Outputs	Indicator	Target	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 2.1 Minimization of incidents of violence and harassment through targeted protective presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people benefiting from protective presence • Functioning networking and information sharing among relevant protection actors 	28,000 people passing 25 checkpoints and gates per week (WB) 94 communities with EAPPI presence (WB) 30 CPT patrols per week (South WB) Nine missions per month in the maritime ARA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective presence and accompaniment of individuals in communities exposed to the presence and actions of Israeli security forces, and settler violence; • Collection and dissemination of data and testimonies to protection actors. 	EAPPI, CPT, TIPH, PCHR/CSM Gaza, ISM
Output 2.2 Increased availability of protective measures and psycho-social support to children and caregivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of children receiving psycho-social support and with increased coping mechanisms and resilience • Increased capacity of professionals and caregivers to support children's resilience and coping mechanisms • Number of Child Protection Networks operating in WB and Gaza 	20,000 children receive professional psycho-social support. 500 professionals and 3,000 caregivers have increased capacity Two CPNs with at least 21 Family Centres equipped for emergency preparedness and response (Gaza)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of psycho-social support to children, parents and teachers in vulnerable communities in target areas • Awareness-raising for caregivers, children and parents • Capacity-building of psycho-social professionals and community-based organisations (CBOs) • Provision of school transportation support targeting vulnerable schools • Coordinated emergency preparedness and response 	UNICEF, SC, PCDCR, YMCA, PRCS, MDM, UNFPA, Ma'an, Tamer, TdH-Lausanne, SIF, Miftah, Rural Women Development Society, CFTA, members of the Child Protection Working Group and the Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Working Group
Output 2.3 Enhanced provision of emergency assistance to victims,	• Number of HHs provided with emergency assistance following		• Timely triggering and coordination of inter-cluster emergency response to the	Members of the Displacement Working

in liaison with other clusters/sectors and utilizing the inter-cluster mechanism	incidents of forced displacement • Number of referrals to specialized services		impacts of forced displacement and selected protection risks, including settler violence • Referral to protection and other service providers, and to longer-term humanitarian and development assistance • Preventive planning support to communities at immediate risk of forced displacement due to demolitions and forced evictions	Group, including ACTED, ACF, DCA, CISP, UN-HABITAT, IPCC, Bimkom, Palestinian Housing Council. UNRWA, NRC, OXFAM.
Output 2.4 Decrease in UXO and ERW-related incidents, deaths and injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of decrease in number of UXO and ERW related incidents, deaths and injuries • Number of responses to requests for technical advice • Number of UXO risk assessments and IED safety awareness briefings conducted • Number of UXO located, marked, recorded, neutralized and/or removed 	Between 2012-2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero victims • 1,825 risk assessments • 2,162 post-clearance • 36 briefings 	In Gaza only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of mine action coordination and technical advice and assistance, and safety awareness briefings and visits to victims • UXO/ERW risk assessments and post-clearance, in support of humanitarian and development projects • IED advice, awareness training and possible post-blast investigation; • Marking and recording of UXO/ERW locations • Provision of limited UXO neutralization and removal 	UNMAS, working in cooperation with relevant national and international partners
Output 2.5 Strengthened mainstreaming of protection, HR and IHL in humanitarian response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of clusters/sectors that integrate protection concerns in their humanitarian response • Percentage compliance of emergency programmes with UNRWA protection standards • Number of humanitarian actors who mainstream IHL in their work 	Protection mainstreaming initiatives with two clusters/sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to other clusters/sectors to mainstream protection, HR and IHL in cluster/sector response • Establishment of referral mechanisms between clusters/sectors • Mainstreaming of protection standards in UNRWA programmes • Mainstreaming of IHL in the work of humanitarian actors 	OHCHR, UNRWA, Diakonia

Monitoring plan

Progress against the overall outcomes and outputs of the cluster response plan will be reviewed quarterly through meetings of the Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG). This review will be based upon quarterly monitoring of the implementation of activities in thematic areas undertaken by sub-working groups of the Protection Cluster, including the Child Protection Working Group, Displacement Working Group, Legal Task Force, Core Group on Settler Violence, and Core Group on Access-Restricted Areas.

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
All of Gaza	Diakonia Sweden, NRC, OHCHR, PCATI, PCHR, SC, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNMAS
All of WB	ACTED, B'Tselem, DCA, Diakonia Sweden, ICHAD, NRC, OHCHR, PCATI, SC, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNRWA, Yesh Din
Gaza-Deir Al Balah	GCMHP (Al Bureij Camp, Al Maghazi Camp), UNFPA (An Nuseirat Camp, Al Bureij Camp, Al Maghazi Camp)
Gaza-Gaza	GCMHP (Juhor ad Dik), UNFPA (Juhor ad Dik, Gaza City)
Gaza-Khan Yunis	GCMHP (Abasan al Kabira, Khuzaa)
Gaza-North Gaza	DCA (Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanun, Jabalya), GCMHP (Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanun, Jabalya), UNFPA (Al Qaraya al Badawiya al Maslakh, Beit Laiya, Izbat Beit Hanun, Jabalya)
Gaza-Rafah	GCMHP (Rafah, Shokat as Sufi)
WB-Bethlehem	SEAPPI (Al Walaja, Battir, Ayda Camp, Khallet an Numan, Beit Jala, Husan, Wadi Fukin, Al Khadr, Artas, Nahhalin, Wadi Rahhal, Jubbet adh Dhib, Khallet Sakariya, Al Masara, Wadi an Nis, Umm Salamuna, Tuqu, Beit Fajjar)
WB-Hebron	CPT (Beit Ummar, Sair, Hebron, Al Bowereh-Aqabat Injeleh, Bani Naim, At Tuwani, Al Baqaa, Masafer Bani Naim, Jinba, Tuba), SEAPPI (A Seefer, Al Bowereh-Aqabat Injeleh, Al Jaba, At Tuwani, Beit Ummar, Dkaika, Halaweh, Haribat an Nabi, Hebron, Jinba, Khirbet al Kharaba, Khirbet at Tawamin, Khirbet Bir al Idd, Khirbet Ghuwein al Fauqa, Khirbet Shuweika, Khirbet Zanuta, Maghayir al Abeed, Mantiqat Shib al Butum, Mirkez, Qawawis, Susiya, Tuba, Um al Kher, Umm al Amad, Wadi al Amayer, Yatta), TdH-IT (Ad Deirat, At Tuwani, Dura, Hebron, Safa, Yatta, Zif), UNFPA (Beit Ummar, Yatta)
WB-Jericho	SEAPPI (Az Zubeidat, Fasayil, Al Auja, Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh, Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj, Al Jiftlik-Garb al Muthallath, Al Jiftlik-al Musaffah)
WB-Jerusalem	Al-Maqdese-MSD (Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bareed, Beit Hanina, Beit Hanina al Balad, Shufat Camp, Shufat, Anata, Al Isawiya, Sheikh Jarrah, Wadi al Joz, Az Zaayyem, Bab az Zahira, As Suwwana, At Tur, EJ, Ath Thuri, As Sawahira ash Sharqiya, Sharafat, Sur Bahir, Ash Sheikh Sad), GJ (Al Jib Bedouins1, Al Jib Bedouins2, Al Muntar, Anata Entrance 1, Anata Entrance 2, Bir al Maskoob A, Bir al Maskoob B, Ghawaliya, Kasarat, Khan al Ahmar - Ab al Helw, Khan al Ahmar - Abu Fellah, Khan al Ahmar - Kurshan, Khan al Ahmar Mihtawish, Nkheila1, Nkheila2, Wadi Abu Hindi, Wadi Sneysel, Zaatreh Az Zaim Bedouins), JCW (EJ), SEAPPI (Abu Dis, Al Isawiya, As Suwwana, At Tur, EJ, Jabal al Mukabbir, Khan al Ahmar - Ab al Helw, Mikhmas, Ras al Amud, Sheikh Jarrah, Silwan, Sur Bahir)
WB-Nablus	SEAPPI (An Nassariya, Asira al Qibliya, Awarta, Beit Furik, Burin, Furush Beit Dajan, Iraq Burin, Khirbet Tana, Madama, Nablus, Qusra, Tell al Khashaba, Urif, Yanun), UNFPA (Awarta, Burin)
WB-Qalqiliya	SEAPPI (Ad Daba, Arab Abu Farda, Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi, Azzun, Azzun Atma, Falameya, Habla, Hajja, Immatin, Izbat at Tabib, Jayyus, Kafr Qaddum, Qalqiliya, Ras at Tira, Ras Atiya, Sanniriya)
WB-Salfit	SEAPPI (Bidhya, Deir Istiya, Haris, Mas-ha, Wadi Qana)
WB-Tubas	SEAPPI (Al Farisiya- al Jubiya, Al Farisiya-al Zubi, Al Farisiya-Ihmayer, Al Farisiya-Khallet Khader, Al Farisiya-Naba al Ghazal, Al Hadidiya, Bardala, Ein al Hilwa, Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar, Khirbet Atuf, Khirbet Samra)
WB-Tulkarm	SEAPPI (Attil, Farun, Kafr Jammal, Khirbet Jubara, Nazlat Isa, Nur Shams Camp, Qaffin, Shufa, Tulkarm Camp)

4.4.8 WASH

Cluster lead agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Cluster member organizations	WB, ACF, ACP, ARIJ, CISP, DCA, GVC, PAH, PU-AMI, UNICEF Gaza: ACF, COOPI, GVC, PAH, SC, UNICEF
Number of projects	25
Cluster objectives	Reducing morbidity due to water and excreta-related communicable diseases.
Number of beneficiaries	134,723 women and girls, 131,035 boys and men (totaling 265,757 people)
Funds required	\$22,152,034
Funds required per priority level	High: \$20,783,874 Medium: \$1,368,160
Contact information	Jola Miziniak - Jmiziniak@unicef.org Yasser Nassar - ynassar@unicef.org Thierry Foubert - tfoubert@unicef.org

Category of affected population	Affected population WB			Affected population Gaza		
	Females	Males	Total	Females ¹¹²	Males	Total
Students – Poor WASH facilities in schools in oPt	19,733	20,492	40,225	119,070	123,930	243,000
Communities receiving < 60 l/pc/pd in WB	482,343	497,295	979,638	-	-	-
Communities with less than 80% connectivity to sewage networks in Gaza, with a high risk threshold of below 50%	-	-	-	215,367 (and 72,465 below 50%)	222,044 and 74,712 below 50%)	437,411 below (of whom 147,177 below 50%)
Communities receiving 'bad' quality water (Gaza) from the private vendors in Gaza ¹¹³	-	-	-	564,225	581,716	1,145,941
Refugees in 19 camps in WB (including EJ) and eight in Gaza	254,243	261,871	516,114	102,142 (of in total 352,195 registered refugees)	105,206 (of in total 362,761 registered refugees)	207,348 (of in total 714,956 registered refugees)
Communities considered at Risk of displacement due to lack of water in the WB (indicator: accessing less than 30 l/pc/pd)	25,362	26,148	51,510	-	-	-
Access-restricted areas in Gaza ¹¹⁴	-	-	-	55,490	57,210	112,700

Needs analysis

The cumulative influence of planning restrictions in the WB, the on-going blockade in Gaza coupled with increasing demolitions or air strikes, and cyclical droughts has resulted in the most vulnerable populations lacking urgently needed access to water and sanitation.

In Gaza, the limited treatment of wastewater and thereby the subsequent infiltration of pollutants into groundwater has rendered 90% of the aquifer yield un-potable due to the high proportion of nitrates and chlorides.¹¹⁵ Households are spending up to one-third of their income on drinking water of which 75-90% is procured from private sources.¹¹⁶ Recent water quality sampling detected bacteriological

¹¹² PCBS female-male ratio 2009: 100 female = 103.1 male.

¹¹³ This is excluding the 30 communities (1,134,806 people).

¹¹⁴ OCHA – WFP Special Focus, Between the Fence and a Hard Place: The humanitarian impact of Israeli-imposed restrictions on access to land and sea in the Gaza Strip, August 2010, pg. 22, available at: http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_special_focus_2010_08_19_english.pdf

¹¹⁵ World Bank, Assessment of Restrictions on Palestinian Water Sector Development, Sector Note April 2009, available at: http://pwa.ps/Portals/_PWA/08da47ac-f807-466f-a480-073fb23b53b6.pdf.

¹¹⁶ Household Survey, Gaza, UNICEF-PHG, UNWRA Water and Health pilot campaign Promoting hygiene awareness in Khan Younis Camp, Block M, July 2011, KAP survey OGB 2011.

contamination above WHO standards within the drinking water supplied by private vendors from 22 of Gaza's 27 localities.¹¹⁷ This is putting 1,145,941 people from the sampled 22 localities (including major cities such as Gaza City, Deir Al Balah, Beit Lahia, Beit Hanoun and Khan Yunis and Jabalia, Deir Al Balah, Al Maghazi, Ash Shanti' and Khan Yunis camps) at high risk of consuming "bad" quality, (contaminated) water supplies from private vendors in Gaza.¹¹⁸ Bacteriological contamination (either from poor internal hygiene practices or procurement of contaminated water) was found to be present in 63% of households sampled. There are approximately 40,000 cess-pits in use in Gaza, of which (84%) are manually emptied by HH members due to the lack of connections to the sewer network.¹¹⁹ This has an impact with potentially grave consequences for public health and contamination of the underground aquifer and primary water resource. It also places populations at grave risk to public health diseases from exposure to highly unsanitary environments on a daily basis. The most prevalent are diarrhoea experienced amongst 50% of the surveyed population, as well as skin diseases and parasites witnessed, particularly amongst children U5. Of the 50% of the diarrhoea cases (amongst children), was witnessed amongst households that have no sanitary network.¹²⁰

In the WB, drought, demolitions and planning restrictions are placing over 50,000 people in 151 communities in a critically vulnerable position (accessing less than 30 l/pc/pd) while close to one million people in 492 communities are accessing less than 60 l/pc/pd, both significantly below the WHO standard. Half of these vulnerable communities are located in the South (Hebron and Bethlehem), whilst the remaining half are spread over the central and northern WB, and the Jordan Valley. The WASH Cluster Rapid Assessment 2011 indicates that there are 107 Palestinian communities (45,659 people) that pay more than 20 NIS per cubic metre of water, whilst Israeli settlements pay less than five NIS, further restricting their access to appropriate quantities of water. This has been compounded by the sharp rate of increased demolitions in the WB during this year. In the last two years (June 2009-July 2011), 100 water and 37 sanitation structures have been demolished further reducing access to water particularly in marginalized areas. In addition, 27 WASH structures have been confiscated. Half of all registered demolitions have taken place in 2011 alone, most of which are within classified military areas, firing zones, or are within close proximity of settlements seeking expansion. Nearly 14,000 people have been affected by demolitions, over half of whom are children; with 305 people having been displaced as a result of destruction to their water services. As a result of the lack of basic public health services, 86% of the WB communities (1.7 million people in 648 communities) have less than 80% connectivity to waste water network and are becoming more exposed to public health risks from raw sewage flooding onto streets and productive land.¹²¹

Schools are equally deprived of connections to the water and wastewater network as well as appropriate storage and disposal systems. The lack of sanitation facilities, and particularly of gender-segregated facilities, renders children, especially girls, less inclined to attend school due to a lack of privacy and dignity. Children, who are most susceptible to communicable diseases and who propagate the transmission of diseases, also lack proper hand-washing facilities and they can develop poor hygiene behavior from early on.

Objectives, outcomes, outputs, and indicators

The WASH Cluster will address the immediate needs of identified critically vulnerable target groups, with a focus on projects that are designed to be emergency focused to remedy, mitigate or avert an immediate and direct risk faced by the community (e.g. demolitions, displacement, waterborne diseases, lack of services, environmental hazard) that constitute a direct link to addressing public health priority issues.

¹¹⁷ Water Quality Survey; WASH partners and Environmental Quality Authority (EQA) in August 2011.

¹¹⁸ Results exceeding WHO standards: Al Qaraya al Badawiya (Umm An-Naser), Beit Lahiya, Wadi as Salqa, Al Qarara, Beit Hanoun, Jabalia, Siafa, Az Zeitoun and Ash Shuja'iyyeh neighbourhoods in Gaza City, Al Mughraqa (Abu Middein), Juhor ad Dik, Deir al Balah, Khan Yunis, Bani Suheila, 'Abasan al Jadida (as Saghira), Khuza'a, Umm al Kilab, Tal as Sultan, and Ash Shati' Camp, Al Maghazi Camp, Deir al Balah Camp, Jabalia Camp, Khan Yunis Camp.

¹¹⁹ UNWRA Water and Health Pilot Campaign Study, July 2011.

¹²⁰ OGB, KAP survey, Feb-July 2011.

¹²¹ WASH Cluster assessment 2011 and WASH MP.

As a result of the CAP workshops, continual assessments and inter-cluster discussions, the following vulnerable areas and groups have been identified to receive humanitarian assistance. In order to take into account the needs and issues for the two-year CHAP, projected settlement expansion and encroachment was also considered.

Priority geographic locations:

WB: Jordan Valley, Settlement blocks, Jerusalem Periphery, H2, Yatta, Adh Daheriya, South Hebron Hills, EJ/Old city, military zones, by-pass roads, the Seam Zone, the Barrier, the eastern slopes of Bethlehem.

Gaza: Populations living in, near or dependent on activities at the border or the access-restricted areas, Eastern villages of Khan Younis, Jabalia, parts of Gaza City (Zeitoun) and Rafah, Wadi Gaza, Beit Laiya, Beit Hanoun, as well as those targeted by frequent military strikes.

Refugee camps and both urban and rural isolated communities in both WB and Gaza face an additional level of vulnerability.

WASH vulnerability standards and indicators:

It is apparent that inadequate quantity and inappropriate quality of water and sanitation facilities and services are leading to forced migration and displacement as well as improper personal and community health and hygiene practices putting communities including schools at grave risk of communicable diseases.

The final overall WASH target beneficiaries can be chosen by geographical demarcation centreing on un/under-serviced, over-crowded areas, within which particular focus should be given to vulnerable population groups such as; female-headed households, widows, families with more than five children of school age, disabled, elderly, refugees, school children and adolescents in conjunction with established WASH vulnerability standards and indicators.

The overall aim of the WASH Cluster is to reduce morbidity due to water- and excreta-related communicable diseases in oPt.

Outcomes and outputs

Outcomes

Fulfillment of the fundamental human right to improved access to safe, affordable, reliable drinking and domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in WB and Gaza.¹²²

Reduced risk of displaced populations from natural and human related disasters, through enhanced access and entitlements to essential WASH services and facilities for the vulnerable affected communities in WB and Gaza.

Outputs

(For Outcome 1)

- Improved quality of drinking water supplied to the most vulnerable groups and communities in oPt.
- Increased quantity of water supplies to vulnerable groups and communities in unserved/partially served areas of oPt.
- Increased awareness, knowledge and practices and improved and appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable groups and communities in WB and Gaza.

¹²² United Nations General Assembly of 28 July 2010 (GA 10967) Adopts Resolution Recognizing Access to Clean Water, Sanitation as Human Right, available at:<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/ga10967.doc.htm>.

(For Outcome 2)

- Capacity of vulnerable communities to respond to adverse environmental conditions resulted by natural or man-made disasters is strengthened.
- WASH Partners' capacity for preparedness is reinforced.
- Cluster coordination including efforts for harmonized information management of technical, gender and diversity data are improved.

WASH strategic objective: Reducing morbidity due to water- and excreta-related communicable diseases.

Cluster Outcome 1:

Fulfillment of the fundamental human right to improved access to safe, affordable, reliable drinking and domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in WB and Gaza.

Indicators:

- (Increase in) number of women and number of men, boys and girls accessing the safe, reliable and affordable WASH services.
- Reduction in proportion of monthly HH income spent on accessing the WASH services (especially drinking water).
- Reduction in average price of water per cu.m. for vulnerable communities.

Targets:

Output	Indicator	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1: Improved quality of water supplied to most vulnerable communities in oPt	Number of people accessing the safe (good quality) water supplies in oPt	Improving quality of water supplied to the vulnerable communities through repairs to existing damaged pipelines, and pumping stations, connections to networks, HH treatment and monitoring. Awareness generation for safe water handling, treatment, transportation and storage, including water quality monitoring at source and network and HH level. Hygiene awareness and hygiene kit distribution	Prime objective: Gaza: PAH, ACF, GVC (as a secondary objective: WB: ACF, ACPP, DanChruchAid, GVC, PU-AMI, UNICEF)
Output 2: Increased quantity of water supplies to vulnerable groups and communities in unserved / partially served areas of oPt	Number of people (including the deprived pockets) accessing less than 60 l/pc/pd of water in oPt	Response Measures focusing on emergency water supplies (tankering, filling points), improving storage capacities. Upgrade/repairs to water supply networks to schools and HH connections. Installation of emergency filling points, rehabilitation of wells and pumps Improvement of water storage, including distribution of jerry cans, HDPE tanks, HH water treatment units, cistern rehabilitation, rainwater harvesting. Installation of School drinking water fountains. Emergency water tankering, and hygiene awareness	Prime objective: WB: DCA, ACF, CISP, ARIJ, PU-AMI, ACPP, GVC Gaza: UNICEF (as a secondary objective: WB: PAH, UNICEF Gaza: ACF, GVC, UNICEF)
Output 3: Increased awareness, knowledge and practices and improved and appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable groups and communities in WB and Gaza	Number of people with appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities, improved knowledge and practices	Reducing direct contact with open and raw sewage by providing alternative means of safe excreta disposal (septic tanks, soak pits, wastewater diversion channels, sealing open networks, linking HHs to wastewater network). School and HH latrines for females physically challenged people. Sewage network connections and limited network installation. ¹²³ Rehabilitation of wastewater network including sewage pumping stations. Hygiene and environmental sanitation awareness, including handwashing facilities at schools	WB: ARIJ Gaza: ACF, COOPI, SC, GVC (as a secondary objective: WB: ACF, CISP, DCA, PU-AMI, UNICEF Gaza: ACF, UNICEF)

¹²³ Only if technically feasible and in line with PWA and CMWU's strategies.

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Cluster Outcome 2:

Reduced risk of displaced populations from natural and human related disasters, through enhanced access and entitlements to essential WASH services and facilities for the vulnerable affected communities in WB and Gaza.

Indicators:

- Increased resilience of women and men, boys and girls affected by natural and man-made disasters.
- Increase in number of legal HH connections to reliable WASH services to male-headed household (MHHs) and female-headed households (FHHs).
- Improved WASH infrastructure in Gaza.

Targets:

Output	Indicator	Indicative Activities	Partners
Output 1: Capacity of vulnerable communities to respond to adverse environmental conditions ¹²⁴ resulted by natural or man-made disasters is strengthened	Increased knowledge and preparedness of number of men and number of women affected by recurrent environmental disasters	All such physical, organizational, motivational measures contributing to rapid response to disasters through increased support	(as a secondary objective: WB: CISP, UNICEF, PU-AMI, ACPP, ACF)
Output 2: WASH partners' capacity for preparedness is reinforced to respond to emergency and post emergency disaster management	Increased knowledge base of partner agencies and CBOs including improved technical capacity and preparedness for rapid response	Contingency Planning and emergency response to provide water and basic services to affected populations'. Prepositioning of emergency stockpiles, as outlined in the plans, capacity-building activities including training covering standards, response approaches, training and equipping the stakeholders with necessary tools to ensure basic WASH services to affected population	(as a secondary objective: WB: GVC, ACF, CISP, DCA, ARIJ, ACPP, UNICEF)
Output 3: Cluster and inter-cluster coordination including efforts for harmonized information management of technical, legal, gender and diversity data are improved.	Continued, coordinated and coherent WASH response and improved information and data-collection Increased knowledge base, informed advocacy and awareness towards WASH entitlement	Cluster Coordination Information dissemination and data management analysis, response tracking. Advocacy initiatives, including intra and inter-cluster and technical working group coordination, information dissemination and collation, for subsequent referral for increased HR based approaches	UNICEF

¹²⁴ Communities in vicinity of solid waste management facilities including refugee camps, overfull landfills and lack of recycling. Communities in Gaza affected by sewage discharged into the sea and flooding (Wadi Gaza Salah Eldinn st., Al Shoka, Khan Younis, Gaza City, Jabalia).

Monitoring plan

Results	Indicator		Means / sources of verification	Frequency	Responsibilities	Risks & Assumptions
	Baseline	Target				
Outcome 1				Twice per year: CAP MYR & CAP YIR		
Output 1.1 Number of people accessing safe (good quality) water in oPt	<i>Gaza:</i> 564,225 women and 581,716 men totaling 1,145,941 people (including Gaza city) receiving bad quality water >WHO guidelines	<i>Gaza: 23,600 women and 20,845 men, Total 44,505</i> <i>(as a secondary objective: West Bank: 61,856 women and 59,966 men, Total 121,822),</i>	PWA, CMWU, at source; EQA, MoH, MoA WASH Cluster Assessment Collation, Implementing Agency Reports at household level	quarterly for comparative seasonal variations, CAP MYR & CAP YIR	PWA, CMWU, WASH Cluster	Partners get funds for project implementation. Necessary spares and materials are allowed to enter Gaza with easing of blockade. Regulations are developed and enforced.
Output 1.2 Increased quantity of water supplies to vulnerable groups and communities in unserved/ partially served areas of oPt	482,343 women and 497,295men(totaling 979,638) accessing <60Lcpd 51,510 people from Area C accessing <30Lpcpd and at grave risk of displacement due to inadequate water	<i>Gaza:</i> 9248 Women 9053 Men Total 18,300 <i>West Bank:</i> 66,587 Women 62,300 Men 128, 887 Total <i>Total oPt: 75,835 women, 71,353 men and 147, 187 in total</i> <i>(as a secondary objective: West Bank: 10,903 women and 8,719 men, total 19,622</i> <i>Gaza:</i>	PWA, WASH Cluster Assessment Collation, Implementing Agency Reports, OCHA Area C profiling	Twice per year: CAP MYR & CAP YIR	PWA, WASH Cluster	Partners get funds for project implementation. Permits are available for small-scale, emergency water infrastructure (e.g. filling points) in West Bank Overall water availability to Palestinians is not decreased further unilaterally.

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		<p>22,160 women and 19,345 men, total 41,505</p> <p>Total oPt: 28,064 women, 33,063 men and 61,126 in total)</p>				
<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Increased awareness, knowledge and practices and improved appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities for the most vulnerable in WB and Gaza</p>	<p>215,367 women and 222,044 (totaling 437,411) with <80% connectivity;</p> <p>72,465 women and 74,712 men (totaling 147,177) with <50% connectivity.</p> <p>19 refugee camps in West Bank, 8 in Gaza lack adequate sanitation facilities and problems of solid waste management</p>	<p>Gaza: Women 21,559 Men 28,760 Total Gaza 50,319</p> <p>West Bank Women: 13,669 Men 10,077 Total WB 23,746</p> <p>Total oPt: 35,228 women, 38,837 men and 74,065 in total.</p> <p>(as a secondary objective: West Bank: 58,859 women and 54,546 men, total 113,405</p> <p>Gaza: 17,788 women and 18,018 men, total 35,805</p> <p>Total oPt: 76,647 women, 72,564 men and 149,210 in total)</p>	<p>PWA, CMWU waste-water report/ CSO study, UNWRA, WASH Cluster assessment collation, GIS mapping,</p>	<p>Twice per year: CAP MYR & CAP YIR</p>	<p>PWA, CMWU, WASH Cluster</p>	<p>Partners get funds for project implementation.</p> <p>Necessary spares and materials are allowed to enter Gaza with easing of blockade</p> <p>Permits are available for small-scale waste-water infrastructure development in West Bank</p>

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Outcome 2				Twice per year: CAP MYR & CAP YiR		
Output 2.1 Capacity of vulnerable communities to respond to adverse environmental, natural and/or man-made disasters is strengthened.	55,490 women and 57,210 men (totaling 112,700) living in the ARA in Gaza and women and men at risk of forced or self-displacement from natural or person-made disasters in the West Bank	<i>(as a secondary objective: West Bank Women: 33,396 Men: 30,336 Total WB 63,732)</i>	OCHA, Protection Cluster DWG, WASH Cluster, Agency Reports, PWA, CMWU Assessments	Twice per year: Monthly demolition & settler violence, incursions, MRM statistics, CAP MYR & CAP YiR	OCHA, WASH Cluster, PWA, CMWU	Partners get funds for project implementation. Necessary spares and materials are allowed to enter Gaza with easing of blockade. Natural or person-made disasters are not overwhelming.
Output 2.2 WASH partners capacity for preparedness is reinforced to respond to emergency and post emergency disaster management	WASH partner agencies and CBOs and PA	<i>(as a secondary objective: West Bank Women: 45,707 Men: 39,575 Total WB 85,282)</i>	WASH Cluster and Cluster Lead Agency, Inter-cluster Work/response Plans, contingency plans & advocacy	Twice per year: CAP MYR & CAP YiR	WASH Cluster, OCHA, PWA, CMWU	Regulations, standards and response mechanisms are developed and enforced Partners have adequate and appropriate staffing capacity Materials for prepositioning are allowed to enter Gaza
Output 2.3 Cluster and inter-cluster coordination including advocacy and harmonized information management of technical, legal, gender and diversity data are improved.	All stakeholders at various levels including donors and diplomats WASH partner agencies and CBOs and PA, OCHA & inter-cluster leads and working groups	<i>West Bank Women: 450,000 Men: 450,000 Total WB 900,000 Gaza Women: 450,000 Men: 450,000 Total Gaza</i>	WASH Cluster Sitreps, Cluster Lead Agency Monthly Reports, WASH water quality, water scarcity, demolitions and incursion maps, EWASH ATF Reports and publications Donor reports	Twice per year: CAP MYR & CAP YiR	WASH Cluster, EWASH ATF	Communication channels between stakeholders are open Donor funding for coordination is seamless HR capacities for coordination and information management are guaranteed Continued buy-in from partners including the PA and inter-cluster leads

4. The 2012 common humanitarian action plan

		900,000				Humanitarian space is available on general WASH coordination platforms
		Total oPt: 1.8m				

Indicators for outcomes and outputs have been agreed upon, by the cluster partners (utilizing information from inter-cluster sources and CAP workshops) in consultation with the PA line ministries including the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA). Efforts will be undertaken to ensure that the responsibilities are shared and the frequency of monitoring is maintained as agreed, to understand the impact of the interventions and coverage of needs.

The WASH Cluster, in concurrence with HCT strategic response, will provide information on an inter-cluster basis and undertake M&E of responses and needs identification using established indicators for continued risk assessments and tracking of targeted responses to mitigate and respond to cases of displacement, and ensure adequate provision and access to services to the most vulnerable populations in the WB and Gaza.

Table of proposed coverage per site

SITE / AREA	ORGANIZATIONS
All of Gaza	UNICEF, UNRWA
All of WB	UNICEF
Gaza-Deir Al Balah	ACF, COOPI, GVC (Az Zawayda)
Gaza-Gaza	ACF (Gaza City), COOPI (Gaza City), OXFAM-GB (Gaza City, Al Mughraqa)
Gaza-Khan Yunis	COOPI, OXFAM-GB (Bani Suheila)
Gaza-North Gaza	ACF (Beit Lahiya, Jabalya), COOPI, PAH (As Siafa)
Gaza-Rafah	ACF (Rafah Camp), COOPI, GVC (Al Mawasi, Rafah), OXFAM-GB, SC
WB-Bethlehem	ACF (Ar Rawain, Wadi Rahhal, Zatarah al Kurshan), ARIJ (Al Halqum, Khallet Sakariya, Khirbet ad Deir, Khirbet Tuqu, Jannatah, Tuqu, Wadi an Nis), DCA (Al Ubeidiya, Ar Rawain, Arab ar Rashayida al Barriya, Dar Salah, Kisan, Tuqu, Zatarah, Zatarah al Kurshan), UNRWA (Aida Camp, Al Azza Camp, Ad Duheisha Camp)
WB-Hebron	ACF (A Seefer, Abo El-Henna, Ad Deirat, Al Buweib, Al Jwaya, Al Karmil, Anab al Kabir, Ar Rakeez, Ar Ramadin, Ar Rifaiyya, Arab al Fureijat, As Sura, Birin, Deir Saeeda, Dkaika, Halaweh, Haribat an Nabi, Imneizil, Imreish, Iqtait, Isfey al Fauqa, Isfey al Tihta, Jinba, Jourat al Jamal, Juwai and Kafr Jul, Khallet al Aqed, Khallet Hajar Fauqa, Khallet Hajar Tahta, Khallet Salih, Kharoubeh, Khashem al Karem, Khirbet al Fakheit, Khirbet al Kharaba, Khirbet al Majaz, Khirbet ar Rahwa, Khirbet ar Ratheem, Khirbet at Tabban, Khirbet at Tawamin, Khirbet Bir al Idd, Khirbet Bism, Khirbet Ghuwein al Fauqa, Khirbet Salama, Khirbet Zanuta, Khurisa, Maghayir al Abeed, Main, Mantiqat Shib al Butum, Marah al Baqqar, Masafer Bani Naim, Mirkez, Osaileh, Qawawis, Saadet Thalal, Somara, Susiya, Tarusa, Tatrih, Tuba, Um Fagarah, Umm al Amad, Umm Sidra, Wadi al Amayer, Wadi al Kilab, Wadi ash Shajina, Wadih, Wedadie, Yatta, Zif), GVC, PAH (Al Majd, Ad Deirat, Ar Ramadin, Deir al Asal al Fauqa, Khallet al Maiyya, Zif), UNRWA (Al Arrub Camp, Al Fawwar Camp)
WB-Jenin	UNRWA (Jenin Camp)
WB-Jericho	CISP (Al Auja, Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj, Al Jiftlik-al Musaffah, Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh, Al Jiftlik-Garb al Muthallath, An Nabi Musa, An Nuweima, An Nuweima Al-Fauqa Bedouins, Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa Bedouins, Ein ad Duyuk at Tahta, Fasayal Al Wusta, Fasayil, Fasayil al-Fauqa, Jericho, Khan al Ahmar - Wadi Abu Sidr, Ras Ein al Auja), UNRWA (Aqbat Jaber Camp, Ein as Sultan Camp)
WB-Jerusalem	ACF (Abu Nwar, Anata Entrance 1, Anata Entrance 2, Arab al Jahilin - al Jabal, Bir al Maskoob A, Bir al Maskoob B, Bir Nabala Bedouins, Ghawaliya, Jabal al Baba, Kasarat, Khan al Ahmar – Kurshan, Nabi Samwel Bedouins, Nkheila1, Nkheila2, Wadi Abu Hindi, Wadi Sneysel, Zaatreh Az Zaim Bedouins), GVC, UNRWA (Qalandiya Camp, Shufat Camp)
WB-Nablus	ACPP (Humsa-Basallia), GVC, UNICEF, UNRWA (Ein Beit el Mai Camp, Askar Camp, Balata Camp)
WB-Qalqiliya	PU-AMI (Baqat al Hatab, Hajja)
WB- Ramallah	CISP (At Tayba, Ein Samiya, Muarrajaat - caravan side, Muarrajat Centre, Muarrajat East, Rammun), UNRWA (Al Jalazun Camp, Al Amari Camp, Deir Ammar Camp, Qaddura Camp)
WB-Salfit	PU-AMI (Deir Ballut)
WB-Tubas	ACPP (Al Hadidiya, Ein al Hilwa, Khirbet Yarza, Hammamat al Maleh, Ibziq, Mak-hul), GVC, PU-AMI (Al Farisiya-Ihmayyer, Al Farisiya-Khallet Khader, Ein al Hilwa-Um al Jmal, Hammamat al Maleh-al Burj, Hammamat al Maleh-al Meiteh), UNICEF, UNRWA (El Fara Camp)
WB-Tulkarm	UNRWA (Nur Shamas Camp, Tulkarm Camp)

4.5 Logical framework of humanitarian action plan

Strategic Objective	Key indicators	Corresponding cluster objectives	
1. Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for international humanitarian law and human rights; preventing or mitigating the impact of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection in service provision interventions	# of people benefiting from a protection response (incl. protective presence, legal assistance and inter-cluster emergency response). # of people covered by HNC partners primary health care programs # of children and teachers provided with safe transport and protective presence # of people accessing safe water in oPt	Education	Ensure children and youth from vulnerable and affected areas have protected access to schools and education facilities that provide safe, protective environments
		Health	Enhance the protection of the vulnerable populations in the West Bank and Gaza from current and future hazards by facilitating equitable access to essential health and nutrition services, providing remedies and recovery from abuse and community-based emergency preparedness.
		Protection	1. Increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law; 2. Prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict.
		WASH	Reduce morbidity due to water and excreta related communicable diseases.
		Coordination and Support Services	Improve the operational environment for a principled and more efficient humanitarian response
2. Help improve the food security of vulnerable and food-insecure communities in the oPt, with particular focus on Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by improving economic access to food, supporting access to a greater variety of food or providing direct food assistance.	% of targeted beneficiaries receiving food assistance # HH assisted by CFW cluster # HH who receive fodder # HH with improved access to water from cistern/ reservoir/ pond repair or construction	Agriculture	Improve food security among the most vulnerable agricultural communities in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and Jerusalem Governorate.
		Cash for Work	Enhance economic access to food and livelihoods for vulnerable and protection threatened households
		Food	1. Meet the basic food needs of food-insecure and vulnerable households 2. Protect endangered livelihoods of food-insecure and vulnerable households while promoting the restoration of the local economy through local purchases 3. Provide a coordinated, timely, effective and efficient food security assistance to those most in need through use of harmonized methodology for food trend analysis
		Coordination and Support Services	Improve the operational environment for a principled and more efficient humanitarian response

4.6 Cross-cutting issues

The inter-cluster coordination group ensures that cross-cutting issues such as (but not limited to) HR and protection, disability, environment, gender, mental health and psycho-social issues are adequately addressed and mainstreamed in the clusters and sectors plans in the oPt.

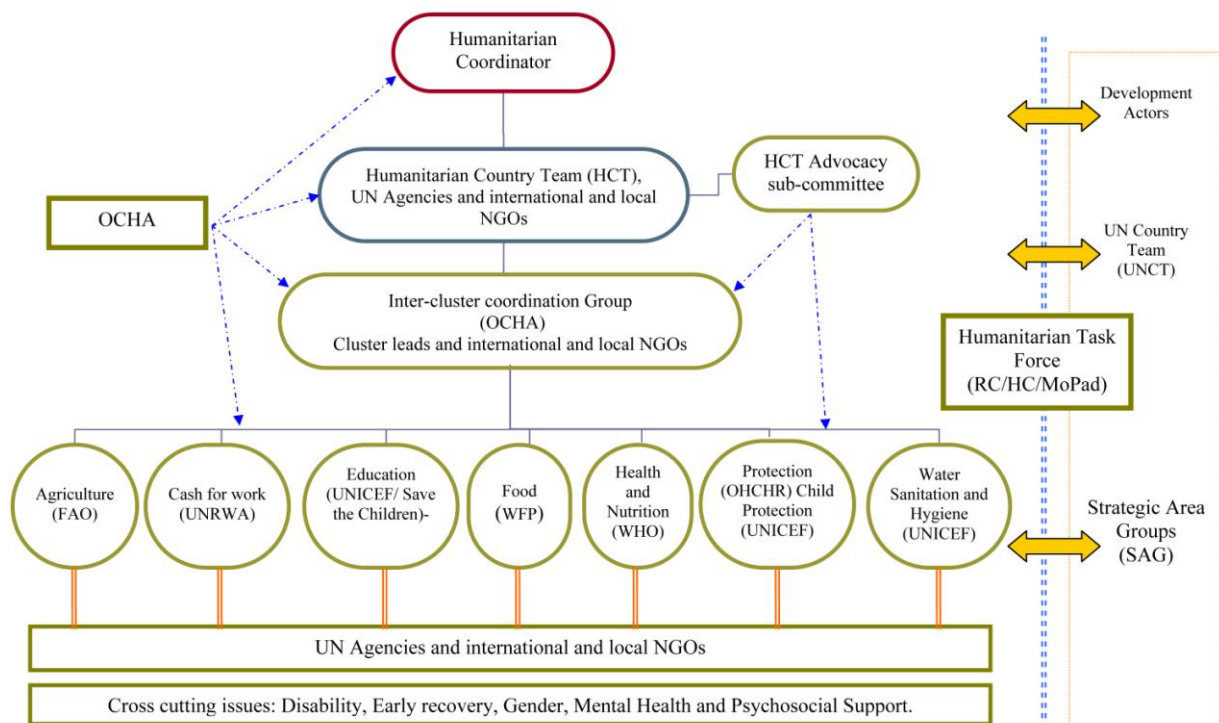
4.7 Roles and responsibilities

Cluster/sector name	Relevant governmental institution	Cluster/sector lead	Cluster/sector members and other humanitarian stakeholders
Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	FAO	ACF, ACS, ACTED, ARIJ, CARE International, CISP, COOPI, FAO, IRW, JUHOUD, OVERSEAS-Onlus, Oxfam Italia, OXFAM, Solidarite, PAH, PCPM, PU-AMI, SCC, <i>Secours Islamique</i> , and UAWC Other humanitarian stakeholders: OCHA
CFW	Ministry of Social Affairs	UNRWA	ACF, COOPI, IRW, PADR, PU-AMI, Oxfam-GB, SC, UNRWA
Coordination and Support Services	Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development	OCHA	OCHA, UNRWA, UN Women, CARE International, Cluster Leads
Education	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	UNICEF and SC	MoEHE, SC, Ma'an, Canaan, COOPI, PAH, <i>Vento di Terra</i> , IR, PMRS, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNDP, UNESCO, Madrasiti, GJ, Operation Dove, EAPPI, TdH, SHA (Gaza), PRC, Right to Play, Bidna Capoeira, NRC, CPT, YMCA
Health and Nutrition	Ministry of Health	WHO	MoH, Augusta Victoria Hospital (Jerusalem), CARE International, DCA, HI, HelpAge, HWC, ICS, Juzoor, MAP-UK, MDM France, MDM Spain, Medico Intl., NECC, PFPPA, CFTA/Gaza, PMRS, Palestinian MoH, PA, NSR, MEA (Hagar), PRCS, PMRS, SPHP, GUDP, SJEH, UHWC, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO
Food	Ministry of Social Affairs	WFP	WFP, UNRWA, FAO, UNICEF, CARE, NRC, HelpAge, Caritas, ARIJ, ACF, CRS, CHF, Oxfam-GB, ICRC, MSA, ACPP, IR, <i>Secours Islamique France</i> , PU, RI, Maan
Protection	Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development (social affairs department)	OHCHR, with UNICEF, OCHA and NRC chairing sub-working groups	ICAHD, DCA, UNRWA, OHCHR, JCW, GJ, Diakonia, CPT, SEAPPI, SC, UNMAS, <i>Terre des Hommes</i> , UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, NRC, UNICEF, PCATI, Yesh Din, B'Tselem, GCMHP, Al-Maqdese, PCHR, ACTED (cluster members participating in CAP)
WASH	Palestinian Water Authority	UNICEF	WB: ACF, ACPP, ARIJ, CISP, DCA, GVC, ICRC, Ma'an Development Centre, PAH, PHG, PU, SCC, UNRWA, UNICEF, COOPI. Gaza: CMWU, ACF, PHG, COOPI, EQA, ICRC, IRW, JICA, GVC, Oxfam-GB, PAH, SC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNRWA

The planning, implementation, and monitoring of the CAP is under the overall responsibility of the HC, supported by OCHA. The HC chairs the HCT, which brings together UN and NGO partners of the humanitarian community to assess the humanitarian situation, and agree on common position and strategies with regards to what assistance is to be provided to the most vulnerable populations and how such assistance should be offered. In this regard, the HCT is the policy-making forum on issues related to humanitarian access throughout the oPt, including EJ and Gaza and engagement with the various authorities for the provision of humanitarian relief. Its membership includes the Palestinian NGO network (PNGO), the Palestinian NGO Development Centre (NDC), AIDA, and UN humanitarian agencies, with the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement, represented by the ICRC, and MSF participating as observers.

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

Humanitarian Coordination Mechanism in the Occupied Palestinian Territory



5. Conclusion

Humanitarian needs in the oPt are expected not to change fundamentally between 2011 and 2012. Serious protection and HR issues, limited access to essential services and entrenched levels of food insecurity continue to characterize the day-to-day lives of many Palestinians. Those living in the GS, in Area C of the WB, in the Seam Zone and in EJ remain most in need of humanitarian assistance.

The lack of a political breakthrough in the peace process has meant that the situation on the ground has remained fragile, particularly in the GS, which experienced four major waves of hostility in 2011. There has been no further easing of restriction on the movement of people and goods to and from Gaza via Israel. The blockade, which constitutes collective punishment of the civilian population in Gaza, remains in place.

Communities in Area C of the WB are facing significantly more demolitions, a rise in settler attacks and a resulting increase in population displacement. Across the WB movement restrictions remain largely unchanged. In EJ, fewer people were displaced in 2011 but the city and its Palestinian population is becoming increasingly isolated from the rest of the WB. Meanwhile Israel continues to build and expand illegal settlements on Palestinian land, while attempting to relocate Palestinian communities out of their homes to unacceptable relocation sites.

The Consolidated Appeal for the oPt articulates the two-year strategy of the humanitarian community to tackle the most urgent humanitarian needs that arise from this protracted crisis. It requests \$416.7 million to implement 149 relief projects in 2012.

This is the 9th CAP in the oPt since 2003. Many, especially within the humanitarian community, have expressed serious concerns about the increasing dependence of vulnerable populations vis-à-vis emergency assistance and the urgency to offer Palestinians more sustainable solutions. With this in mind, the CAP 2012 has been designed with a much narrower scope, focusing on two strategic objectives: enhancing the protective environment and tackling food insecurity. The appeal request is more than 25% lower than for the CAP 2011 (and the lowest since 2006). Projects have been carefully vetted and prioritized in line with each cluster/ sector strategic response plan. Hopefully, this will focus donor attention and funding on those interventions that humanitarian actors consider the most urgent. This was considered especially important given the low levels of funding available in recent years and the need to ensure that resources are available for the most pressing humanitarian concerns. The reduction in the appeal total, however, does not reflect a significant reduction in need. Rather it is an acknowledgement that the CAP can not address the universe of needs in the oPt, especially those that require a longer-term recovery and development response. In this regard, the publication of the UN MTRP in 2011 has been significant and allowed humanitarian organizations to draw a clearer line between emergency programmes (as reflected in this CAP) and recovery and development interventions. At the same time, there are still important emergency needs that are outside the CAP, especially needs related to refugees. Hence UNRWA has issued a separate Emergency Appeal broader in scope than the CAP, to address those needs. The Emergency Appeal complements the CAP and has the support of the HC and the HCT.

The protracted protection crisis in the oPt has continued to generate the humanitarian needs that the CAP 2012-2013 seeks to address. The crisis arises first and foremost from the lack of significant progress in the peace process. Reversing the humanitarian trends requires a political breakthrough and dramatic policy shifts. Until the Gaza blockade is brought to an end, restrictions on access and movement in the WB, including EJ, are lifted, forced displacements and demolitions stop, the planning and zoning regime in Area C and EJ is amended so as to also address the needs of Palestinians, until parties to the conflict abide by their obligations to protect civilians, prospects for meaningful, sustainable development will be limited and the most vulnerable Palestinians will remain dependent on humanitarian assistance.

Progress in the peace process is imperative – the coping strategies of Palestinian communities are being depleted with each year that passes. The responsibility for change lies with the parties to the

conflict and with political stakeholders within the international community. In the meantime, humanitarian organizations will continue to bring emergency assistance to the most vulnerable, to alleviate suffering where they can and to advocate for a stronger protective environment, one that respects Palestinian rights under international law.

Annex I: List of projects

Table IV. List of projects

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 15 November 2011 http://fts.unocha.org
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
AGRICULTURE					
OPT-12/A/43359/5186	Emergency support to protect livestock-based livelihoods in the most vulnerable communities in the south of the West Bank	ACF	1,007,140	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43405/6344	Improving water availability and consumption of vulnerable farming and herding communities living in Area C Hebron Governorate through cistern rehabilitation.	PAH	156,700	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43428/8058	Protecting Livelihood of Small Scale Herders	IRW	728,175	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43441/5186	Emergency support to threatened agricultural livelihoods in the Gaza Strip through alternative backyard production units' distributions.	ACF	1,000,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/A/43574/5816	Protecting and improving the livelihood of Bedouin herders' communities at risk of displacement in Jericho, Ramallah and the Jordan Valley, C Area	CISP	977,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43615/12957	Restoring damaged agricultural assets and developing integrated aquaculture and agriculture in Gaza Strip.	OVERSEAS-Onlus	427,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/A/43668/5645	Emergency assistance for households and farmers in North of the West Bank and Gaza.	CARE International	2,000,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/A/43694/8699	Improve Household Food Security of Vulnerable Farmers Families Through Establishing Home Gardens	UAWC	233,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43699/8699	Emergency support to protect livestock based livelihoods in the most vulnerable communities of south Hebron (Al Ramadin) cluster and the Bedouins families living in area C in Jerusalem, Ramallah, and Jericho districts.	UAWC	1,052,800	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43701/13215	Drought mitigation and food insecurity reduction in area C and Seam Zone area in the southern part of West Bank.	PCPM	114,850	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43708/5574	Assist drought affected grapes vulnerable farmers (males and female) in marginalized rural areas in the south of the West Bank through improving their drought mitigation capacities and enhancing their food security and livelihood.	SCC	500,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43722/5574	Urgent Intervention for Supporting Food Security Resilience for Female Headed & Food Insecure Households in Gaza	SCC	550,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza

Annex I: List of projects

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
OPT-12/A/43758/8360	Homegardening intervention in the pastoral areas of the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip	ACS	600,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/A/43771/5574	Humanitarian agricultural support for poor people in marginalized communities (mainly in area C and Seam zone) in the West Bank Governorates including East Jerusalem	SCC	2,000,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43775/14823	Support the livelihood of herder and Bedouin communities in the Area C of the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip	Oxfam Italia	2,228,387	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/A/43785/5167	Support to livelihood assets is enhanced in vulnerable communities of the northern West Bank	COOPI	197,950	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43792/7601	Enhance the access of vulnerable farmers to suitable field and fodder crops seeds to combat drought conditions in marginalized communities of Bethlehem and Hebron	ARIJ	516,210	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43793/6458	Tackling food insecurity in the Jerusalem periphery through home gardens and greywater treatment systems	ACTED	629,585	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43796/7601	Support vulnerable Farmers (males and females) with emergency agricultural inputs to mitigate the impact of the Separation Wall in the Northern West Bank	ARIJ	1,080,200	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/43800/123	Quick impact emergency interventions to protect the endangered livelihoods of poor and small-scale farmers in Area C, Seam Zone and the Gaza Strip against external shocks	FAO	2,560,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/A/43804/123	Rapid mitigation of the livelihood crisis affecting small-scale farmers, fishers and aquaculture producers in the Gaza Strip through emergency aquaculture interventions	FAO	750,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/A/43807/123	Emergency backyard food production activities in vulnerable and marginalized areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	2,000,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/A/43811/123	Support to sector coordination and risk monitoring information mechanisms in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	650,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/A/43812/123	Emergency support to vulnerable herding communities in Area C of the West Bank	FAO	3,000,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/A/45529/14879	Emergency agricultural support to food unsecured households in the Access-restricted areas of the Southern Gaza Strip, oPt	PU-AMI	438,500	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			25,397,497		
CASH FOR WORK					
OPT-12/ER/43293/14858	In Job training in the construction sector and related supporting services.	PADR	502,900	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/ER/43358/5186	Support to food-insecure rural households through emergency Cash Based Intervention in the West Bank	ACF	1,100,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/ER/43393/5593	Emergency Job Creation in Gaza	UNRWA	45,029,975	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/ER/43401/8058	Emergency Cash-for-Work employment for recent graduates in Gaza Strip	IRW	915,920	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
OPT-12/ER/43455/5186	Protection of food-insecure households of the southern part of the Gaza Strip through emergency Cash Based Intervention.	ACF	1,954,838	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/ER/43622/14879	Emergency cash assistance support to food unsecured households affected by the conflict in the northern West Bank and the southern Gaza Strip, oPt	PU-AMI	2,000,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/ER/43636/5120	Livelihoods support for vulnerable urban and peri-urban population in the Gaza Strip through Cash for Work scheme	OXFAM GB	1,148,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/ER/43641/1171	Be the Change.	UNFPA	677,310	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/ER/43698/5167	Economic access is improved for households exposed to food insecurity and to protection threats in West Bank and Gaza Strip.	COOPI	2,400,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/ER/43732/5593	West Bank Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 1: Cash-for-Work Programme	UNRWA	34,432,156	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/ER/43743/5593	West Bank Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 3: Cash Assistance	UNRWA	8,945,508	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/ER/43749/6079	Livelihood Support to Vulnerable and Food-insecure Households in Gaza Strip through Cash for Work Activities	SC	1,012,298	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
Sub total for CASH FOR WORK			100,118,905		
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES					
OPT-12/CSS/43481/5593	Co-ordination and Capacity Development	UNRWA	12,812,287	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/CSS/43601/5645	Gaza NGO Safety Office (GANSO) Phase VI	CARE International	650,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/CSS/43783/14812	Engendering the Humanitarian Response	UN Women	224,700	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/CSS/45256/119	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in the occupied Palestinian territory	OCHA	7,491,639	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			21,178,626		
EDUCATION					
OPT-12/E/43396/5593	Emergency Education in Gaza	UNRWA	7,825,500	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/E/43430/8058	Continuing Education During Emergency	IRW	357,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/E/43589/6079	Enhancing the protective learning environment of school children in Gaza Strip	SC	372,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/E/43590/6079	School based psychosocial intervention as means to secure children's right to education and protection in East Jerusalem and Hebron	SC	453,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/E/43692/124	Protective learning environments for girls and boys in most vulnerable communities in Area C of the West Bank	UNICEF	512,168	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/E/43697/124	Safe alternative learning opportunities for adolescent boys and girls in areas of vulnerability	UNICEF	946,483	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza

Annex I: List of projects

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
OPT-12/E/43705/6405	Integrated psychosocial and nutritional support to respond to basic needs of preschool girls and boys and their siblings affected by the siege and unsafe living conditions in Middle Area, Eastern of Gaza, Rafah and Khan Younis Governorates of Gaza Strip	TdH - IT	894,160	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/E/43747/5834	Falling through the gaps in Gaza	NRC	102,700	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/E/43748/124	Education Cluster Coordination	UNICEF	302,582	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/E/43748/6079	Education Cluster Coordination	SC	-	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/E/43754/6079	School based protection for Palestinian children at high risk of forced displacement or violence	SC	1,606,605	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/E/43761/124	Protected and safe access to education as an emergency response for vulnerable communities in the oPt	UNICEF	1,403,279	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/E/43761/6079	Protected and safe access to education as an emergency response for vulnerable communities in the oPt	SC	-	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/E/43765/124	Emergency Preparedness and Immediate Response	UNICEF	380,054	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/E/43767/5103	Protecting education from attack	UNESCO	631,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/E/43779/5167	Ensuring access to safe and protective education for vulnerable communities in the Northern West Bank	COOPI	246,100	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/E/43846/14913	Psychosocial interventions in Khan al Ahmar Bedouin Village, Jalazoun and Shoufat Refugee Camps	Bidna Capoeira	170,840	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
Sub total for EDUCATION			16,203,471		
FOOD					
OPT-12/F/43287/5536	Strengthen food availability for vulnerable older women and men (60 years old and over) and their families	HelpAge International	550,387	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/F/43377/5593	Emergency Food Assistance in Gaza	UNRWA	74,814,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/F/43689/5645	Reducing Food Insecurity and protection of Livelihoods through Fresh Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the Gaza Strip	CARE International	3,264,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/F/43746/5593	West Bank Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 2: Food Aid and Non Food Items	UNRWA	7,161,851	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/F/43757/5834	Food security with support to local producers	NRC	246,100	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/F/43776/12708	'Livelihood Support to Vulnerable Households in East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip'	Caritas Jerusalem	664,650	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/F/43823/561	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and to Enhance Livelihood Resilience in the West Bank (PRRO 200037)	WFP	42,297,330	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
OPT-12/F/43842/561	Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip (EMOP 200298)	WFP	41,515,558	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
Sub total for FOOD			170,513,876		
HEALTH AND NUTRITION					
OPT-12/H/43266/5536	Access to quality health care for OLDER women and men 60 YEARS and OVER, on community and health facility level	HelpAge International	357,986	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/H/43340/5678	(MHPSS) Improving access to mental health care and psychosocial services with a right-based approach in West Bank, oPt	MDM	389,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/43346/5328	Emergency Humanitarian Nutrition and Health Response for Children under 5 years old in Vulnerable Areas in the Gaza Strip (Rafah, Darraj and Shijaia)	Danchurchaid	450,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/43397/5593	Emergency Health Programme in Gaza	UNRWA	2,220,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/43412/5593	Access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care for vulnerable refugees in the West Bank	UNRWA	6,189,798	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/43416/14267	Sustaining quality eye care services for Palestinian people living in marginalized areas in the West Bank localities in the oPt.	SJEH	313,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/43477/5349	Support to Stakeholders to Improve Persons with Disabilities - Particularly Children with Cerebral Palsy/Multiple Disability - Access to Quality and Timely Multidisciplinary Rehabilitation Services in the Gaza Strip.	HI	629,224	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/43588/122	Improve access to the essential health and nutrition services, remedies and recovery from abuse through strengthened mainstreaming of protection in health sector responses and coordination	WHO	407,383	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/H/43591/122	Protecting the Right to Health (RTH) through Advocacy	WHO	613,217	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/H/43621/8772	Reinforcement of emergency and mental health capacities for the vulnerable communities in the Nablus area, oPt	MDM France	403,755	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/43644/5893	Supporting the protection of vulnerable Bedouin population of the Jordan Valley by providing equitable access to essential health and nutrition services and increased emergency preparedness and protection mechanisms	MAP	257,620	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/43646/124	Improved Access of Vulnerable Communities to Health Care	UNICEF	336,201	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/43647/124	Emergency nutrition services for children and women in vulnerable communities	UNICEF	906,282	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/H/43663/8772	Emergency response (including MH & emergency MH interventions) and anti-stigmatization and community awareness in the Northern Jordan valley, OPT.	MDM France	332,648	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/43666/5645	Emergency health and nutrition assistance to people living in communities whose rights are inadequately protected in the oPt (EHNA-II)	CARE International	1,474,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
OPT-12/H/43691/5893	Provision of Primary Trauma Care Training and Community Based non medic training in high risk communities in West Bank and Gaza Strip	MAP	144,600	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/H/43753/5528	Improving access of essential health services and protection of vulnerable communities in the West Bank	Medico Intl.	817,640	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/43768/1171	Access to basic reproductive health services and information for women in remote communities in the West Bank	UNFPA	292,600	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/43778/1171	Life-saving continuum of obstetric and newborn care in the Gaza Strip	UNFPA	941,600	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/43778/5893	Life-saving continuum of obstetric and newborn care in the Gaza Strip	MAP	72,760	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/43821/8014	Provision of health and nutrition services to the vulnerable communities in 10 locations in the West Bank	HWC	229,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/H/44650/5678	Emergency Preparedness at health services and community levels in the southern and northern governorates, Gaza strip, opt	MDM	502,900	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/44650/8772	Emergency Preparedness at health services and community levels in the southern and northern governorates, Gaza strip, opt	MDM France	498,390	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/47611/5678	Strengthening the mental health services and the psychosocial support in emergencies in Gaza Strip. oPt.	MDM	400,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
Sub total for HEALTH AND NUTRITION			19,179,604		
PROTECTION					
OPT-12/H/43343/5328	Providing Psychosocial Support for Children in Northern Gaza (Jabalia, Bet Lahiyah and Bet Hanoun)	Danchurchaid	340,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/43398/5593	Community Mental Health Programme in Gaza	UNRWA	3,303,360	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/43620/1171	Improve resilience and protection of women, men and youth through strengthened psychosocial, legal and reproductive health services provision in Gaza and Hebron (West Bank)	UNFPA	363,800	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/H/43679/124	(MHPSS) Direct psychosocial care and support to children with acute distress levels and their caregivers through emergency teams	UNICEF	1,754,098	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/H/43680/124	Psychosocial and protection support for conflict affected children and adolescents through Family Centers	UNICEF	3,017,046	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/H/43707/124	(MHPSS) Psychosocial support activities to adolescent girls and boys in vulnerable communities	UNICEF	950,136	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/H/43818/8817	Emergency preparedness and response for psychosocial crises in the Gaza Strip	GCMHP	313,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/MA/43613/5116	Mine action residual response capacity in the Gaza Strip	UNMAS	664,915	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43278/8815	Displacement and International Law: ICAHD Rapid Response and Legal Advocacy Project	ICAHD	300,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43400/5593	Operations Support Officer Programme in Gaza	UNRWA	1,998,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43469/5025	Protection Cluster Lead Support	OHCHR	585,035	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43489/5593	Protection of Palestine Refugees Affected by Armed Conflict and Forced Displacement in the West Bank	UNRWA	1,233,131	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43498/14386	Protection and Advocacy of Residency Rights for Women in East Jerusalem	JCW	56,175	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43533/14905	Legal advocacy to save Jerusalem Periphery Jahalin Bedouin	GJ	230,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43540/5328	A Comprehensive Protection Response to forced displacement and population transfer in the West Bank	Danchurchaid	309,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43559/7634	Promoting accountability and respect for international law including humanitarian and human rights law	Diakonia, Sweden	1,720,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43572/5593	Emergency Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	UNRWA	2,836,981	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43576/14900	Child Accompaniment and Protection Programme in oPt	CPT	261,048	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43578/8366	Swedish, Norwegian & Finnish ecumenical accompaniment programme in Palestine and Israel (SEAPPI/NEAPPI/FEAPPI)	SEAPPI	1,952,395	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43586/6079	(MHPSS) Rehabilitation of the Palestinian Ex detainee Children in the West Bank	SC	734,927	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43595/6079	Protecting rights of children affected by armed conflict through community-based mechanisms in the Access-restricted Areas (ARAs)	SC	417,300	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43618/5762	Child protection (psychosocial, child protection, and social inclusion) activities for children affected by the Israeli occupation in the Hebron Governorate.	Terre Des Hommes	453,665	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43625/7039	Planning support in view of preventing displacement in Area C of the West Bank	UN-HABITAT	401,826	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43626/1171	Increase empowerment and the protection of women and vulnerable groups from violence through implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1889	UNFPA	218,280	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43655/5834	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for increased protection and access to justice for Palestinians affected by forced displacement in the oPt	NRC	4,750,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43667/124	Monitoring, Reporting & Response to Grave Violations against Children	UNICEF	354,281	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43671/124	Coordination of Child Protection Sub-Cluster	UNICEF	380,054	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43714/8808	Access to Justice for Palestinian Victims of Torture and Ill-Treatment	PCATI	100,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43733/6079	Child Protection at the Centre - Enhancing National Capacities to Monitor, Document, and Report on Child Rights Issues in Gaza.	SC	200,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43756/14917	Access to Justice for Palestinians in West Bank Area C	Yesh Din	146,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank

Annex I: List of projects

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43799/8835	Engaging with the Israeli Public, Israeli Duty Bearers and the International Community on Human Rights Protection in the Occupied Palestinian Territories	B'Tselem	261,700	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43820/12948	Providing emergency legal aid for the Palestinian detainee children in East Jerusalem	Al-Maqdese (MSD)	114,500	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/43835/13084	Human rights based civilian protection in the bufferzone	PCHR	143,576	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/P-HR-RL/44673/6458	A Comprehensive Emergency Response to Demolitions, Settler Violence and Natural Disasters in the West Bank	ACTED	581,402	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/S-NF/43395/5593	Temporary Shelter and Shelter Repair in Gaza	UNRWA	9,990,000	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/S-NF/43624/7039	Preventive monitoring of urgent shelter needs in Area C of the West Bank	UN-HABITAT	279,069	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/S-NF/43735/5834	Emergency response to new shelter/NFI needs in the Gaza Strip	NRC	242,890	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	Gaza
Sub total for PROTECTION			41,957,590		
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE					
OPT-12/WS/43345/5328	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Interventions in Eastern Bethlehem	Danchurchaid	990,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43399/5593	Emergency Environmental Health Programme (Gaza)	UNRWA	2,220,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43437/5186	Emergency response to improve access to water and sanitation facilities, reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters, and contribute to the protection of vulnerable groups in Southern and Central West Bank through enhancing water storage and water supply, rehabilitating shelters and latrines and improving WASH facilities in schools.	ACF	1,916,500	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43495/5186	Emergency response to improve access to water and sanitation facilities and protect vulnerable families in Yatta town through enhancing storage capacity, rehabilitation of transmission pipelines, and construction of latrines and septic tanks.	ACF	1,166,600	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43500/6344	Access to proper water and sewage networks for Al-Syifa Buffer Zone, Gaza	PAH	397,050	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43526/5593	Emergency Environmental Health for Palestine Refugees in the West Bank	UNRWA	827,428	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43529/6079	Reduced Exposure to Health Risks in Home and Public Spaces in Al Shoka Villiage	SC	606,760	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43569/5186	Supporting vulnerable boys and girls affected by the Access-restricted areas (ARAs) of Gaza Strip by strengthening and improving WASH facilities in schools.	ACF	667,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43571/5186	To improve access to safe, reliable and affordable water for vulnerable communities receiving 'bad' quality water, for domestic and drinking purposes in Gaza strip.	ACF	1,461,956	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza

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Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority	Location
OPT-12/WS/43592/5816	Improving hygiene and sanitation conditions of Bedouin/Herders population especially women in the Jordan Valley, C area	CISP	1,200,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43602/5816	Improve water quality and increase water supply for Bedouin/Herders' communities at risk of displacement in the Jordan Valley, C area	CISP	900,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43634/7601	Enhancing access of poor and vulnerable households to the basic sanitation in Tuqu' village and the surrounding small communities in the Eastern part of the Bethlehem Governorate	ARIJ	230,760	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43637/7601	Emergency support for poor and vulnerable households with basic water needs in the vulnerable communities in southwestern part of the Bethlehem Governorate	ARIJ	236,850	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43639/6344	Improving sanitary conditions and hygiene awareness in schools of Hebron District	PAH	201,560	B - MEDIUM PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43648/124	Improved access of vulnerable communities in Area C to water and sanitation	UNICEF	344,973	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43650/124	WASH Cluster Coordination	UNICEF	624,168	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank and Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43654/124	Household WASH facilities for vulnerable families in the Access Restricted / Border Area (AR/BA) of Gaza Strip	UNICEF	1,101,099	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43774/5167	Access to safe sanitation services is enhanced and hygiene conditions are improved in vulnerable schools of Gaza Strip	COOPI	814,270	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43777/6849	Guaranteeing the right to water and sanitation is enhanced for the most vulnerable herding communities in the Northern Jordan Valley that are at grave risk of displacement, through mitigation of adverse conditions caused by human-related and natural disasters.	ACPP	273,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/43780/5636	Extension of waste water collection service to the Western areas of Rafah Governorate, Gaza Strip.	GVC	981,300	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43781/5636	Construction and rehabilitation of water and wastewater infrastructure in the Rafah Governorate of the Gaza Strip.	GVC	375,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43784/5636	Improving access to safe drinking water in the Deir Al Balah Governorate, Middle Area of the Gaza Strip.	GVC	1,625,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43786/5120	Public Health Support to Vulnerable and Food-insecure Families	OXFAM GB	973,700	A - TOP PRIORITY	Gaza
OPT-12/WS/43788/5636	Response to the water and hygiene emergency situation in the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank	GVC	1,505,060	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
OPT-12/WS/44560/14879	Emergency support to improve access to potable water and hygiene conditions in remote rural and herders communities, Northern West Bank, oPt	PU-AMI	512,000	A - TOP PRIORITY	West Bank
Sub total for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE			22,152,034		

CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED					
OPT-12/SNYS/43839/8487	oPt Humanitarian Response Fund (HRF)	ERF (OCHA)	-	NOT SPECIFIED	NOT SPECIFIED
Sub total for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED			-		
Grand Total			416,701,603		

Table V. Requirements per location

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 15 November 2011 http://fts.unocha.org
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Location	Requirements (\$)
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza	55,248,017
Projects covering only Gaza	222,162,932
Projects covering only West Bank	139,290,654
Grand Total	416,701,603

Table VI. Requirements per gender marker score

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2012 as of 15 November 2011 http://fts.unocha.org
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Gender marker	Requirements (\$)
2b - The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	830,875
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	250,787,062
1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	162,269,666
0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design	2,814,000
Grand Total	416,701,603

Annex II: Needs assessment reference list

Existing and planned needs assessments, and identification of gaps in assessment information

EVIDENCE BASE FOR THE 2012 CAP: EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS				
Sector/ cluster(s)	Geographic areas and population groups assessed	Organizations that implemented the assessment	Dates	Title or Subject
Food / Agriculture	oPt with disaggregated information on; localities, refugees and non-refugee status and gender	WFP, FAO and PCBS	Data collection: 2010 Publication February 2011	Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey SEFSec) WB and GS
Food / Agriculture	oPt with disaggregated information on; localities, refugees and non-refugee status and gender	WFP, FAO, UNRWA and PCBS	Data collection: 2011 Publication February 2012	Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey SEFSec) WB and GS
Agriculture	Herding communities in the WB	MoA and FAO	2011	Assessment on water scarcity in the WB (2011/12) Response framework 2010/11 Water scarcity and its effect on herding communities in the WB
Agriculture		MoA with support from FAO and EC		Position Paper on Soaring Food Prices and response options
Agriculture	WB and GS with special focus on women	FAO and Al- Markaz for development and Marketing Consultancies		Qualitative Study on Women's Participation in Agriculture Work in the WB and GS
CFW	Jenin/Nablus/Tubas/Tulkarem/ Northern JordanValley GS/ seven areas	COOPI	September 2010	
CFW	EJ	COOPI	February 2011	
CFW	GS Governorates. Unemployed women, unemployed youth, farmers, fishers ,	Mercy Corps Impact Consultant	September 2010	Assessment of Humanitarian and Recovery needs in the GS Focusing on CFW Interventions
CFW	GS	Mercy Corps Impact Consultant	January 2011	Multi-Sectoral Need Assessment (attached)
CFW	Palestine refugee population in the WB	UNRWA (Al- Sahel)	5/9/2010	Building Confidence and Responding to Growing Humanitarian Needs: Participatory Rapid Assessment of the emergency needs of refugee population in the WB
CFW	JCP Partners throughout the WB	UNRWA WB JCP	October 2010	Needs assessment of JCP Partners for training and capacity building
CFW	JCP Partner Women's Centres throughout the WB	UNRWA WB JCP	January- February 2011, Report in April	'Araqa Women's Embroidery and Craft Initiative needs assessment of partner women's centres.

Annex II: Needs assessment reference list

CFW	JCP beneficiaries selected by UNRWA's Da'am targeting Programme throughout the WB	UNRWA WB JCP	In-progress	Needs assessment of JCP Beneficiaries for training and capacity building
CFW/ Agriculture/ FS	Gaza city	Oxfam-GB and MA'AN Development Centre	August 2010	Gap Analysis and Coping Strategies Report (Oxfam)
CFW/ Agriculture/ FS	Gaza city/Beit Lahia/Deir el Balah/Rafah	Oxfam-GB/Carine	November 2010	Gaza Food Security and Livelihoods Final Report
CFW	GS Rafah and Khan Younis district	PU	May and June 2011	Emergency Livelihood Recovery for conflict-affected communities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (funded by ECHO)
CFW	WB (Qalqiliya, Tulkarem, Tubas, Ramallah, Salfit, Nablus)	PU	May and June 2011	Emergency Livelihood Recovery for conflict-affected communities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (funded by ECHO)
Education	WB	UNICEF and SC (Education Cluster and Protection Cluster)	June – October 2011	Mapping of protection issues affecting access to education in the WB (rapid assessment of 116 communities)
Education and Child Protection	WB	UNICEF, SC, Education Cluster	October 2011	Rapid Assessment of Protection and Access issues in WB
Food Sector	oPt	WFP/FAO	Quarterly	Food Security and Market Monitoring Report
Food Sector	GS	WFP/Oxfam-GB	Mar 2011	Mid-Term Review of Gaza Voucher Programme
Food Sector	GS	WFP	Jun 2011	Changes on Gaza Market and HHs Conditions following Israel's 20 June 2010 New Access Regime
Food Sector	WB	UNRWA	2011	HH Socioeconomic Survey and Poverty Baseline
HNC	oPt	WHO / MoH	February 2010	Health facility Mapping
HNC	Bethlehem, Hebron, Nablus, Tubas and Jenin districts	CARE	December 2009	Access to Health Care, Vulnerable Population Mapping
HNC	Whole oPt	MoH	May 2011	Nutrition Surveillance
HNC	Whole oPt	MoH	April 2011	Annual Health Statistics
HNC	Gaza	WHO	On-going	Monitoring of availability of essential drugs and disposables
HNC	Gaza	WHO	On-going	Referrals Abroad
HNC	Gaza	UNRWA	On-going	Epi. Surveillance
Protection	Southern WB	OHCHR, UNICEF	March 2011	Access to education in Southern WB
Protection	Access-restricted areas	OHCHR	March 2011	Monitoring of and response to violations in the Access-restricted areas
WASH WB	Hebron (190 communities)	ACF	April 2011	WASH indicators + WQ
WASH WB	Eastern Slopes of Bethlehem (7 communities)	DCA, YMCA	Febr 2011	WQ testing

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WASH WB	Central WB, Jericho, Jerusalem, Ramallah (86 communities, or parts of larger communities)	CISP	February 2011	WASH indicators
WASH WB	Jordan Valley (ca. 65 communities)	GVC, FAO, PHG, UWAC	By Summer 2011	WASH indicators + livelihood
WASH WB	Qualqilya (36 small pockets of communities)	PU	April 2011	WASH indicators
WASH WB	WB	UNRWA	continuous	Epidemiological bulletin
WASH Gaza	Gaza – UNRWA camps	UNRWA	continuous	WQ at source, UNRWA operated wells in camps
WASH Gaza	Gaza	UNRWA	continuous	Epidemiological bulletin
WASH Gaza	South and middle of Gaza	CMWU	Continuous	WQ at source, water supply network and HHs
WASH Gaza	GS	MoH, CMWU	Continuous	WQ at source, water supply network and HHs
WASH Gaza	GS	UNDP, CMWU	Nov 2011	WQ Heavy metal testing
WASH Gaza	Rafah	Oxfam-GB	June 2011	WQ from water supply networks and HHs
WASH Gaza	North Gaza (Beit Lahya and Beit Hanoun)	GVC	Feb 2011	WQ from HHs

CURRENT GAPS IN INFORMATION		
Cluster/ sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Title/ Subject
Agriculture	HHs with agricultural land, herders and fishers	Livelihood profiling of agricultural livelihoods
Agriculture	HHs with agricultural land, herders and fishers	Monitoring of risk factors of HHs reliant on agriculture

PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS						
Cluster/ sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Planned date	Title/subject	Funding needed (amount)	To be funded by
Food/ Agriculture	oPt	FAO/WFP/ UNRWA/ PCBS	Release date: Feb 2012	SEFSec	-	Various donors
Agriculture	WB	Water Scarcity Task Force (WSTF), MoA led	2012	Water Scarcity Assessment in the WB	-	-
CFW	All of oPt (Qalqilya, Tulkarem, Salfit, Nablus in WB and Abasan Al Kabira, Al Fukhkari, Khuza'a, Shokat as Sufit, and Al Mawazi, especially facing protection threats)	PU-AMI	March 2012- Dec 2012	Emergency cash assistance support to food unsecured HHs affected by the conflict in Northern WB and the southern GS, oPt	\$2,000,000	N/A
CFW	Gaza (Urban and peri-urban locations within Gaza City, Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia and Jabalya)	Oxfam-GB (partners: MA'AN, Al Najd Forum)	Jan 2012- Dec 2012	Livelihoods support for vulnerable urban and peri-urban population in the GS through CFW Scheme	\$1,148,000	N/A
CFW	All of oPt (WB: 29 villages in Area C in Nablus, Jenin, Tubas, and northern Jordan Valley; villages in proximity of settlements and/or affected by the separation wall in Tulkarem; Gaza: Beit Hanoun; Um Nasser; Beit Lahya; Jabalia; Gaza City;	COOPI (partners: Jenin Agricultural Farmers Association; Northern Solid Waste Management Council;	Jan 2012- Dec 2012	Economic access is improved for HHs exposed to food insecurity and to protection threats in WB and GS	\$2,400,000	N/A

Annex II: Needs assessment reference list

CFW	Khan Younis; and Rafah)	Women's associations and CBOs of GS and WB				
CFW	WB (Refugee camps; Area C; EJ; the Seam Zone, and predominantly refugee communities)	UNRWA	Jan 2012-Dec 2012	WB Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 1: CFW Programme	\$34,432,156	-
CFW	WB (Refugees living on less than 60% of the Food Insecurity Line; Refugees that are living in food insecurity and special vulnerable groups, in camps; Area C; EJ; the Seam Zone)	UNRWA	Jan 2012-Dec 2012	WB Refugees Emergency Livelihood Economic Support (RELES); Component 3: Cash Assistance	\$8,945,508	N/A
CFW	Gaza (South Area: Al-Shoka; Tal Tal-Sultan; Western Camp in Rafah and Batn Al Sameen; Gizan Al-Najjar in Khan Younis area. Middle Area: Johr-Al Dik; Al-Mussaddar; Al-Bureij; Al-Zawaida; Al-Moghraqa and Deir Al Balah. GazaCity: Zaitoun and Tuffah areas. North Gaza: Beit Hanoun; Beit Lahia; Jabalia and Al-Karama	SC (Various partners, depending on locations across Gaza)	Jan 2012-Dec 2012	Livelihood Support to Vulnerable and Food-insecure HHs in GS through CFW Activities	\$1,012,298	N/A
CFW	Gaza (new graduates)	PADR	Jan 2012-June 2012	In Job Training in the construction sector and related supporting services	\$502,900	N/A
CFW	WB (Bethlehem and Hebron governorates)	ACF (implementing partner: UAWC)	Jan 2012-Dec 2012	Support to food-insecure rural HHs through emergency Cash Based Intervention in the WB	\$1,100,00	N/A
CFW	Gaza	UNRWA (implementing partners: public utilities, CBOs, NGOs, private sector	Jan 2012-Dec 2012	Emergency Job Creation Gaza	\$45,029,975	N/A
CFW	Gaza (Khan Younis, Rafah governorates)	ACF	Jan 2012-Dec 2012	Protection of food-insecure HHs of the southern part of the GS through emergency Cash Based intervention	\$1,954,838	N/A
CFW	Gaza (Deir Al Balah; Khan Yunis; Rafah)	IRW	Feb 2012-July 2012	Emergency CFW employment for recent graduates in GS	\$915,920	N/A
Education	Gaza and WB	Cluster	Feb 2012	Education Vulnerability Mapping		Funding pending
Food/Nutrition	Area C, with disaggregated information on localities, refugee and non-refugee status and gender	WFP, UNRWA and UNICEF	Pub. in 2012	Food Security and Nutrition HH Survey among herder and Bedouin communities in Area C		Various donors

Annex III: Maps

Map 1: Settler Violence Incidents in the West Bank

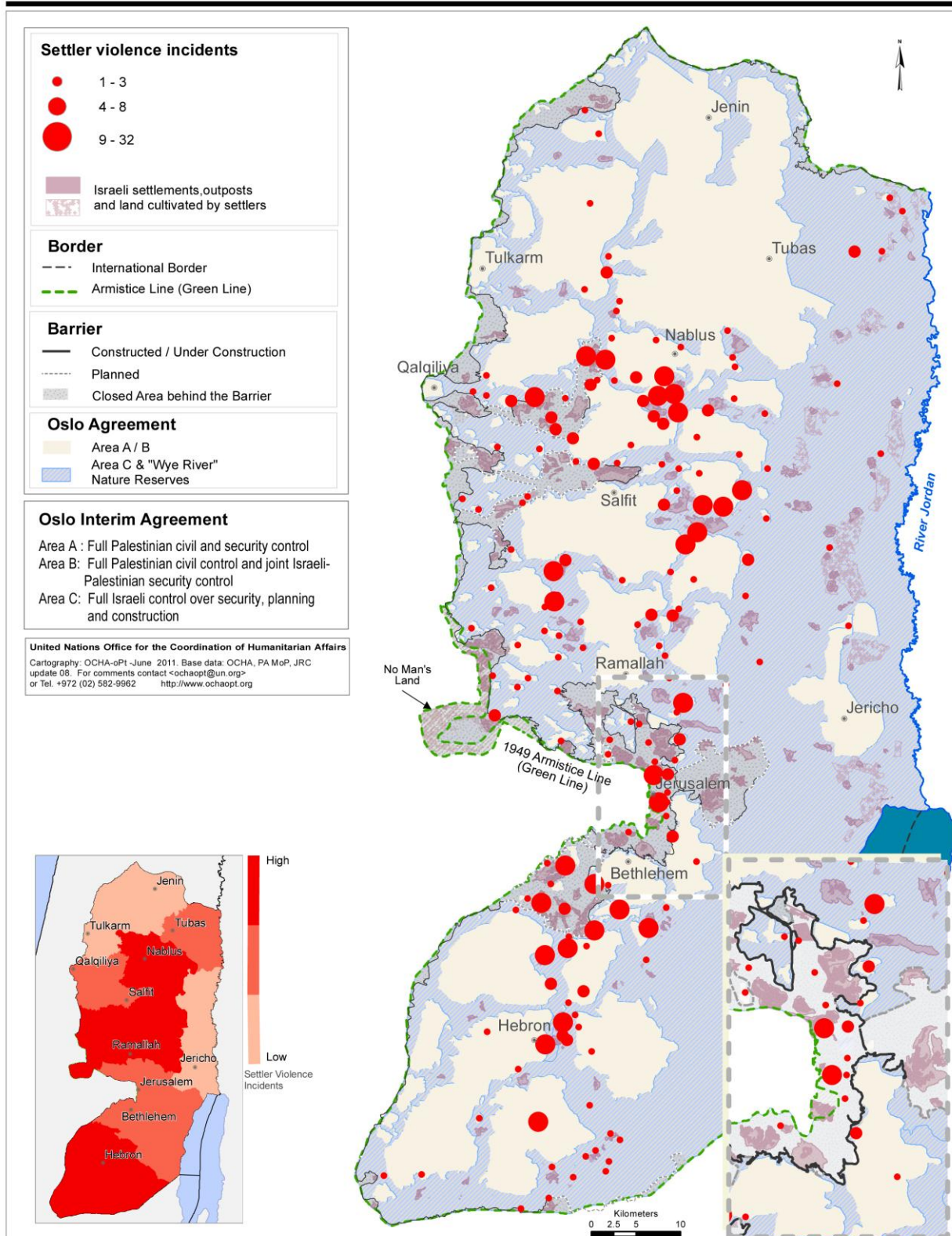


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Settler violence incidents in the West Bank

January 2010 - September 2011

Oct. 2011



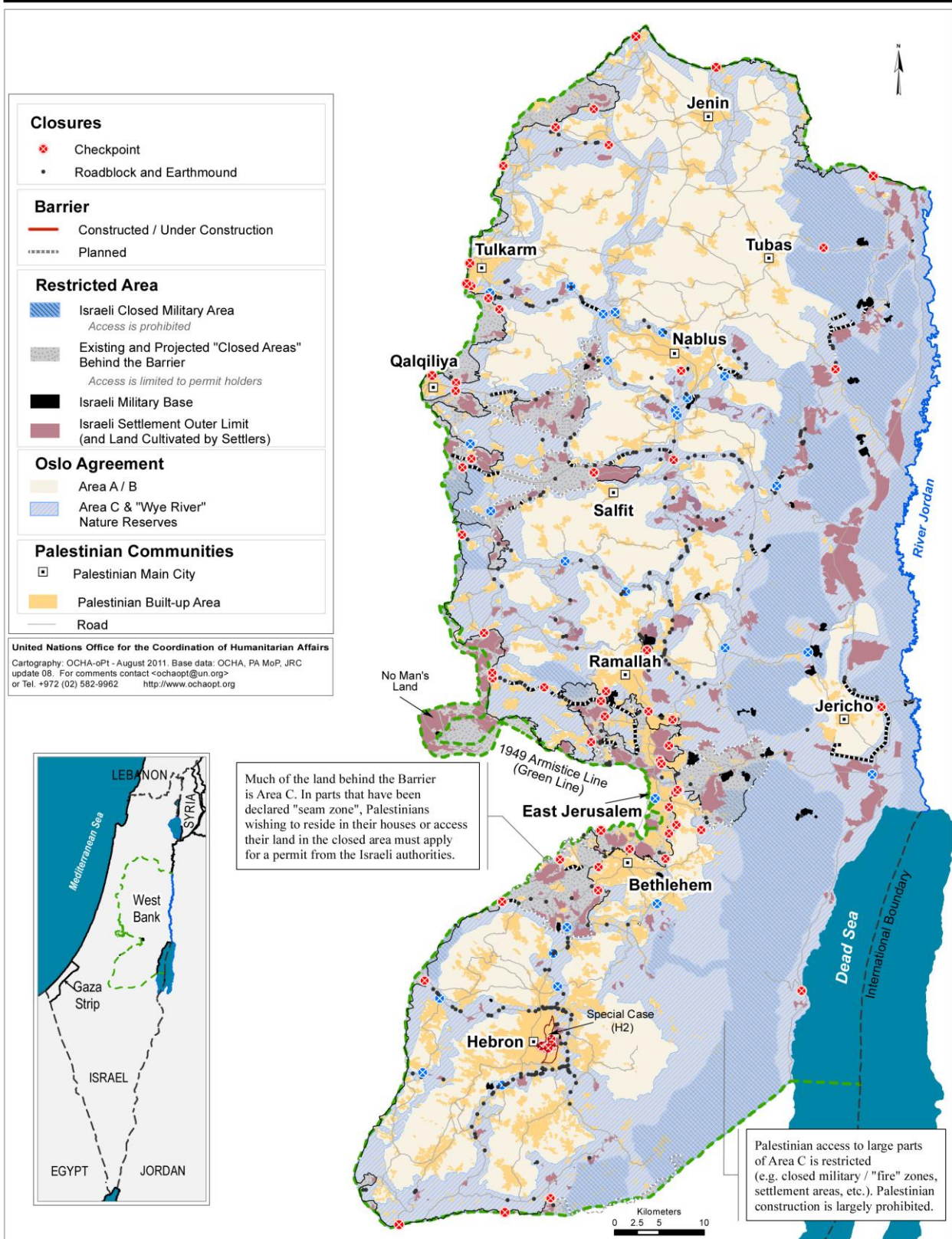
Map 2: West Bank: Access and Movement



UNITED NATIONS
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West Bank: Access and Movement

Oct. 2011



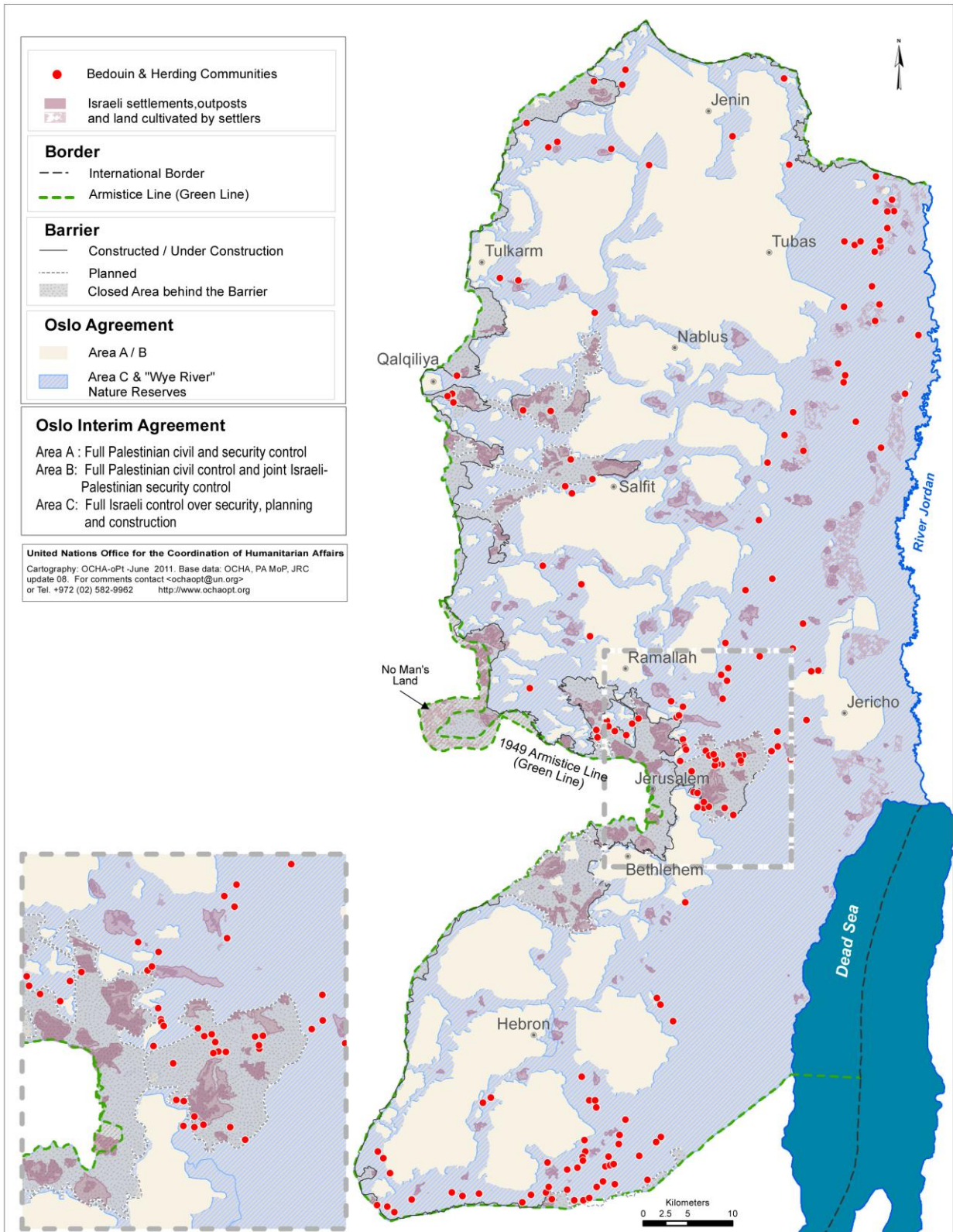
Map 3: Bedouin and Herding Communities in Area C



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Bedouin and Herding communities in Area C

Oct. 2011



Map 4: Demolitions in the West Bank

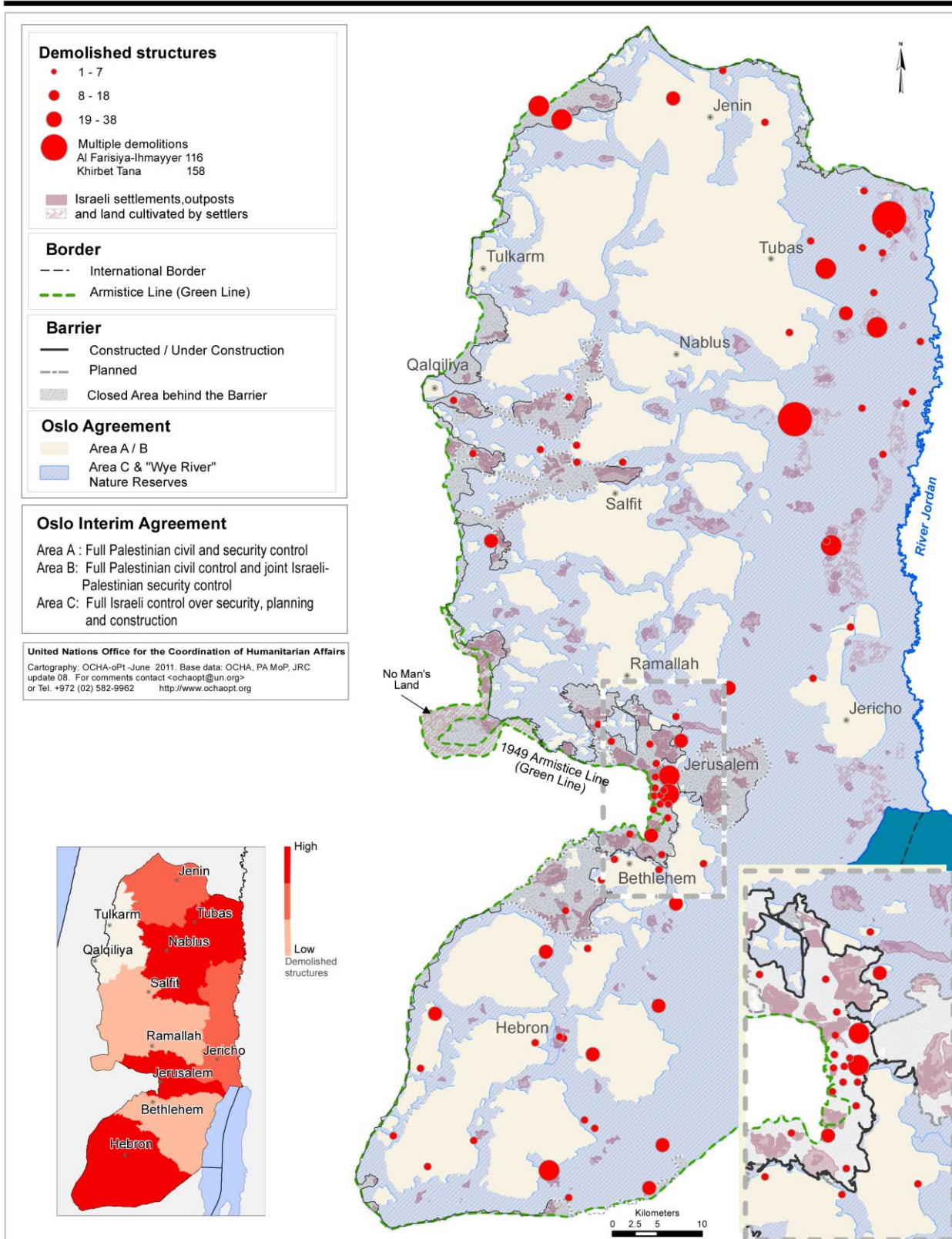


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Demolitions in the West Bank

July 2010 - July 2011

Oct. 2011



Map 5: Communities at High Risk of Water Scarcity

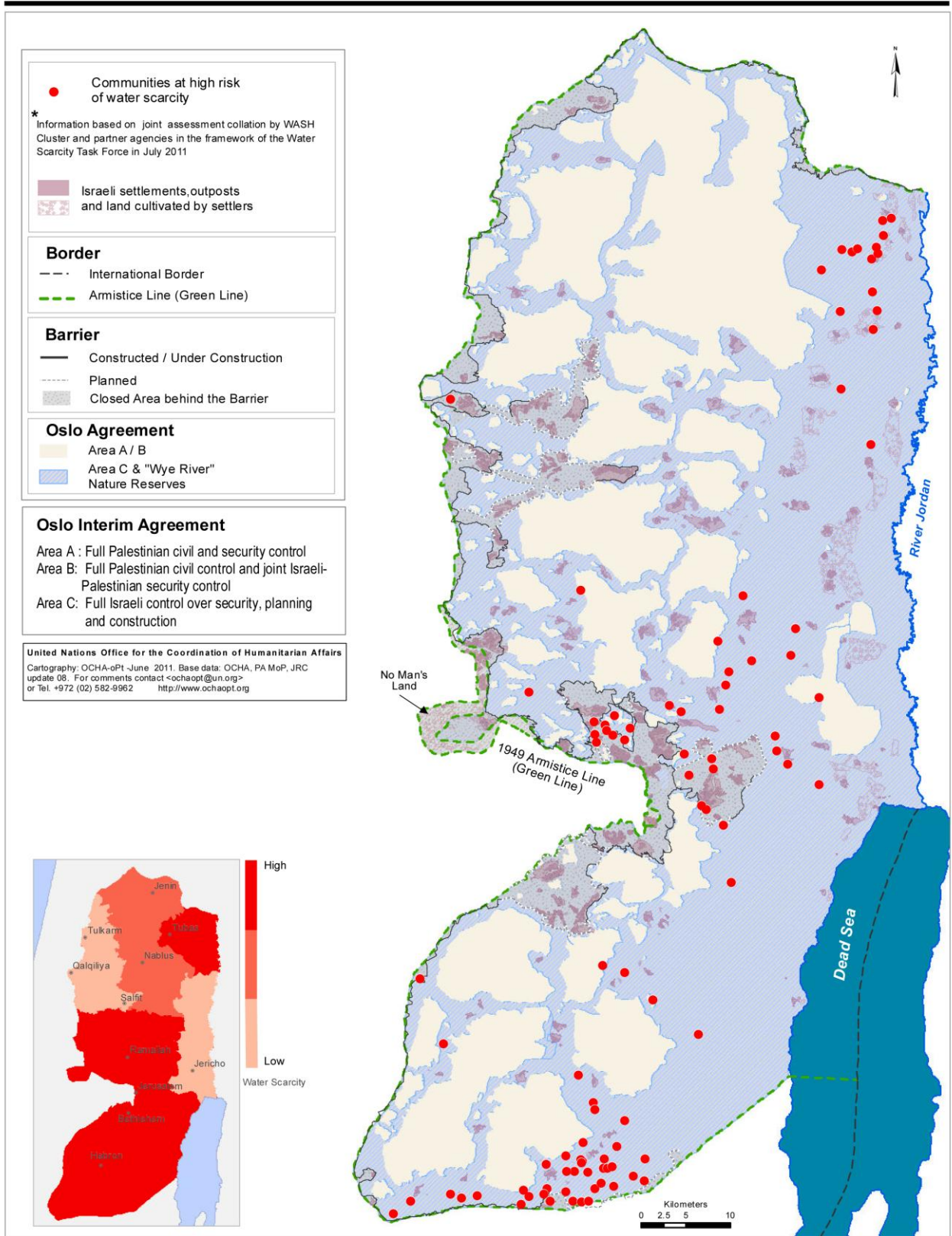


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Communities at high risk of Water Scarcity

Oct. 2011



Map 6: Communities Affected by Reduced Access to Health and Education Services

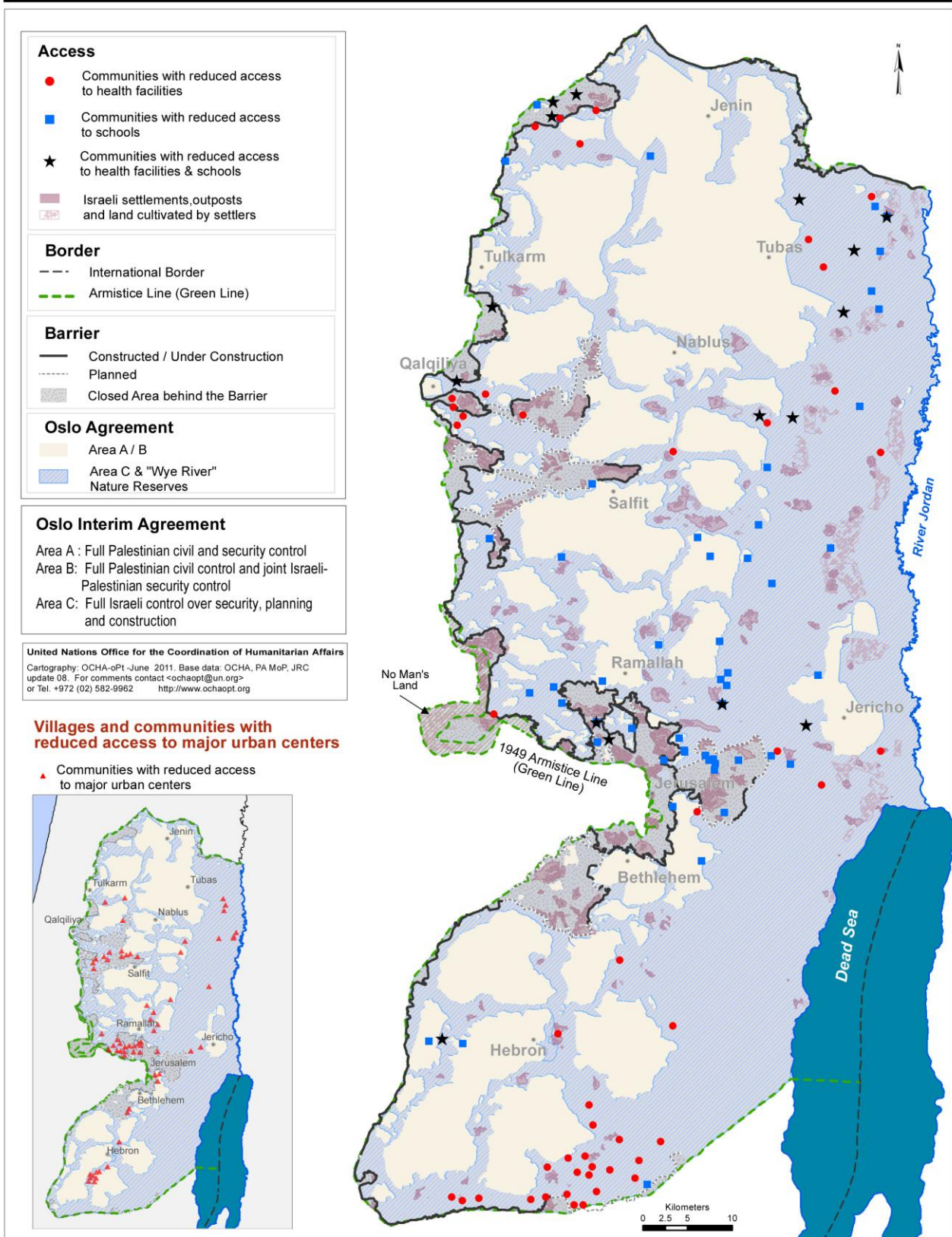


UNITED NATIONS

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, occupied Palestinian territory

Communities affected by reduced access to Health and Education services

Oct. 2011



Annex IV: HCT Advocacy Strategy

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) Advocacy Strategy is an initiative to assist the HCT and its members to strengthen advocacy efforts to improve the humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). This strategy defines five, thematic advocacy priorities for the HCT and its partners as well as messaging related to these priorities.

Accountability and third-state responsibility

- The civilian population in the oPt continues to bear the brunt of the on-going conflict and occupation. This has resulted in a protection crisis with serious and negative humanitarian consequences brought about by lack of respect for international law. This priority, an overriding theme of the Strategy, aims to achieve increased action by the United Nations Security Council and member states to ensure respect for international law and human rights law by all parties to the conflict.

Life, liberty and security

- There is a crisis of accountability in the oPt. All parties have an obligation to protect civilians, and provide effective remedy for victims of violations of the law. All acts resulting in the loss of life or injury of civilians in the oPt must be investigated in a timely, independent, impartial and thorough manner according to international standards.

Forced displacement and population transfer

- Forced displacement and dispossession run counter to international law and have devastating long-term consequences for families and communities. Forced displacement and dispossession of Palestinian men, women and children in the oPt must be brought to an end, including by ceasing forced evictions and home demolitions, by revising the zoning and planning regime, by allowing Palestinians to reclaim and develop their land and resources, and by providing Palestinians with a secure legal status protecting them against expulsions and deportations.

Movement and access

- The civilian population has the right to move safely and freely within, to and from the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip. The land, sea and naval blockade on Gaza must be lifted, and civilians must be able to access access-restricted-areas (ARAs) in Gaza to maintain their livelihoods. The authorities should comply by the International Court of Justice advisory opinion on the legal consequences of the construction of the Wall in the West Bank, as well as subsequent General Assembly resolutions. The civilian Palestinian population must be able to access and control land, resources and services in order to facilitate economic recovery and to reduce their dependency on humanitarian aid.

Humanitarian Space

- Israel must comply by its obligations as an occupying power to respect and protect relief personnel and facilitate impartial, rapid and unimpeded access for staff and goods and materials in and between the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza, as well as providing clarity on the permit and visa system.

In addition, cluster- and sector-specific messaging is included in the HCT Advocacy Strategy, as is specific messaging for East Jerusalem.

Annex V: CAP 2012 Common Food Security Framework

Needs assessments

The needs analysis process for the current appeal has confirmed the interconnectedness between levels of livelihoods and poverty, access to and nature of employment, and food insecurity.

A number of commonalities, including the acute gender dimension, have indeed emerged from assessments carried out by the Food, Agriculture and Cash-for-Work Sectors. All three sectors, which focus on various dimensions of at-risk livelihoods, stress that vulnerability (for farmers, unemployed female heads of households, etc.) is most commonly experienced in the form of food insecurity or constant risk of food insecurity.

The conflict and specifically the restrictions on mobility of persons and goods are the main basic causes of food insecurity in the oPt. The main food security challenge faced by the Palestinian households is economic access to food on local markets. The average West Bank food-insecure household dedicates close to 48% of total expenditures to buying food while the Gaza households dedicate 61%, staying at virtually the same levels since 2009¹²⁵.

Over half (52%) of Gaza Strip's population are food-insecure (i.e. 821,109 people), compared to 61% in 2009 when its population faced the highest peak in food insecurity following "Cast Lead". Food-insecure households are more likely to be female-headed, families deprived of assets and housing as a result of "Cast Lead", or the leveling and destruction of assets in the restricted areas, which most directly affects farmers and fishers, and or chronically unemployed since the 2007 closure.

Twenty-two percent of households, or an estimated 613,142 people, in the West Bank remained food-insecure from 2009 through 2010. Food-insecure households are more likely to be refugees, particularly living in camps, rural households whose subsistence depends on agriculture, female-headed, and or headed by someone who is unemployed.

As stated above all three assessments also reveal that, regardless of the point of reference used (either the overarching food insecurity dimension, or the specific agricultural livelihoods and unemployment angles), Palestinian women, youth and elderly bear a disproportionate burden of vulnerability and exposure to suffering.

Throughout the oPt, the prevalence of food insecurity in rural areas is higher but in absolute terms the number of food-insecure households is lower as fewer people live in rural communities. In addition, soaring prices of food and production inputs (e.g. animal feed) coupled with the poor rainfall season in 2010/2011 have exacerbated food insecurity among the poor, stretching the ability of food-insecure household's to cope. Negative coping strategies used by food-insecure households include skipping meals, eating less quality foods, selling of assets, forgoing educational opportunities especially for girls, and reducing expenditures on health.

In this context, the humanitarian community in the oPt has positioned food security as a central humanitarian priority, one whose lens brings into sharp focus the needs and constraints in the area of agricultural livelihoods and employment.

The current food security framework includes three linked needs assessments (see below): a general food security and socioeconomic assessment (SEFSec), which provides in depth analysis of the food security and socioeconomic situation in the oPt, including geographical variations and profiles of food-insecure households. The agriculture needs assessment articulates the immediate and root causes of food insecurity and vulnerability in the livelihoods of Palestinian farmers, livestock holders, and fishers, which results in greater exposure to food insecurity and dependency on direct aid. Similarly, the cash-for-work assessment explores in greater depth the unemployment dimension, both in terms of

¹²⁵ In 2009, West Bank households dedicated 49% of income to food, while 61% of household's income was spent on food in the Gaza Strip. WFP/FAO 2009 and 2010 SEFSec Surveys.

affected areas and affected populations, whose mapping closely mirrors the general food security picture that has emerged in recent years.

Furthermore, all three needs analysis frameworks present a range of needs, some of which require a development response in line with the Medium Term Response Plan, rather than humanitarian, and are alluded to in the documents. As such, the frameworks should not be read and understood as determining the scope of the humanitarian strategy as articulated in the CAP. Rather, the process of analyzing the situation on the ground, defining vulnerability and distinguishing between root and immediate causes and symptoms, which transpires in these documents, provided the opportunity for cluster members to understand the complex interplay between various factors, highlight critical developmental gaps, and then better define the scope of a focused humanitarian needs response.

Finally, while relying on a common analytical process, the following three needs assessment frameworks are presented in slightly different formats and structures, due to a range of factors including different nature of needs and emphases, concerns over duplication of analysis, and variations in available data.

Responses

To a common problem, at-risk livelihoods and associated food insecurity, the three sectors will offer mutually supportive but differentiated and targeted responses, to address the problem's various dimensions. Under a common goal of increased food security and stabilized livelihoods, each proposes a specific humanitarian intervention to mitigate immediate causes of food insecurity and support existing coping strategies used by food-insecure households.

Both the Cash-for-Work and Agriculture Sectors will design humanitarian interventions based on the recognition that economic access to food constitutes the main obstacle to food security. The Cash-for-Work Sector will focus on the unemployed food-insecure poor and those vulnerable to food insecurity throughout the oPt for whom there are currently no alternatives to generate minimum levels of income other than temporary job programs or direct temporary cash assistance. The sector will also focus its support towards vulnerable families facing protection threats. The Agriculture Sector will target its interventions on supporting those food-insecure families to stabilize their livelihoods, protect and increase local production of fresh foods and restore minimum levels of food security, including nutritional balance, through agricultural means. In support of both types of interventions, the Food Sector will offer direct food assistance to the most vulnerable, including children, through a combination of methods (food distributions, vouchers, always with a focus on local purchase) designed to ensure appropriate and effective targeting, and support the Palestinian economic fabric, in line with the CAP's overall strategic objective.

Finally, humanitarian assistance for the most vulnerable will be underpinned by the on-going social safety nets reform undertaken by the Ministry of Social Affairs, and supported by the Food and Cash-for-Work Sectors, which will work towards harmonizing the beneficiary eligibility criteria, based on the proxy means testing Formula. The objective is to enhance equity in social transfers and identify complementarities among the three sectors in order to provide the targeted households with the appropriate size and composition of the assistance package, combining livelihood support and cash/food social transfers. The reform will require timely and detailed socio-economic monitoring to gauge changes in needs of the different population groups and, accordingly, adjust the caseload and size of the social transfers. Such monitoring is essential to optimize the impact of the large amount of financial and human resources invested in humanitarian assistance, particularly food and cash social transfers.

Annex VI: Donor response to the 2011 appeal

Table VII. Requirements and funding per cluster

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2011 as of 15 November 2011 http://fts.unocha.org								
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.								
Cluster	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
AGRICULTURE	39,501,132	35,615,978	-	13,436,750	13,436,750	22,179,228	38%	-
CASH FOR WORK AND CASH ASSISTANCE	173,807,749	143,756,641	-	55,419,820	55,419,820	88,336,821	39%	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	21,063,798	20,856,891	2,576,459	15,413,752	17,990,211	2,866,680	86%	400,000
EDUCATION	16,938,320	16,412,085	204,204	4,618,717	4,822,921	11,589,164	29%	709,650
FOOD SECURITY	204,141,651	203,960,496	-	125,570,798	125,570,798	78,389,698	62%	1,364,256
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	22,206,039	21,112,737	-	13,754,442	13,754,442	7,358,295	65%	-
PROTECTION	42,241,853	39,846,071	-	27,874,657	27,874,657	11,971,414	70%	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	21,868,404	21,580,342	-	9,087,040	9,087,040	12,493,302	42%	-
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	33,786,722	33,786,722	-	13,718,098	13,718,098	20,068,624	41%	-
CLUSTER NOT SPECIFIED	-	-	7,305,500	7,803,465	15,108,965	n/a	n/a	-
Grand Total	575,555,668	536,927,963	10,086,163	286,697,539	296,783,702	240,144,261	55%	2,473,906

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table VIII. Requirements and funding per organization

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

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
ACF	12,804,500	9,417,151	-	6,167,988	6,167,988	3,249,163	65%	-
ACPP	1,397,126	1,397,126	-	237,888	237,888	1,159,238	17%	-
ACS	445,000	445,000	-	-	-	445,000	0%	-
ACTED	2,390,327	2,061,461	-	436,991	436,991	1,624,470	21%	-
ADA (PARC)	1,805,660	1,805,660	-	-	-	1,805,660	0%	-
AEA	439,790	439,790	-	-	-	439,790	0%	-
AEI	660,630	660,630	-	-	-	660,630	0%	-
Al Zahraa	156,027	156,027	-	-	-	156,027	0%	-
ARIJ	2,452,844	2,425,570	-	-	-	2,425,570	0%	-
ASDPD	180,000	180,000	-	-	-	180,000	0%	-
AVSI	360,000	360,000	-	-	-	360,000	0%	-
Birzeit University (BZU)	875,000	875,000	-	-	-	875,000	0%	-
CARE International	9,120,000	9,120,000	-	5,159,752	5,159,752	3,960,248	57%	-
Caritas Switzerland	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
CISP	2,371,900	2,371,900	-	264,200	264,200	2,107,700	11%	-
COOPI	4,172,790	3,272,790	-	2,222,222	2,222,222	1,050,568	68%	-
CRIC	1,460,000	1,460,000	-	-	-	1,460,000	0%	-
CRS	492,712	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
CTCCM	222,400	222,400	-	-	-	222,400	0%	-
Danchurchaid	1,350,000	1,712,017	-	1,977,097	1,977,097	(265,080)	100%	-
Diakonia, Sweden	674,100	674,100	-	1,043,229	1,043,229	(369,129)	100%	-
ERF (OCHA)	-	-	7,305,500	(1,187,304)	6,118,196	n/a	n/a	-
FAO	12,776,000	12,471,000	-	7,052,147	7,052,147	5,418,853	57%	-
Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
GCMHP	320,000	320,000	-	-	-	320,000	0%	-
GVC	7,141,557	7,141,557	-	2,189,036	2,189,036	4,952,521	31%	-
HaMoked	707,415	707,415	-	-	-	707,415	0%	-
HelpAge International	1,541,990	854,895	-	-	-	854,895	0%	-
HI	699,000	699,000	-	699,000	699,000	-	100%	-
HWC	310,650	310,650	-	-	-	310,650	0%	-
ICAHD	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	0%	-
ICC	207,600	207,600	-	-	-	207,600	0%	-
IPCC	982,000	982,000	-	-	-	982,000	0%	-
IRW	4,304,619	4,304,619	204,204	1,363,940	1,568,144	2,736,475	36%	-
JCW	65,700	65,700	-	-	-	65,700	0%	-
JUHOUD	234,000	234,000	-	-	-	234,000	0%	-
LRC	1,309,758	1,309,758	-	-	-	1,309,758	0%	-
MAP	412,922	412,922	-	266,207	266,207	146,715	64%	-
MDM	1,020,000	1,133,628	-	1,008,109	1,008,109	125,519	89%	-
MDM France	-	956,002	-	956,002	956,002	-	100%	-
Medico Intl.	235,330	376,600	-	376,600	376,600	-	100%	-
Mercy Corps	4,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000	0%	-
MERLIN	609,878	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-

Annex VI: Donor response to the 2011 appeal

Appealing organization	Original requirements (\$) A	Revised requirements (\$) B	Carry-over (\$) C	Funding (\$) D	Total resources available (\$) E=C+D	Unmet requirements (\$) B-E	% Covered E/B	Uncommitted pledges (\$) F
NEF	138,888	138,888	-	-	-	138,888	0%	-
NRC	7,457,910	7,243,910	-	7,807,447	7,807,447	(563,537)	100%	-
OCHA	7,140,133	6,933,226	2,576,459	3,020,807	5,597,266	1,335,960	81%	400,000
OHCHR	704,386	704,386	-	687,431	687,431	16,955	98%	-
OVERSEAS-Onlus	657,000	657,000	-	-	-	657,000	0%	-
OXFAM GB	5,976,671	5,976,671	-	3,518,152	3,518,152	2,458,519	59%	-
Oxfam Italia	2,073,000	2,244,759	-	2,244,759	2,244,759	-	100%	-
PAH	1,990,538	1,990,538	-	-	-	1,990,538	0%	-
PCATI	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	0%	-
PCHR	502,325	502,325	-	-	-	502,325	0%	-
PCOA	381,170	381,170	-	-	-	381,170	0%	-
PMP	1,038,360	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
PU	2,715,000	3,222,795	-	2,114,100	2,114,100	1,108,695	66%	-
RI	734,000	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
SC	11,672,462	9,315,040	-	4,471,166	4,471,166	4,843,874	48%	709,650
SCC	1,875,000	1,875,000	-	1,176,471	1,176,471	698,529	63%	-
SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,825,000	1,825,000	-	1,192,262	1,192,262	632,738	65%	-
Secours Islamique	940,304	940,304	-	-	-	940,304	0%	-
SJEH	803,771	401,886	-	467,412	467,412	(65,526)	100%	-
SYF	565,000	565,000	-	-	-	565,000	0%	-
TdH - IT	779,000	1,073,000	-	809,200	809,200	263,800	75%	-
Terre Des Hommes	894,008	894,008	-	861,068	861,068	32,940	96%	-
UAWC	1,068,990	768,990	-	300,000	300,000	468,990	39%	-
UCODEP	1,584,000	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-
UNESCO	808,596	808,596	-	-	-	808,596	0%	-
UNFPA	2,103,620	2,103,620	-	786,968	786,968	1,316,652	37%	-
UN-HABITAT	1,581,567	1,399,722	-	704,225	704,225	695,497	50%	-
UNICEF	17,735,279	17,272,467	-	10,494,881	10,494,881	6,777,586	61%	-
UNIFEM	478,748	478,748	-	-	-	478,748	0%	-
UNMAS	493,820	493,820	-	-	-	493,820	0%	-
UNRWA	332,638,989	311,026,734	-	153,722,172	153,722,172	157,304,562	49%	-
WCH	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	0%	-
Welfare Association	975,450	975,450	-	-	-	975,450	0%	-
WFP	78,679,151	78,679,151	-	59,577,441	59,577,441	19,101,710	76%	1,364,256
WHO	3,684,307	2,541,791	-	2,508,473	2,508,473	33,318	99%	-
Grand Total	575,555,668	536,927,963	10,086,163	286,697,539	296,783,702	240,144,261	55%	2,473,906

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table IX. Total funding per donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)

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

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	87,966,820	30%	-
European Commission	54,631,580	18%	-
Canada	30,709,747	10%	-
Sweden	16,419,350	6%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	13,585,984	5%	-
Belgium	10,466,363	4%	1,364,256
Carry-over (donors not specified)	10,086,163	3%	-
Norway	7,811,671	3%	-
Netherlands	7,425,000	3%	-
Japan	6,615,510	2%	-
United Kingdom	5,828,497	2%	-
Australia	4,890,447	2%	-
Germany	4,843,451	2%	-
France	4,621,273	2%	-
Spain	4,481,842	2%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	3,972,686	1%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	3,517,503	1%	-
Denmark	2,694,376	1%	709,650
Various (details not yet provided)	2,632,912	1%	-
Turkey	2,582,103	1%	-
Russian Federation	2,000,000	1%	-
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000	1%	-
Finland	1,644,112	1%	-
United Arab Emirates	1,408,361	0%	-
India	1,000,000	0%	-
Switzerland	944,778	0%	400,000
Ireland	917,634	0%	-
Cyprus	471,204	0%	-
Italy	294,000	0%	-
Poland	232,754	0%	-
Estonia	70,721	0%	-
Mexico	15,000	0%	-
Afghanistan	1,860	0%	-
Grand Total	296,783,702	100%	2,473,906

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments
 Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed.)
 Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
 Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Table X. Non-Appeal funding per sector

Other humanitarian funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2011 as of 15 November 2011 http://fts.unocha.org			
Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.			
Sector	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
AGRICULTURE	3,134,111	3%	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4,274,926	4%	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,908,631	2%	-
EDUCATION	11,965,280	12%	-
FOOD	11,975,290	12%	-
HEALTH	13,431,175	13%	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	6,036,322	6%	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	47,360,626	47%	-
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	84,035	0%	-
WATER AND SANITATION	770,217	1%	-
Grand Total	100,940,613	100%	-

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Table XI. Total humanitarian funding per donor (Appeal plus other*)

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

Donor	Funding (\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (\$)
United States	87,966,820	22%	-
European Commission	68,660,132	17%	-
Canada	31,474,273	8%	-
Switzerland	26,268,306	7%	400,000
Denmark	19,447,936	5%	709,650
Norway	18,914,706	5%	-
Sweden	18,062,122	5%	-
Allocation of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	14,550,246	4%	-
Germany	14,475,514	4%	-
Japan	14,415,510	4%	-
Belgium	13,327,593	3%	1,364,256
Carry-over (donors not specified)	10,086,163	3%	-
Netherlands	7,425,000	2%	-
France	6,244,649	2%	-
United Kingdom	5,828,497	1%	-
Ireland	5,142,986	1%	-
Australia	4,890,447	1%	-
Spain	4,481,842	1%	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	3,972,686	1%	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	3,517,503	1%	-
Various (details not yet provided)	2,632,912	1%	-
Turkey	2,582,103	1%	-
Russian Federation	2,000,000	1%	-
Saudi Arabia	2,000,000	1%	-
Islamic Development Bank	1,800,000	0%	-
Finland	1,644,112	0%	-
United Arab Emirates	1,408,361	0%	-
Luxembourg	1,057,453	0%	-
Austria	1,042,254	0%	-
India	1,000,000	0%	-
Italy	576,885	0%	-
Cyprus	471,204	0%	-
Poland	232,754	0%	-
Estonia	70,721	0%	-
Slovenia	35,765	0%	-

Annex VI: Donor response to the 2011 appeal

Mexico	15,000	0%	-
Afghanistan	1,860	0%	-
Grand Total	397,724,315	100%	2,473,906

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

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

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 15 November 2011. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (fts.unocha.org).

Annex VII: Acronyms and abbreviations

3W	Who does What Where
ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (Action Against Hunger)
ACPP	<i>Asamblea de Cooperacion Por la Paz</i> (Assembly of Cooperation for Peace)
ACRI	Association for Civil Rights in Israel
ACS	<i>Associazione di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo</i> (Association of Development Cooperation)
ACTED	<i>Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement</i> (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)
AHLC	Ad hoc Liaison Committee (for Assistance to the Palestinians)
AIDA	Association of International Development Agencies
Al-Maqdese (MSD)	Al-Maqdese for Society Development
APIS	Agriculture Project Information System
ARIJ	Applied Research Institute Jerusalem
ATF	Arab Thought Forum
CAP	consolidated appeal or consolidated appeal process
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	community-based organisation
CFTA	Culture and Free Thought Association
CFW	cash-for-work
CHAP	common humanitarian action plan
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
CISP	<i>Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli</i> (International Committee for the Development of People)
CMWU	Coastal Municipal Water Utility
COGAT	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i> (International Cooperation)
CPT	Christian Peacemaker Team
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSM Gaza	Civil Society Movement
cu.m.	cubic metre
DCA	Danish Church Aid
DWG	Displacement Working Group
EAPPI	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EJ	East Jerusalem
ER	early recovery
ERW	explosive remnants of war
EU	European Union
EWASH	emergency water, sanitation and hygiene
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FHH	female-headed household
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	gender-based violence
GCMHP	Gaza Community Mental Health Project
GDP	gross domestic product
GJ	Grassroots Jerusalem
GS	Gaza Strip
GUDP	General Union of Disabled Palestinians
GVC	<i>Gruppo di Volontariato Civile</i> (Civil Volunteer Group)

HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HH	household
HI	Handicap International
HNC	Health and Nutrition Cluster
HR	human rights
HRF	Humanitarian Response Fund
HWC	Health Work Committees
IACP	inter-agency contingency plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICA	Israeli Civil Administration
ICAHD	The Israel Committee Against House Demolitions
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICS	Islah Charitable Society
IDF	Israel Defense Forces
IED	improvised explosive device
IHL	international humanitarian law
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	international non-governmental organisation
IPCC	International Peace and Cooperation Centre
IR	Islamic Relief
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
ISM	International Solidarity Movement
JCW	Jerusalem Centre for Women
JLAC	Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center
km	kilometre
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAP-UK	Medical Aid for Palestinians - United Kingdom
MDM Spain	<i>Medicos del Mundo</i> (Doctors of the World)
MDM France	<i>Médecins du Monde</i> (Doctors of the World)
MEA	Middle East Aid
MHH	male-headed household
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MoPAD	Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development
MT	metric ton
MTRP	Medium-Term Response Plan
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NDC	NGO Development Centre
NECC	Near East Council of Churches
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NIS	new Israeli shekel
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NSR	National Society for Rehabilitation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
Oxfam-GB	Oxfam – Great Britain
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
PA	Palestinian Authority

PADR	Palestinian Association for Development and Reconstruction
PAH	<i>Polska Akcja Humanitarna</i> (Polish Humanitarian Aid)
PBA	Palestinian Bar Association
PCATI	Public Committee Against Torture in Israel
PCDCR	Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution
PCHR	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
PCPM	Polish Centre for International Aid
PCWG	Protection Cluster Working Group
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PFPPA	Palestinian Family Planning and Protection Association
PHC	primary health care
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Society
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
PNDP	Palestinian National Development Plan
PNGO	Palestinian NGO network
PRCS	Palestine Red Crescent Society
PU	<i>Première Urgence</i> (First Aid)
PU-AMI	<i>Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale</i> (First Aid-International Medical Aid)
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
PWD	people with disabilities
RH	reproductive health
RI	Relief International
SC	Save the Children
SCC	Swedish Cooperative Centre
SEAPPI	Swedish Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel
SHA	Safety and Health Association
SJEH	St. John's Hospital
SEFSec	Socio-economic and Food Security Monitoring System
SMS	short message service
SOP	standard operating procedure
SPHP	Society for Physically Handicapped People
TBD	to be determined
TdH-IT	<i>Terre Des Hommes</i> -Italia
TdH-Lausanne	<i>Terre Des Hommes</i> -Lausanne
TIPH	Temporary International Presence in the City of Hebron
UAWC	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
UHWC	Union of Health Work Committees
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator's Office
UXO	unexploded ordnance
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WB	West Bank

Annex VII: Acronyms and abbreviations

WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YiR	year in review
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

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