

**occupied
territory**

Palestinian
2006



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



occupied Palestinian territory 2006



UNICEF/Steve Sabella/oPH/2005

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2006.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2006:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	INTERMOS	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	IOM	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IRC	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRD	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRIN	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	JVSF	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	MALAO	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MCI	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MDA	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDM	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MENTOR	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MERLIN	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	NA	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NNA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NRC	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	OA	STF	ZOARC
CENAP				

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

REFERENCE MAP - as of October 2005
WEST BANK & GAZA STRIP



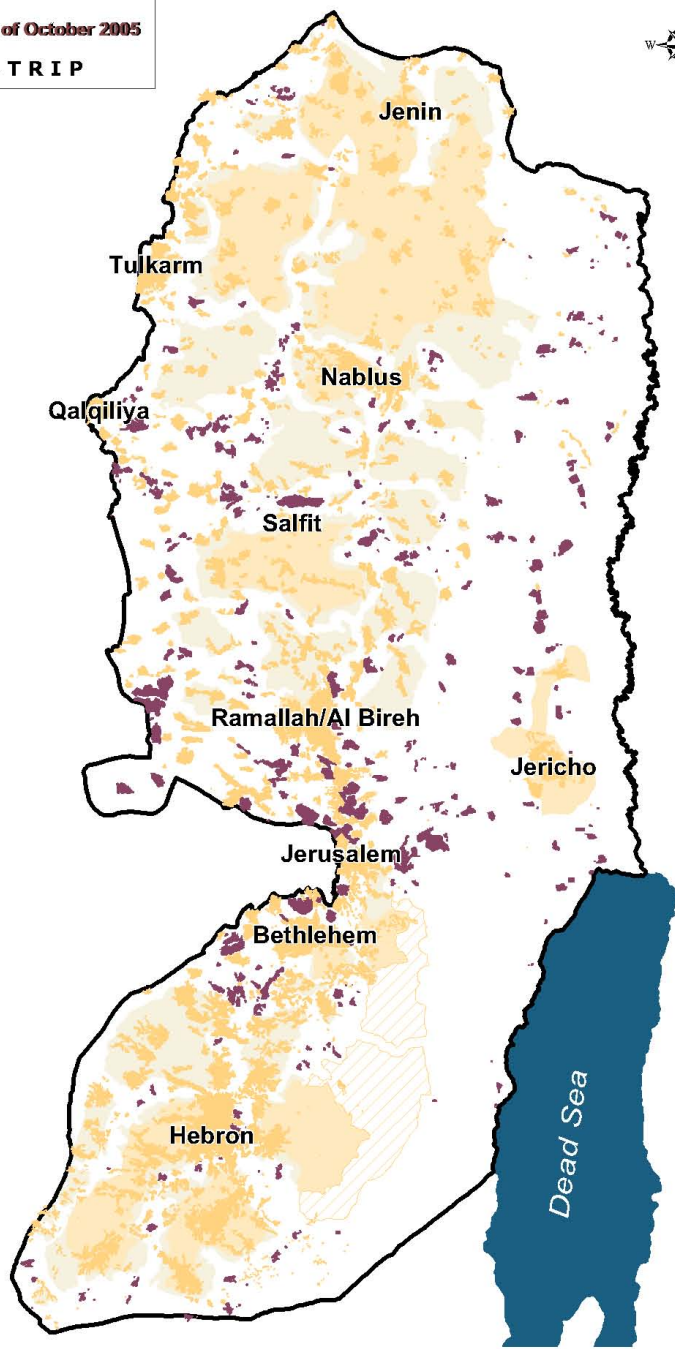
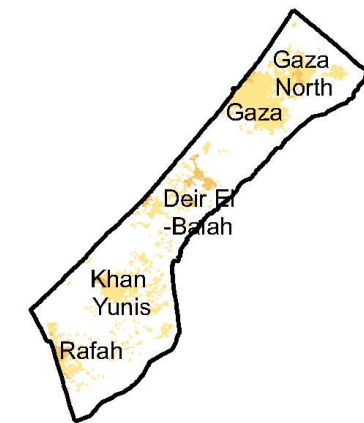
Residential Areas

- Palestinian Communities
- Israeli Settlements

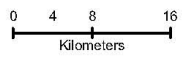
Oslo Agreements

- AREA (A)¹
- AREA (B)²
- AREA (C)³
- Nature Reserve
- Special Case (H2)⁴

¹-Full Palestinian civil and military control.
²-Full Palestinian civil control and joint Israeli-Palestinian military control.
³-Full Israeli civil and military control.
⁴-Hebron Agreement.



The designations are based on the responsibility of control in this area do not imply the recognition of any political objectives on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



OCHA **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs**

Cartography: OCHA - oPI - October 2005.
 Base data: PA MoP, July 2000, OCHA update 2004.
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<http://www.ochaopt.org>

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the fourth consecutive year humanitarian agencies are appealing to donors for funding for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). The unfortunate need for yet another appeal stems from a largely unchanged humanitarian situation. Poverty rates have increased in 2005 compared to 2004, largely because the quality of work is lower and households' coping mechanisms are increasingly fragile.

The West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS) remain strangled by an inability to freely cross borders to potential markets and move within the West Bank. The Israeli Government has stated that these measures are necessary to prevent militant attacks on Israeli citizens. Unless these restrictions are eased the prospect of indigenous Palestinian economic growth is dim. As the World Bank has noted on many occasions, increased donor spending within a policy environment of restricted access will have limited impact on alleviating Palestinian poverty.

Until improvements occur the need for humanitarian assistance remains crucial. Coping mechanisms - such as using remaining savings, going into debt with neighbours and relying increasingly on credit - are unsustainable. The fact that people are increasingly relying on them reinforces the importance of humanitarian assistance as a form of income support to allow people to concentrate resources on other essential needs. Cutting back on assistance will put extreme stress on these already-stretched strategies and increase poverty.

This humanitarian picture has persisted despite positive political momentum over the past year. The election of President Abbas and Israel's disengagement from settlements in the Gaza Strip and northern West Bank has infused momentum into a sluggish peace process. There has also been some positive easing of Palestinian movement in the West Bank in the first half of 2005. The problem is that as yet none of these developments have made a dent in the key humanitarian indicators of the current crisis.

Nevertheless efforts are underway to move into a recovery and eventually, development mode of assistance. The appointment of James Wolfensohn as the Special Envoy to the Quartet on Disengagement has resulted in a Rapid Action Programme (RAP) and the possibility of increased donor funding of up to US\$ 3 billion a year to the recovery effort over a period of three years to support the Palestinian Medium-term Development Plan (MTDP). He has also been intensively negotiating for improvements in Palestinian access.

The Palestinian Authority (PA) initiated its first three year MTDP for 2005-2007 which has provided a basic framework for the 2006 CAP ensured that humanitarian projects are complementary with its initiatives. The CAP has also been drafted alongside the preparation of a Common Assessment. This is the forerunner of the United Nations (UN) Development Framework - a more comprehensive planning structure - that also signals a readiness to return to a longer-term approach.

These initiatives have enabled UN to shift more transitional projects such as infrastructure rehabilitation - out of the CAP in contrast to previous years. As a result, the CAP this year is tightly focused on life-saving humanitarian needs such as: improving availability of food; emergency employment for vulnerable households; enhancing access to health services and improving awareness of the root causes of the humanitarian situation. The total request to donors in **2006 is US\$ 215 million** down from US\$ 302 million in 2005.

Targeting the most vulnerable has been greatly strengthened by the adoption of a new 'Needs Analysis Framework'. This approach, adopted by all agencies, employs a 'bottom-up' approach that rigorously measures the most vulnerable.

The CAP for 2006, therefore, has 64 initiatives in 1) coordination and support services; 2) education; 3) emergency job creation and cash assistance; 4) food security (including agriculture); 5) health (including psycho-social support); 6) water and sanitation.

However, the vexed dilemma noted in all other previous CAPs remains. As the occupying power, Israel has the primary responsibility under the Fourth Geneva Convention to meet the needs of those it occupies. The international community appears increasingly willing to shoulder Israel's burden and provide assistance directly to Palestinians.

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006

Summary of Requirements - by Sector

as of 8 November 2005

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

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

Sector Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
AGRICULTURE	26,443,930
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	3,976,399
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	72,868,354
EDUCATION	4,070,000
FOOD	74,476,277
HEALTH	11,671,139
WATER AND SANITATION	21,673,272
Grand Total	215,179,371

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006

Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation

as of 8 November 2005

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

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
ACH	1,863,500
ANERA	1,192,903
CHFI	1,789,750
FAO	440,000
FAO/UNDP	18,488,000
MDM	1,215,200
OCHA	2,866,100
PARC	2,922,430
PHG	6,767,532
PMRS	376,056
PRCS	162,470
UNDP	26,635,740
UNESCO	1,010,000
UNFPA	1,777,000
UN-HABITAT	657,800
UNICEF	8,420,454
UNIFEM	376,100
UNRWA	95,032,433
WFP	40,434,157
WHO	1,901,746
WV	850,000
Grand Total	215,179,371

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

2. YEAR IN REVIEW

2.1. MAJOR CONTEXT DEVELOPMENTS IN 2005

The political momentum witnessed since the beginning of 2005 provided a welcome turning point in a previously sluggish political environment. The death of President Arafat in November 2004 was followed by the election of President Abbas who was considered by the Israelis and the international community as a more acceptable negotiating partner than his predecessor. The Sharm al Sheik leaders' summit in February 2005, after which a 'period of calm' was announced by Palestinian militant groups and cessation of military activity by Israel, led to relative quiet in Gaza compared with the frequent clashes and heavy casualties that characterised 2004. The disengagement (albeit unilateral) of settlers and military infrastructure from within the Gaza Strip and parts of the northern West Bank also fed the prevailing sense of new opportunities for peace in the seemingly interminable grind of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

In parallel, tentative efforts are underway towards a recovery and eventually, development style approach to assistance. The PA initiated its first three year MTDP for 2005-2007. The arrival of James Wolfensohn as Special Envoy to the Quartet on Gaza Disengagement resulted in the pledging by donors of up to US\$ three billion to the recovery effort over a period of three years. His arrival has breathed new life into Palestinian access issues. These included easing Palestinian movement from Gaza into Egypt, the linkage of Gaza and the West Bank, the passage of goods across the borders with Israel and the easing of Palestinian movement around the West Bank. The instigation by the UN of the Common Assessment "lite" also signalled its readiness to take a longer-term approach to the region. After five years during which a humanitarian style response was predominant, these developments appear to suggest that the oPt is at a new juncture.

From a humanitarian perspective, while progress on the political front is understood as the only means to ultimately alleviate poverty and suffering, as yet there has been sign of humanitarian improvement. Poverty has climbed to 64% and unemployment, at 27%, is almost three times what it was in 2000. The key reason is that root causes remain. Israel's permit and closure system regulating movement of Palestinians and goods, which the Israeli Government has stated are essential for the security of its citizens, remains fundamentally unchanged.

→ The table monitoring the evolution of Israeli security measures 2000-20005 can be found in **Annex V**

Without significant changes in internal and external closures, the humanitarian situation in the oPt will not improve.¹ Meanwhile the other structural constraints related to Israel's occupation, the ongoing settlement and bypass road construction, and control over water resources has continued. In response, the CAP 2005 focused on four key areas: impoverishment, fragmentation of socio-economic life, acute crisis areas and protection of civilians.

2.2. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

According to information provided by donors and appealing organisations and compiled by OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (as of November 2005), the CAP oPt has been funded at a rate of **59%** i.e. a total of approximately **US\$ 177 million** has been received, with a potential addition of US\$ 10,261,905 pledged. If pledges were realised, it would bring the overall funding level at 62%.

→ A more detailed analysis of financial information is presented in **Annex II**

¹ Recognising the importance of the Israeli market for Palestinian workers and goods, the World Bank determined that economic recovery depends on the opening of Palestinian external borders to commodity trade and employment in Israel (*Disengagement, the Palestinian Economy and the Settlements*, (The World Bank, June 23, 2004), p.ii.). Israel's reestablishment of a predictable flow of goods and workers across borders is key to restoring Palestinian economic vitality (World Bank, *Four Years – Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis*, p. 92). Palestinian economic recovery depends on "sustaining a reasonable flow of Palestinian labour to Israel" (*Stagnation and Revival*, p. 15).

The sector breakdown stands as follows:

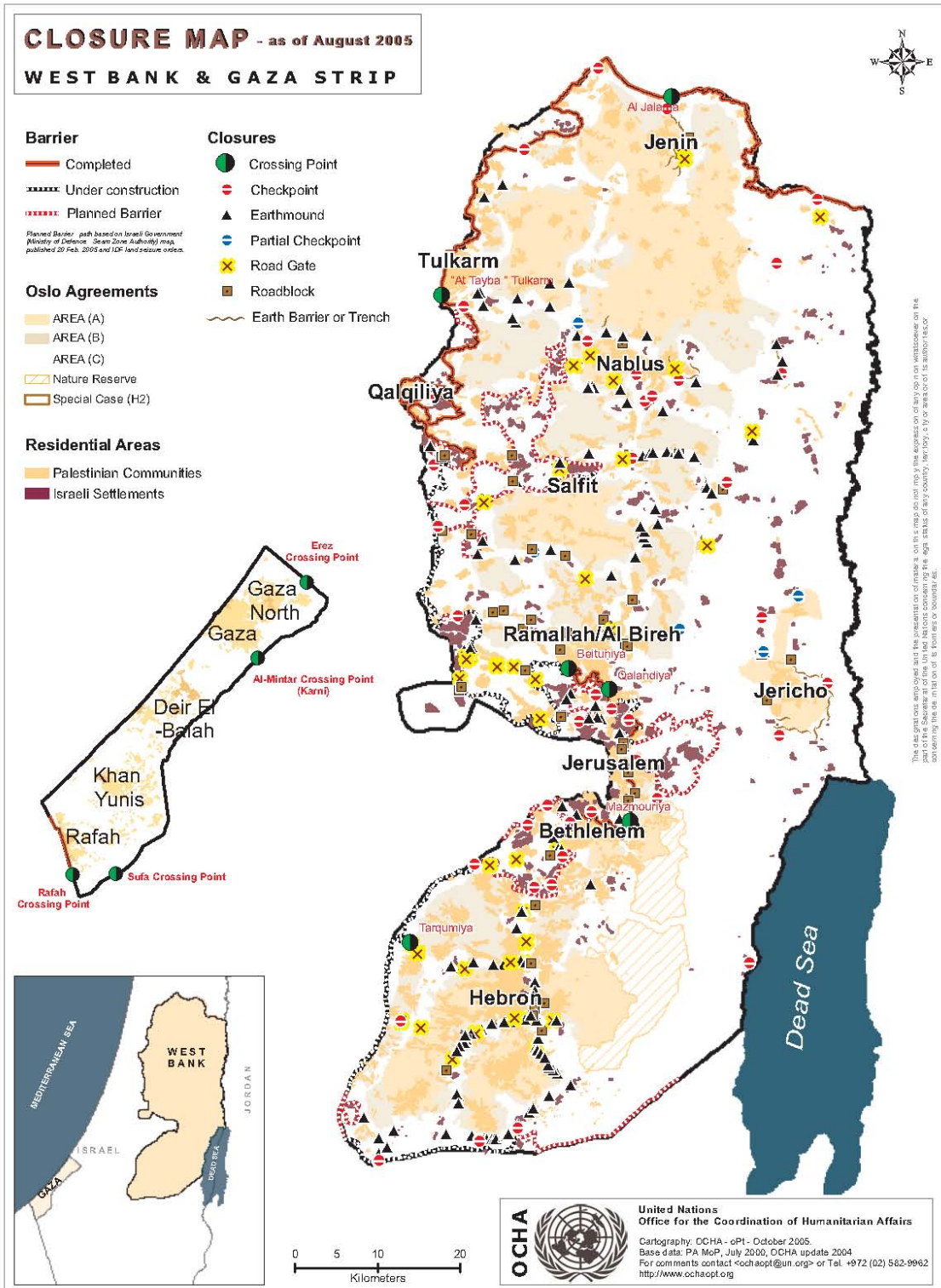
Sector	Requirements in US\$ (As revised June 2005)	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover in US\$	Level of funding
Agriculture	12,599,000	4,000,000	32%
Coordination and Support Services	7,028,230	2,075,590	30%
Security	467,883	0	0%
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	154,559,032	78,774,899	51%
Education	10,512,290	7,101,559	68%
Food	86,476,388	46,094,328	53%
Health	21,523,785	9,035,069	42%
Water	8,285,900	5,445,741	66%
<i>Sector not yet specified</i>	0	24,549,947	0%
Grand Total	301,452,508	177,077,133	59%

2.3. ACHIEVEMENTS BY SECTOR, 2005 HIGHLIGHTS

- Response to specific acute crisis areas and vulnerabilities has been achieved in particular in **health** with the coverage of basic needs (immunisation, control of communicable diseases) and delivery of services thanks to the variety of actors in the sector. In **psychosocial support**, only two objectives were fulfilled, setting up an emergency preparedness and response system and setting up child friendly spaces in emergency situations. In **education**, commitments to basic needs seemed quite high (teaching and learning); however education services to the 16-18 years target group have been neglected due to lack of attention/funding. Regular **food assistance** has contributed to supporting the most food insecure sector of the non-refugee population, reducing further impoverishment and the tendency to resort to negative coping mechanisms. The effect of pursuing the CAP goals and priorities has been, as expected, the reduction of poverty, the possibility given to the beneficiaries to restart their activities, improved availability and access to fresh produce and an improvement of their diet;
- Mitigation of negative effects of fragmentation in health, through mobile clinics and in **psychosocial support**, through twelve mobile teams providing support to 25,000 children (over 7,000 in Gaza alone) and 15,000 caregivers (over 3,000 in Gaza alone). In addition, 29 "safe play" areas have now been set up reaching 90,000 children and adolescents. Programmes including support to **employment and cash assistance** have contributed to maintaining **economic and infrastructure** activities to a certain extent. Some programmes, when completed, will have generated a total of approximately 25,000 workdays and others contributed to the creation of over one million workdays through direct and indirect hire². Cash assistance was particularly appropriate for those families (around 11,000 vulnerable families i.e. 82,000 people) unable to sustain participation in even short-term employment programmes;
- Awareness and advocacy on protection issues particularly proactive in **health**, especially mental health. In **psychosocial support**, a need is felt to advocate for most vulnerable groups, such as women and improve targeting the emergency needs of acute crisis areas. **Co-ordination** efforts led to disseminate further information on facts on the ground and serve various planning and decision-making processes;
- To improve sector coordination, indicators, monitoring and surveillance systems in **health** and build on the interest of donors for targeting **psycho-social support** to children to reach other vulnerable groups. The Economic Recovery, Housing and Infrastructure sector does not feature in the CAP priority actions for 2006. The focus will be on **emergency job creation and cash assistance programme**. For instance, large-scale construction projects no longer feature in United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA's) emergency programming. The relatively low ratio of labour to capital costs and time delays due to permit issues in the West Bank and availability of materials in the market in Gaza have convinced UNRWA that these projects are not well suited to emergency programming.

→ A comprehensive review of achievements by projects and by sector, based on available information provided by agencies at the time of completion of the CAP document, is presented in Annex III

² Up to June 2005



3. COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN FOR 2006

3.1. CONTEXT ANALYSIS AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

3.1.1. Crisis of access

The West Bank closure system comprises a series of blockages placed by the Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) to control and restrict Palestinian movement within the West Bank and between the West Bank and Israel. The Government of Israel has stated that the closure regime and restrictions of movements are part of Israeli security policies designed to prevent attacks on Israeli citizens.

→ Additional information on facts and figures on the humanitarian situation can be found in **Annex IV**

The types of obstacles include permanently and temporarily-manned checkpoints, road blocks (consisting of rows of 1-metre concrete blocks), metal gates, earth mounds, earth walls (a long series of earth mounds) and trenches. These go hand in hand with a permit system which requires Palestinians to request permission, providing specific reasons for travel from the Israeli authorities. The Israeli government states the system is designed to protect Israeli citizens from Palestinian militant attacks.

As of 1 August 2005, 376 closure obstacles were recorded in the West Bank – a decline of 37% compared with February this year.³ This decline signals a significant improvement, particularly in villagers' access to nearby urban hubs. Also improved is movement in the northern West Bank, north of Nablus, following the removal of four Jewish settlements and other military infrastructure in the area. Nevertheless, movement between the southern, middle and northern West Bank remains problematic.⁴ Blocks located in strategically important locations – for example, near settlements, at junctions between Palestinian roads and Israeli bypass roads and at the entrances to West Bank urban hubs – remain in place.⁵



OCHA/Steve/Sabella/Hiwara Checkpoint/Nablus/June 2005

At the same time, access for Palestinians to Israel has become increasingly problematic with the continued construction of the Barrier in the central and southern West Bank.⁶ The Barrier is also adversely affecting communities in 'closed areas' (areas between the Green Line and the Barrier) and close to the Barrier in terms of access to basic services (health and education), agricultural land and markets (Figure 1, Annex III). As of 1 July, approximately 215 kilometres had been completed and 176 kilometres are under construction – about 58% of the Barrier's total length. The Barrier's route places 10.1% of West Bank territory on its west side.⁷ Approximately 75% of Jewish settlers will be located on the west side of the Barrier.⁸

³ This decline follows the Sharm al Sheik leaders' summit in February and reduction in violence after that time. The Israeli government has stated that this easing of internal closures is part of its new security system, by which Israel "will transfer the bulk of their monitoring and control efforts from checkpoints inside the West Bank and Gaza Strip to crossing points along the revised route of the security fence" (*Israeli assistance steps and humanitarian measures towards the Palestinians*, Government of Israel, 26 May 2005).

⁴ The emerging pattern of closures indicates a more solid west-east 'line' at two points in the West Bank, which effectively trisect the West Bank. Tighter restrictions appear to be associated with crossing these 'lines' (OCHA, *Humanitarian Update*, August 2005).

⁵ Further, some checkpoints and crossings through the Barrier have been upgraded, suggesting a more permanent presence. Israel is also constructing underpasses and bridges that link Palestinian areas separated from each other by Israeli settlements and bypass roads. OCHA notes that 28 have been constructed and 16 are planned.

⁶ In 1999, 72.6% of Palestinian workers in the West Bank were employed in Israel and 26.4% of workers were employed in Israel and Israeli settlements in the West Bank. In 2004, only 13.2% of Palestinian workers were employed in Israel and Israeli settlements. Source: PCBS Labour Force Survey, 1999 and 2004.

⁷ This includes East Jerusalem, the Ariel finger and Ma'ale Adumim settlement expansion plan.

⁸ OCHA, *Preliminary Analysis of the Humanitarian Implications of February 2005 Projected Route*, April 2005.

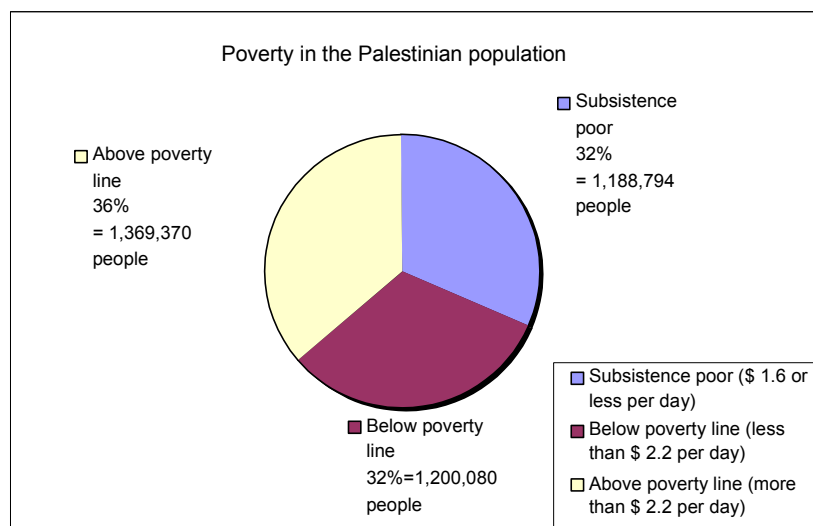
Contrary to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Advisory Opinion in July 2004, the Israeli High Court of Justice accepted the premise that the Barrier was constructed for security reasons and considered it legal in a decision handed down in September 2005. The decision found that the High Court could consider the legality of individual segments of the Barrier on a case-by-case basis taking into account the proportionality of harm inflicted on Palestinian communities in the area.

The Israeli withdrawal from 23 Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip greatly improved the internal movement for Gazans and enhanced access to education and health facilities. Access outside of the Gaza Strip, however, remains the key to alleviating humanitarian suffering. Only limited numbers of Palestinian workers in the Gaza Strip are granted permits to work in Israel and access to the outside world continues to be restricted (Figure 2, Annex III). Continuing aid flows will do little to relieve hardship in comparison with the impact of the relaxation of restrictions on access for Gazans to Israel and the rest of the world.⁹ Internal strife adds to the climate of insecurity.¹⁰ The internal security situation in the oPt remains of concern and deteriorated sharply with clashes between Islamic groups and PA security forces. (Figure 3, Annex III).

3.1.2. Impoverishment in the oPt

The closure system is a primary cause of poverty and economic depression in the West Bank. Unemployment is now at 27%¹¹ and while the Palestinian labour market has done well to absorb many of those who lost jobs in Israel, most of the new work is informal, short-term and low-paid.

Low incomes and unemployment have led to high and worsening poverty.¹² According to the Palestinian Perceptions surveys, poverty increased from 55% in 2004 to 64% in July 2005.¹³ Just under half of these (more than 1,188,000 Palestinians) are spending less than is required to meet minimum caloric intake, set at US\$ 1.60 per person per day.¹⁴



The need for assistance is increasing - 70% of households in the oPt stated the need for assistance during the first quarter of 2005 – indicating an exhaustion of coping strategies (Figure 4, Annex IV). The need for food, employment and financial assistance increased in 2005. In terms of unmet needs, Palestinians continue to view employment as the most important unmet need and as the best way of improving their situation (Figure 5 - 6, Annex IV).

⁹ Figure 1 in Appendix II shows how labour flows from Gaza to Israel have continued to fall.

¹⁰ Concern for the safety of humanitarian workers in Gaza increased in 2005. This was especially the case after a number of kidnappings of humanitarian workers and journalists in August – October. Precautionary measures were taken to protect UN staff and Phase 4 was implemented.

¹¹ PCBS LFS, Q2 2005, relaxed definition.

¹² In the oPt, different measures estimate a poverty rate of between 45 – 70% (OCHA, *Humanitarian Update*, September 2005).

¹³ IUED Public Perception Poll #9. IUED adopts the same benchmark household as PCBS of 2 adults and four children.

¹⁴ According to the World Food Programme, 'subsistence poverty' could be higher than estimated by the World Bank and PCBS. WFP estimates that essential spending on non-food items is higher than estimated by the World Bank. The World Bank non-food items include housing, utensils, bedding, housekeeping supplies, health care, personal care, transportation and education. WFP includes additional non-food items such as debt/loans, equipments/seeds/tools, social celebrations, tobacco and water/light/fuel bills. Fines, debts and household utility bills are among the greatest costs faced by people in poverty (WFP, *Livelihoods, Shocks and Coping Strategies of WFP Beneficiaries in the oPt, Baseline Survey*, 2004).

3.1.3. Factors contributing to lack of protection

Physical protection of civilians and their property and access of humanitarian workers remain key concerns in the oPt. During the first nine months of 2005, 177 Palestinians were killed and 1,216 injured; 80 Israelis were killed and 342 injured in the same period (Figure 7 - 8, Annex III).

Home demolitions continue, particularly in the West Bank governorates of Hebron, Bethlehem and East Jerusalem. In the first nine months of 2005, 251 structures have been demolished in the West Bank (Figure 9, Annex III). Land requisitioning and levelling accelerated in the West Bank in 2005. In total, more than 4,100 hectares of Palestinian land has been requisitioned for the construction of the West Bank Barrier through September 2005 (Figure 10, Annex III).

Access for health and humanitarian workers continues to be impeded by Israeli forces in the form of denials, delays and obstructions. From November 2004 through August 2005, more than 169 access incidents were reported by ambulance providers and a further 623 by humanitarian agencies, including United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) (Figure 11, Annex III). These access issues are part of the humanitarian commitments given to Ms. Caroline Bertini, the UN Secretary General's Personal Humanitarian Envoy, in 2002.¹⁵

The UN has repeatedly reaffirmed the applicability of international humanitarian law and international human rights instruments to which Israel is State Party in the oPt. However, Israel denies the *de jure* applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which sets out a detailed regime for the protection of civilians and Israel's responsibilities as the occupying power towards the Palestinian civilian population. The applicability of the Convention and human rights instruments were reaffirmed by the ICJ opinion in July 2004.

3.1.4. Acute crisis areas¹⁶

i. Gaza Strip

The Gaza Strip faces the highest unemployment in the oPt (36%).¹⁷ Poverty levels are high – at about 65% in the Gaza Strip.¹⁸ Child mortality rates have increased by 10-15% compared to pre-*Intifada* levels. Without immediate signs of recovery, the Gazan population will be increasingly vulnerable to psychosocial stress.

All areas of the Gaza Strip, with the exception of Gaza city, have been identified as experiencing high levels of food insecurity (over 37%). Also, the cumulative impact of Israeli incursions on Gazan water infrastructure has undermined water quality and supply. According to United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the Gaza Strip is faced with a decreasing water table and accelerated degradation of the water quality, and if present trends continue, the entire freshwater reserves will be exhausted by the year 2020. In former enclaves, education levels have fallen as a result of total isolation.

Prolonged conflict and Israeli incursions take their toll on relations within Gazan society. Gaza experiences high levels of violence against children within households, families and schools. For example, 31% of children reported being exposed to domestic violence in the Gaza Strip compared to 16% in the West Bank.¹⁹

¹⁵ The commitments made to Ms. Bertini and incorporated into the humanitarian provisions of the Road Map fall short of the minimum international humanitarian standards outlined in the Fourth Geneva Convention.

¹⁶ The acute crisis areas were identified through the Needs Analysis Framework conducted prior to the CAP.

¹⁷ PCBS, LFS, Q2 2005, relaxed definition.

¹⁸ World Bank projections, 2004.

¹⁹ PCBS 2004, Psycho-social Health Study.

ii. Barrier impacted communities

a. Communities in close proximity to the Barrier: Communities located close to the Barrier once had diverse local economies; vibrant markets selling goods to Israeli customers, and abundant water and land resources. Much of this is now gone. The Government of Israel has stated that the Barrier will not result in a change in ownership of the land.²⁰ It has committed that “residents and those that use the area will be able to live in and use the [Closed] Area with minimal interference”.²¹

In practice however, Palestinians (including 5,000 currently and an estimated 49,000 once the Barrier is completed) located in the ‘Closed Area’ need to apply for a permit to continue living on their land. Those who wish to cross through the Barrier are increasingly being asked to prove land ownership. The Barrier impairs access to key education and health services and, by isolating wells from the land and destroying water networks and cisterns lying in its path, it creates new water and sanitation needs. The Barrier’s adverse impact on agricultural production and access to markets has also increased food insecurity.²²

The current permit procedures together with the irregular operation of the gates have meant that for those living to the east of the Barrier with the land to the west of it, the likelihood of being able to access this area is declining.

b. Northern West Bank: This area was highly dependent on Israel’s labour and goods markets before September 2000. With the intensification of Israeli closure measures after that time and the construction of the Barrier, connections between the northern West Bank and vital Israeli goods and labour markets have been severed.

The area now faces among the highest poverty, unemployment²³ and food insecurity (at over 35%) levels in the West Bank. The reduction of Israeli ‘Mekorot’ water supplies has created acute supply deficiencies in the area.²⁴ Movement within this area, however, with the removal of four Jewish settlements and other roadblocks has improved over the past six months.

iii. Areas affected by tight closures and proximity to settlements

a. Nablus: Between September 2000 and 2003, Nablus faced some of the most severe closures, curfews, and incursions in the oPt. As a result, it experienced among the highest number of casualties and house demolitions. Over 25% of children arrested are from Nablus.²⁵ Internal closure continues to pose serious impediments to economic activity and to accessing health and education services.²⁶ The cumulative impact of Israeli incursions continues to have an adverse impact on water supplies and quality in the Nablus area.

b. Hebron: IDF security measures to protect Hebron’s settlements from Palestinian attacks together with violent settler activity have led to a critical humanitarian and economic situation for the H2 Palestinian population. Once the centre of Hebron’s commercial and cultural life, the Old Suq it is now virtually deserted.²⁷ Israeli settlers continue to harass Palestinian families by cutting off their water supplies and damaging their water metres, particularly in the old city, and food insecurity is high.

c. Rural dwellers²⁸: The deterioration of the humanitarian situation is marked in rural West Bank.²⁹ Rural livelihoods have been disrupted due to the loss and damage of agricultural assets. People in the rural West Bank are less likely to receive assistance and are more likely to be

²⁰ Appendix 2: Summary legal position of the Government of Israel, Report of the Secretary –General pursuant to General Assembly resolutions-10/13, 24 November 2003.

²¹ Ibid.

²² In 2004, households living in areas affected by the Barrier had double the chance to fail in accessing health services than households living outside these areas (WHO analysis of IUED Poll #9, 2005). The problem of access to health services includes both the difficulties experienced by health care professionals and medical supplies in reaching Barrier-affected communities and difficulties for patients in accessing health facilities.

²³ OCHA Humanitarian Update, April 2005.

²⁴ EWaSH, 2005.

²⁵ The Ministry of Detainee Affairs, Monthly Update 2005.

²⁶ The chronically ill are particularly vulnerable because of the difficulty accessing health facilities in Nablus.

²⁷ OCHA Humanitarian Update, July 2005.

²⁸ According to PCBS population data, 695,419 people live in rural communities in the West Bank.

²⁹ IUED, Poll #9.

affected by movement restrictions and settler violence. For example, rural patients face greater restrictions than urban dwellers in accessing primary, secondary and tertiary health care. Further, approximately 200 rural communities are without a water network and have to purchase more expensive tanker water which is susceptible to access problems.³⁰

3.1.5. Vulnerable groups³¹

i. Young people (18-24 years)

This group has entered adulthood during a time of heightened conflict. They are particularly affected by unemployment and report a higher incidence of being poor than all other age groups (Figures 12 - 13, Annex III). Access to university may be compromised due to movement restrictions and cost.

ii. New Poor

The new poor include farmers, unemployed daily wage earners, Bedouins and fisher folk. These groups show high levels of food insecurity due to low incomes or lack of access to productive resources / markets.

Households with working-age men may be a neglected vulnerable group.³² Those out of work for a year or more face difficulties reintegrating into the labour force. For example, more than one third of breadwinners in refugee camps in the oPt are long-term unemployed.

iii. Chronic poor

This group, lacking assets and income-earning potential, are heavily reliant on humanitarian assistance. They have experienced a 40% drop in average predicted consumption due to economic decline. According to the Ministry of Social Affairs criteria, this group includes households without an able-bodied male breadwinner including female headed, chronically ill or disabled, orphans and the elderly.

iv. Women of reproductive age

For women of reproductive age, the burdens of childbirth, raising a family and perhaps for the first time, having to be a breadwinner, reduce their ability to cope with psychosocial stress, including domestic and gender-based violence.

Women's reproductive health is under threat. Major causes of maternal mortality are haemorrhage, complications of unsafe abortions, pregnancy-induced hypertension, sepsis and obstructed delivery. This seems to be indicative of shortcomings in the quality of care since these causes are avoidable with good risk assessment during pregnancy, delivery and post-partum period.

While the proportion of deliveries in health institutions reaches 96% in 2004, operative deliveries in obstetric services have also risen considerably. There have been high rates of Caesarean section in some government hospitals. This rapid increase is related to the emergency situation such as delayed arrivals at the hospitals due to closures, incursions and curfews.

v. Children (5-17 years)

Restrictions on movement have severely affected both access and school attendance. This is particularly true in Gaza and in rural communities. In Barrier-affected communities, movement restrictions on pupils and teachers have increased. Educational supplies cannot arrive on time and the flying checkpoints create problems for reaching school.

Children feel the burden of economic stress on households. There is a concern that children and women are vulnerable to micro-nutrient deficiencies caused by the exhaustion of coping mechanisms within households. Furthermore, an increasing number – approximately one quarter – of women marry under the age of 18, in part due to the burden they place on their families.³³

Young boys constitute the majority of family members who were exposed to physical violence (over three quarters) particularly in the domestic sphere, followed by young girls (under one quarter). One third of families indicate that their child suffers from at least one symptom of psychosocial distress such as anxiety, phobia and depression.³⁴

³⁰ WaSH MP Survey, 2005.

³¹ The vulnerable groups were identified through the Needs Analysis Framework.

³² Deep Palestinian Poverty, p. 30.

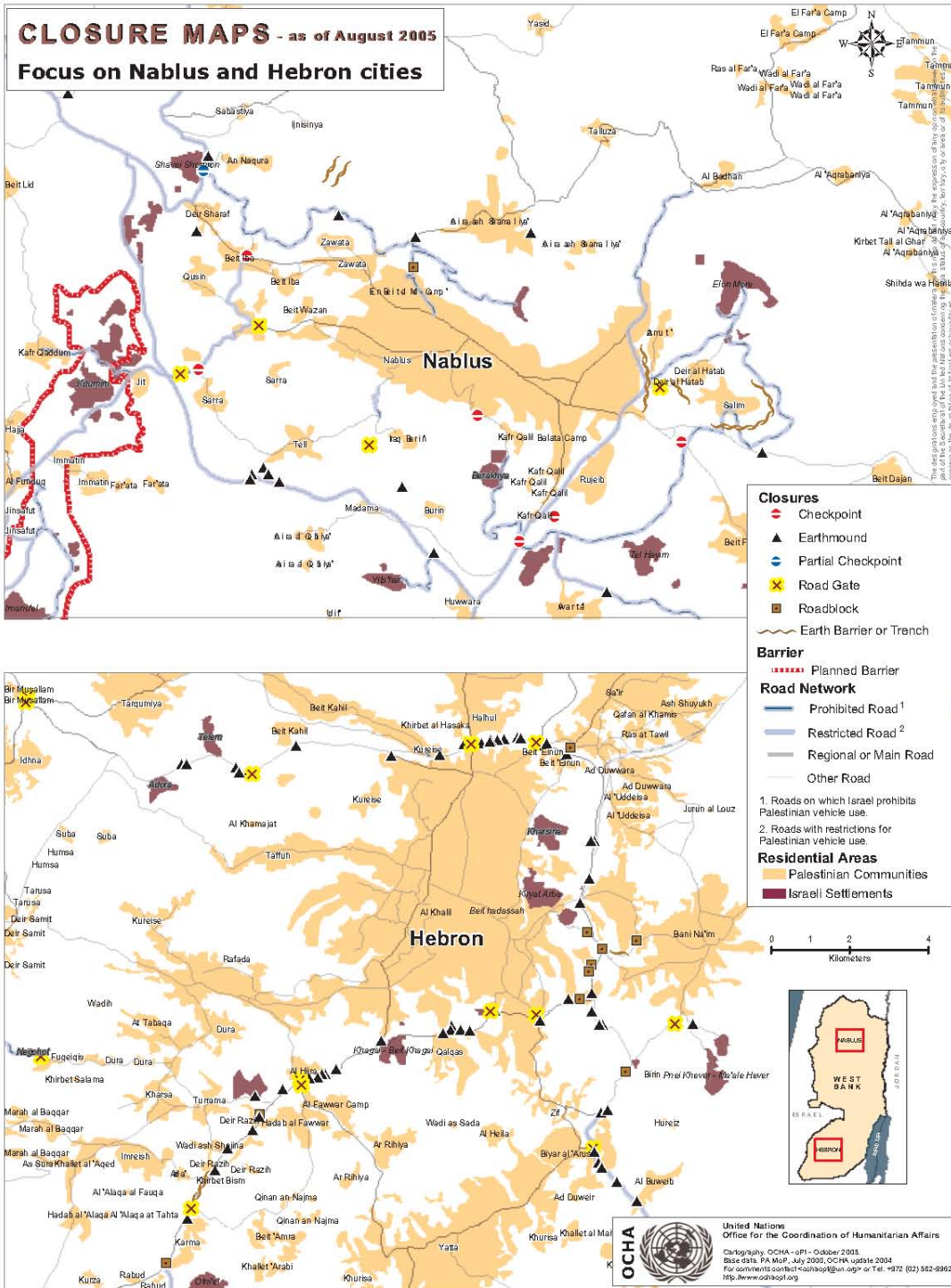
³³ UNFPA Situational Analysis

³⁴ PCBS – NPA study (forthcoming).

3.1.6. Examples of how Vulnerable Groups identified are targeted in the CAP35

Vulnerable Groups	No. of Vulnerable Persons	Projects targeting Vulnerable Groups (No. of beneficiaries in brackets)
Young people (18-24 years) unemployed young people	347,263	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP On the Job training for Unemployed Youth (5,500 young people); • UNRWA Emergency Employment: Direct Hire: Gaza Strip (16,000 job holders including young people); • UNRWA Emergency Employment: Direct Hire: West Bank (13,000 job holders including young people); • UNRWA Emergency Employment: Indirect Hire: West Bank (2,577 labourers including young people); • ANERA Generating employment – nurturing initiatives in education (7,367 temporary workers including young people); • World Vision Emergency job creation and cash assistance through water and agricultural labour intensive activities (1,000 unemployed workers including young people)
New poor non-refugees landless farmers, unemployed daily wage earners, Bedouins, fisher folk and people unemployed for more than one year	564,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians through food for work (FFW) and food for training (FFT) programmes (281,159 new poor Palestinians); • UNIFEM Food security and capacity building initiatives for marginalised women in 5 deprived areas of the Gaza Strip (300 women); • FAO/UNDP Improvement of food security and gender equity through household food production (1,830 persons); • FAO/UNDP Support to vulnerable fishers in Gaza Strip to restore their fishing activities after Disengagement (850 fisherman); • ACH To contribute to alleviate food insecurity situation of vulnerable Palestinian families in Gaza Strip (12,500 persons).
Chronic poor non-refugees includes households without an able-bodied male breadwinner including female headed, chronically ill or disabled, orphans and the elderly	188,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians through relief distributions (188,241 new poor Palestinians).
Women of Reproductive Age reproductive health (quality of health care and timely access to health care services)	103,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNFPA Strengthening reproductive healthcare in marginal groups (Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqilya and Old City of Nablus); • UNFPA Strengthening Reproductive Health Services the oPt; • PRCS Healthy mother, healthy child: Improving reproductive health services (50,000 women and children); • WHO Nutrition Surveillance System: support the Ministry of Health in monitoring the trend of health and the nutrition situation.
Children (5-17 years)		
access to education (communities affected by the West Bank Barrier)	11,403	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF Creating five adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents in emergency phases including communities affected by the Barrier (10,000 adolescents);
experienced physical violence	437,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF 12 child-protection teams for family outreach in emergency phases (100,000 children, 60,000 caregivers, 240 psycho-social caregivers); • UNICEF Protecting children against violence – a capacity building project (200 professionals and communities leaders).

³⁵ See Annex VIII for a full table of projects by sector and the number of beneficiaries targeted. This process of comparing vulnerable groups identified in the NAF and beneficiaries targeted in projects included in the CAP will be used as a basis to enhance humanitarian assistance in the future.



3.2. SCENARIOS

Scenario 1 (most likely): Gradual worsening of the humanitarian situation

This is considered the most likely scenario, and forms the basis for humanitarian planning. While lifting of internal closure is likely to continue, the stricter enforcement of external closure is likely as Barrier construction extends southwards. This is likely to increase reliance on poor quality work within the oPt as a substitute for employment in Israel. Poverty will remain at current levels or may continue to increase as Palestinian coping strategies are further stretched. Concern for the safety of humanitarian workers in Gaza is likely to remain an issue. Insecurity for international staff may limit the ability of agencies and donors to deliver humanitarian assistance and complete rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. Frustrations and disillusionment are likely to grow – for instance, as the Barrier is completed around East Jerusalem and settlements in the West Bank continue to expand - despite momentum of the political front.

Scenario 2: Improvement in the humanitarian situation

The withdrawal from settlements and military infrastructure is implemented in the West Bank reviving a real sense of hope for the future. Efforts to move into a recovery are successful and a new development approach to assistance is adopted. UN and donor support for the PA's MTDP signals a new juncture for the region. The six points in the plan of the UN Special Envoy to the Quartet on Gaza Disengagement, James Wolfensohn, are achieved, specifically relating to internal movement in the West Bank and access in and out of the Gaza Strip. A significant increase in the flow of labourers and goods between the oPt and Israel is the result of a renewed peace process.

3.3. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

3.3.1. Goal and principles of humanitarian action

Humanitarian action in oPt during 2006 will provide relief to those affected by conflict, and build on Palestinians' mechanisms for coping with the crisis. Humanitarian agencies will support Palestinian livelihoods and work to prevent further asset depletion. Aid agencies cannot expect, under current circumstances, to achieve substantial improvement in the living conditions of Palestinians. Reduction of currently high levels of poverty cannot take place without the lifting of internal closure and opening of external borders, with financial support from the donor community. The CAP 2006 will promote the following principles:

- Prevent further decline in humanitarian and development indicators, including standards of health, nutrition, education, food security, water resources and access to reliable sources of income;
- The CAP will promote and use as its framework the PA's MTDP;
- Ensure respect of human rights and international humanitarian law principles as well as gender-based programming;
- Improve humanitarian co-ordination, improving targeting to ensure consistent access to affected populations and that assistance is provided to the most vulnerable;
- Build the national capacity of the PA institutions and civil society to provide services, through progressive transfer of control and implementation support;
- Link humanitarian actions to transitional and sustainable development objectives without inadvertently promoting inappropriate demographic or socio-economic changes.

3.3.2. Humanitarian priorities

Strategic priorities in 2006 relate directly to the humanitarian concerns outlined in the 2005 Common Humanitarian Action Plan and are further analysed in the Context Analysis for the CAP 2006. These priorities are summarised below:

- Crisis of access - social, economic and territorial fragmentation;
- Impoverishment in the oPt;
- Factors contributing to the lack of protection of civilians;
- Acute crisis areas and vulnerabilities.

The identification of priorities in the CAP 2006 is based on a needs analysis framework that involved all participating humanitarian organisations in a comprehensive review of vulnerability and need.³⁶ Through this process, the CAP has identified the following priorities:

1. **Address life-threatening conditions** such as the quantitative and qualitative lack of food and water resources as well as to ensure satisfactory medical and nutritional standards for the most vulnerable;
2. Provide **income-generating opportunities** to vulnerable households through emergency employment and cash assistance to sustain minimum, immediate and viable livelihoods;
3. Create conditions to **access better quality services** including health, psychosocial support and education;
4. Ensure **constant awareness** of the root causes of the humanitarian situation as well as the **effectiveness of aid policies and actions**, through appropriate coordination, preparedness and humanitarian advocacy to promote positive change.

3.3.3. Complementarity with other initiatives

Preparation of CAP

The CAP is one of a number of assistance plans and initiatives for 2006. However, it is unique because it is based solely on need linked directly to strategic response. The objectives of humanitarian action embodied in the CAP are “to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crisis and natural disasters ...”³⁷.

The CAP is a common analysis and assessment of the emergency needs of the Palestinian population in 2006 to ensure their survival and alleviate their suffering as a direct result of the current conflict. Prior to the CAP, sectors undertook consultations and assessments to better identify these needs and to prioritise their humanitarian actions for 2006 as part of the Needs Assessment Framework (NAF). The co-ordination around the CAP is also supported by the regular UN co-ordination mechanisms within the Country Team, especially the Operations Co-ordination Group. The CAP continued the assessment process and is a strategic plan for a humanitarian response to the emergency needs of the Palestinian population over the next year. Participating organisations in the CAP include UN agencies, other international organisations and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Local NGO partners are also included. Through this process, priority emergency sectors were identified in the oPt in 2006. Traditionally these emergency sectors have included health, psychosocial, education, agriculture, food aid, housing and infrastructure, emergency job creation and cash assistance, water, and co-ordination. Priority projects were then identified for funding in the CAP.

Co-ordination of CAP with the PA’s MTDP

The Ministry of Planning’s MTDP puts forward an overarching strategy for poverty reduction and state building over a three-year period and identifies priority donor investments to achieve this aim. The CAP’s focus on immediate humanitarian needs complements and falls within the overarching framework of the MTDP.

While the CAP looks at one-year initiatives for 2006, the MTDP covers the period 2005-2007, with an on-going revision extending the period until 2008. The links between relief and development efforts are highlighted in the MTDP as a prime aid principle in the current context, with a strong component aiming at a progressive transfer of capacities³⁸. The analysis of MTDP’s sectoral spatial guidelines³⁹ confirms that the CAP is compatible with its overall rehabilitation and development objectives.

³⁶ OPT is one of six pilot countries undertaking a NAF in preparation for the CAP 2006. The NAF was initiated by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and is facilitated by OCHA.

³⁷ Good Humanitarian Donorship. June 2003

³⁸ “Linking Relief to Development in Donor’s Assistance”, p212, MTDP 2005-2007, Ministry of Planning, PNA

³⁹ Annex 6, p.224, MTDP 2005-2007, Ministry of Planning, PNA

CAP sector focus	MTDP sectors
	1. Private sector support
Food security (agriculture and food aid) →	Agriculture
	Manufacturing
	Housing
	Tourism
	Information and Communication Technologies
	2. Human and Social Assistance
Emergency job creation and cash assistance →	Social protection (poverty and unemployment)
Access to quality and quantity health standards and services →	Health care
Access to quality and quantity health standards and services →	Education
	3. Infrastructure Development
Access to quality and quantity water standards →	Water services
	Waste water services
	Electricity
	Transport
	Solid waste services
	Environment

In addition, within each of their respective scope and timeframe, both CAP and MTDP are looking at sustaining Palestinian households' livelihoods through the promotion of income generation initiatives. Finally, the MTDP offers an analysis and a framework for initiatives directly linked to the post-disengagement context in the Gaza Strip and the Northern West Bank⁴⁰.

Financial Volumes of CAP and MTDP⁴¹

Programme Area	2006 Required Investment (million US\$)	Total Required Investment (million US\$)	Percentage (%)
Budget support	610	1,925	34.2
Social Safety Net	150	490	8.7
Ensure Social Protection	205	588	10.4
Physical Capital Investment	539	1,618	28.7
Institutions of Good Governance	100	301	5.4
Private Sector Growth	260	710	12.6
Total	1,864	5,632	100.0

The 2006 CAP focuses solely on the emergency criteria for the selection of actions⁴². With a total of approximately **US\$ 215 million** for the 2006 appeal, the CAP actions fit primarily the 'Social Protection' programme area of the MTDP, which has a similar financial volume (**US\$ 205 million** of required investment).

Transitional Initiatives

The MTDP is the key framework for medium term development. Several other initiatives have been developed to support its role. The World Bank's Palestinian Recovery Programme (PRP) has been developed with the Ministry of Planning and is aimed at enhancing the focus of the MTDP.

→ A table summarising assistance plans and initiatives for 2006 can be found in **Annex VI**

The Office of the Special Envoy for Disengagement has undertaken a "Relieve and Revive" initiative (covering the period from September 2005 till the summer of 2006), which considers areas within which donors might have had available funds that could be matched with agencies' un-funded projects. The aim was to package projects that could have a quick impact, primarily targeting emergency job creation and cash assistance, youth and children and budget support. The existing funding channels and planning mechanisms identified include: the Reform Trust Fund, CAP 2005 / carry-over for 2006, the MTDP, UNRWA's medium-term plan and United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) development plan.

⁴⁰ Limitations and Potentials of the 'Disengagement plan', p.257, *MTDP 2005-2007*, Ministry of Planning, PNA

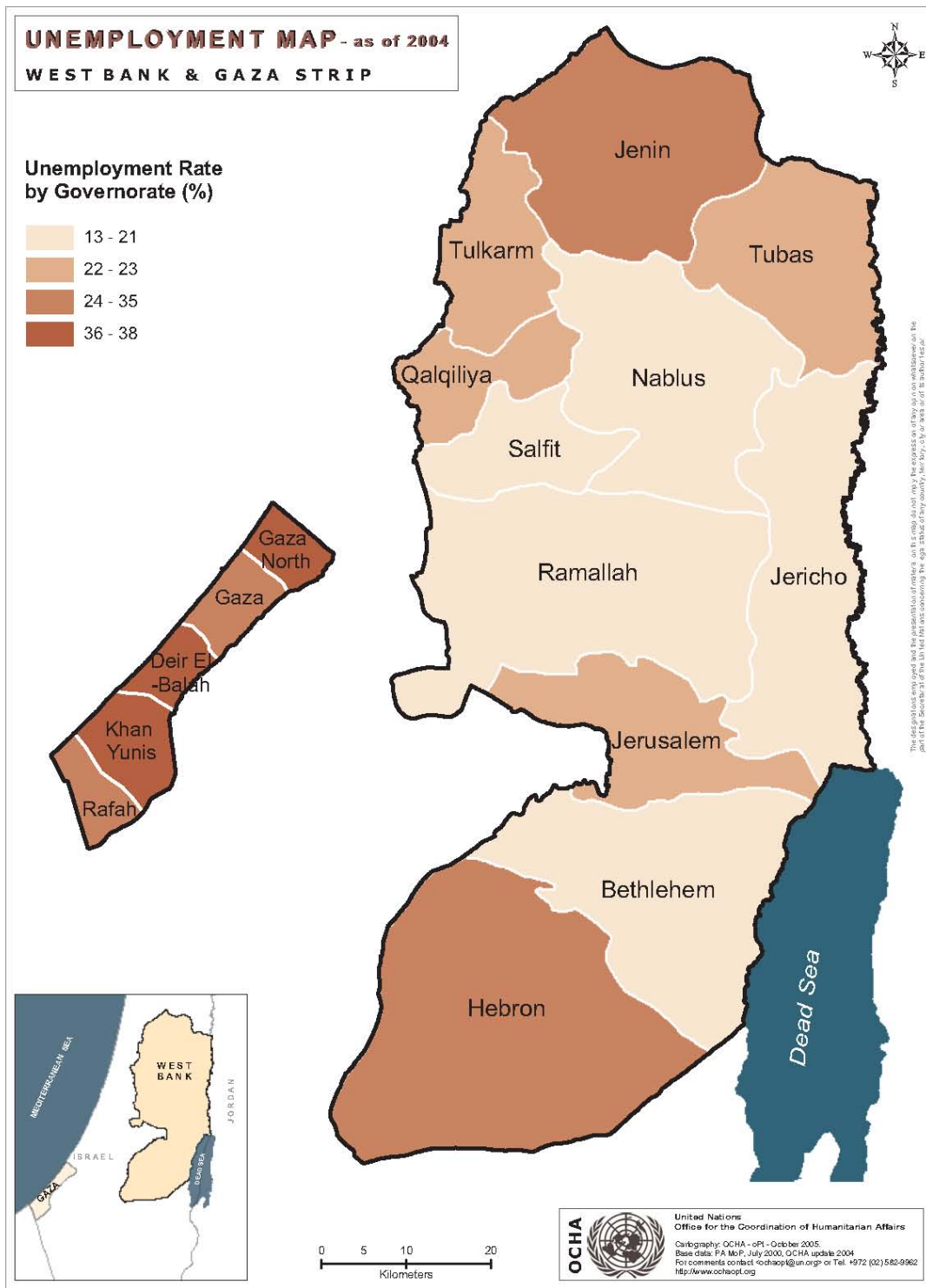
⁴¹ "Programming Areas and Required Investment", p.68-69, p212, *MTDP 2005-2007*, Ministry of Planning, PNA

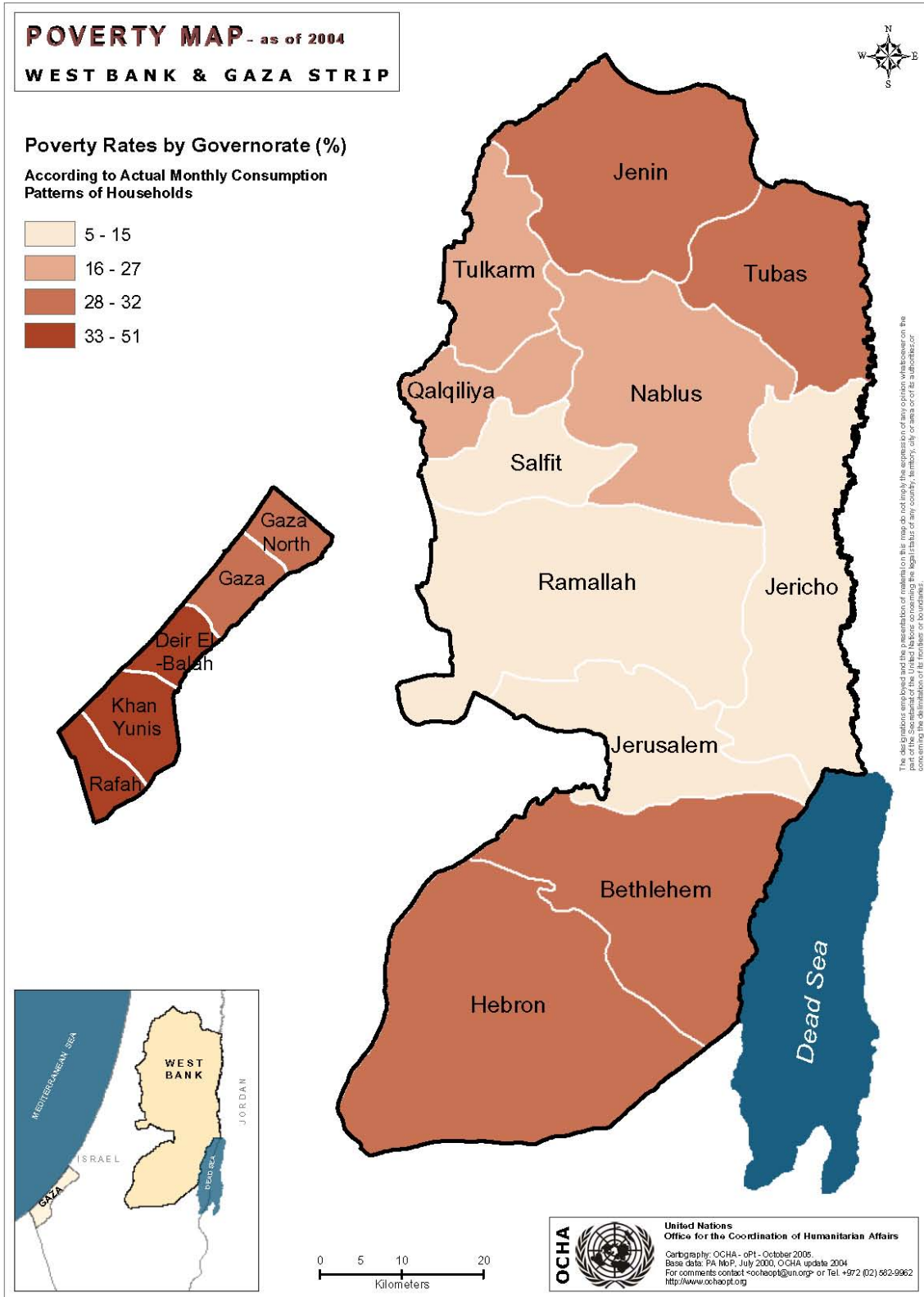
⁴² Refer to CAP Guidelines as endorsed by the IASC, 14 April 1994.

In parallel, a RAP is being developed to focus on 27 strategic issues. Six of them are directly linked to post-disengagement reality and access / movement issues. The rest considers areas such as governance, economy and trade, and social and humanitarian issues to be discussed within the donor co-ordination and the PA. The aim of the RAP, which does not incorporate projects, is to provide a strategic platform, closely linked to PA's revised MTDP, to continue the positive momentum into 2006.

The MTDP supported by the RAP, the PRP and the UN Common Assessment - currently in progress - will therefore offer linked frameworks for planning transition, rehabilitation (e.g. housing and infrastructure) and ultimately development projects.







3.4. RESPONSE PLANS BY SECTOR

→ The summary of implications if sector response plans are not implemented is in **Annex VII**

3.4.1. Agriculture

Priority Needs and Response Strategy

In 2004, the number of poor in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS) reached more than 2.2 million. The number of unemployed rose to 238,000 with an unemployment rate of 28.7% in the West Bank and 41.3% in the Gaza Strip. Each employed individual supported 6.4 non-employed persons. The expenditure of 58.2% of Palestinian households dropped in 2004 and 71.8% of households confirmed a need for aid. Furthermore, 600,000 Palestinians could not even afford basic necessities for subsistence.

The agricultural sector still plays a central role in achieving food security for the considerable portion of the Palestinian population, which has family or small scale activities in the sector. The majority of the Palestinians benefit from the flexibility and sustainability of the agricultural sector in meeting basic food requirements. Statistical data indicates that the sector plays a very crucial role in ensuring job opportunities and employment. The contribution of agriculture to employment has risen from 12.7% in 1995 to about 16% in 2005. In addition, agriculture has provided work for more than 39% of those who work in informal sectors and supports the significant proportion of Palestinian families who cultivate their lands for their survival.

Traditional crops include olives, citrus, vegetables, grapes, bananas, figs, plums, melons, almonds, and field crops. The agricultural sector also provides vital raw material for many Palestinian industries related to food, fodders, leather, shoes, soap, furniture and cosmetics. The linkage between agriculture and agro-industry would benefit from further investment, which would, in turn, have positive repercussions on demand for local labour and consumption goods. The emergence of quality "Made in Palestine" food products could also be exploited successfully for export purposes. Finally, the agricultural sector is in a good position to make a positive contribution to the tourist industry.

A major constraint affecting the development of the sector is the scarcity, inefficient use and over-exploitation of water resources. The current availability of renewable water resources is only 115 cubic metres per capita per year - among the lowest levels in the world. The agricultural sector consumes 70% of all water, notwithstanding efforts by the Palestinian Authorities to enhance efficiency of water use. Other constraints, which have had a negative impact on agricultural incomes, include loss of access to markets, movement restrictions, levelling of agricultural areas and the isolation of land and wells behind the Barrier.

FAO has recently assessed the current perceptions of MoA, NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) priorities through discussions with officials from those organisations as well as through a review of the Agricultural MTDP, 2005-07, which fed into the integrated MTDP of the PNA). The desire to synchronise relief efforts with medium-term developmental goals has been expressed at the highest levels. At the same time, however, it is also clear that, despite recent peace-building efforts, future disruptions to agricultural activity and livelihoods cannot be ruled out. This calls for continued provision of emergency assistance and inclusion of contingencies in rehabilitation plans.

In the Agriculture Response Plan, emphasis has been placed on the following strategy:

- a. Recovery of rural livelihoods and employment creation, taking into account the vast numbers whose farm assets have been lost or damaged, or who have become unemployed as a result of Israeli actions;
- b. Developing markets as well as improving farm practices for products such as olive oil and other fruit tree crops (e.g. dates) and horticultural products - in particular how to improve the international competitiveness of Palestinian products;
- c. Improving and developing the system of rural finance, in view of the limited amount of agricultural credit currently available from the banking sector, and the ad hoc and patchy nature of financial services provided by various donor-supported projects and programmes;
- d. Giving adequate attention to animal health aspects as well as to production inputs and techniques.
- e. Capacity building and institutional development requirements within MoA at both central and governorate levels.

Participating Organisations in the Agriculture Response Plan

The response plan for the agricultural sector relies on co-ordinated efforts being made by FAO, UNDP, WFP, CRS, ACDI – VOCA, World Vision, CARE International, PARC. The role of each organisation is outlined below.

In close collaboration with UNDP, MoA and other partners, FAO is directly supporting the revitalisation of agriculture in the WBGS. To date, there have been more than 400 direct beneficiaries while 120 technicians (including numerous female participants) and more than 1,000 farmers have been participating in field days both in West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In terms of institutional support, FAO is working on the establishment of a multi-sectoral FIVIMS. An information database, being set up within the PCBS, will facilitate stakeholders' access to comprehensive, up-to-date and user-friendly information on food security, nutrition and vulnerability.

FAO is also working closely with the MoA and other partners to define the priority areas for rehabilitation and development of the agricultural sector and how FAO can best support this process. Priority areas for strengthening the planning process within the MoA include: (a) capacity building and institutional development in agricultural policy analysis, planning and management in the MoA; (b) defining a Rehabilitation Programme Planning Framework; and (c) conducting an Agriculture Sector Review of existing policies and policy formulation processes, including the gender focus of such policies.

PARC at the beginning of Intifada responded to the new evolving conditions of instability and worked within its concept "Relief for Development" with many local and international organisations. Many emergency and developmental projects were implemented, including the construction of agricultural roads, land reclamation, water harvesting systems, work-for-food programmes, rehabilitation of destroyed farms and many others.

In response to the UN resolution in support of economic and social development of the Palestinian people, UNDP launched the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP). The UNDP/PAPP's involvement in the agriculture sector stems from its commitment to respond to the short to long term goals of poverty reduction and good governance.

CARE International is working with ARIJ, AEC, PARC, PHG, the MoA and other partners to improve food security in the northern West Bank and Gaza. Working in both emergency assistance and development, CARE is responding to food insecurity with a variety of strategies. Much of CARE's efforts have been in the promotion of small-scale agricultural activities as a means to attaining sustainable livelihoods. Project activities have included assistance with agricultural inputs, road construction, water harvesting systems, land reclamation, and the development of community-based institutions. Particular emphasis is placed on addressing issues of gender in rural communities.

Agricultural Sector Objectives and Indicators

The overall objective is to improve food security through providing beneficiaries with the needed material and technical inputs in the context of the MTDP.

The following indicators will be used to measure the progress made:

- Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (farmers, families, technicians etc.);
- Quantity of farming units constructed or rehabilitated (greenhouses, orchards, irrigation systems, livestock etc.);
- Increase in productivity and profitability of the agricultural sub-sector supported;
- Quantity of inputs delivered;
- Number of professionals trained or provided with improved skills;
- Number of Farmers Field Schools completed;
- Reduction in the number of poor or food insecure people.

Proposed monitoring

Each agency will put in place its own monitoring and evaluation system to ensure that all the indicators are properly tracked.

3.4.2. Coordination and support services

Priority needs and response strategy

The deteriorating humanitarian picture in the oPt is a consequence of conflict and the 'closure' measures, including the on-going construction of the separation Barrier in the West Bank that juts into Palestinian areas causing further hardship. In Gaza, Palestinian movement is tightly restricted at all border crossings. While intended to address Israel's security concerns, the result of these measures is that the Palestinian economy has been devastated and access to health and education services has been seriously hampered.

Unless the movement of goods and labour is eased, the economic downturn will continue and the humanitarian situation will worsen further⁴³. The Israeli withdrawal from Gaza may ease the situation inside the Gaza Strip, but unless accompanied by an easing of access restrictions will not result in any substantive improvement. Movement restrictions on Palestinians crossing into Israel, where Palestinians have traditionally sought work, tightened further this year both in Gaza and the West Bank. Internal closure within the Gaza Strip has eased significantly with Israeli disengagement but passage through Rafah terminal into Egypt has been heavily restricted. Israel continues to maintain a tight control over the Gaza coastline; no fishing has been permitted along approximately 40% of the Gaza coastline. Commercial and humanitarian supplies have been affected by a tightening of the external borders.

In addition to the mobility crisis, several localised factors also had a major impact on the situation. These are: (i) military occupations of several Palestinian localities; (ii) confiscation of Palestinian land; (iii) demolition of Palestinian homes; and (iv) the construction of the separation Barrier inside the West Bank.

The needs emerging from these various factors rely extensively on strong co-ordination structures, mechanisms and efforts. This has been the case over the past 3 years⁴⁴ but is even more important in the current volatile and uncertain context.

The response strategy of the sector covers the following areas:

- Ensure relevant, physical and accurate monitoring of the humanitarian situation on the ground;
- Co-ordinate the identification of humanitarian needs and appropriate response given;
- Track and monitor the impact of humanitarian assistance;
- Provide political and institutional landmarks and guidance to the international community;
- Provide liaison with the media and conduct appropriate advocacy activities on the causes of the humanitarian situation, the needs generated and the assistance provided;
- Raise awareness and conduct appropriate actions in relation to the respect of international humanitarian law and protection imperatives;
- Provide security and safety awareness linked to the presence and implementation of relief operations;
- Maintain contingency planning and preparedness up to date and ready to implement;
- Liase with and advise international partners from the NGOs, through their consortium Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA), to the UN Special Envoy of the Quartet, Mr. James Wolfensohn and his team;
- Co-ordinate with the Government of Israel and the IDF;
- Consult and co-ordinate with the PA, especially the Ministry of Planning.

Participating organisations

Since 2003 a more integrated UN response has occurred, particularly the degree of co-ordination on prioritisation, key humanitarian issues between key agencies such as UNRWA (important role through the chairmanship of the Operations Co-ordination Group), AIDA and the other humanitarian agencies such as WFP and UNICEF. These agencies, including NGOs, play a significant role in making sector co-ordination effective.

United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) plays a critical role in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, while United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) and Mr. Wolfensohn's team concentrate on political developments, institutional co-ordination, support to the PA and economic recovery and reform.

⁴³ See section on Context Analysis and its Humanitarian Consequences for more detailed information

⁴⁴ Humanitarian Action Plan 2003, CAP 2004 and 2005

There has also been a more critical look at the broader policy and strategic aspects of the humanitarian response involving bilateral donors (and co-ordinating bodies such as the European Union (EU) humanitarian group – a.k.a. “*Friday group*” co-chaired by ECHO as well as the Local Aid Co-ordination Committee), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. For instance, the widespread support for OCHA’s current role in oPt has persisted and strong co-ordination mechanisms have been established at both the local and central level. The information platform is the foundation for OCHA to highlight and alert the international community to pressing humanitarian concerns, as well as raising humanitarian concerns and co-ordination issues in the field. Specific focus has also been directed at Israeli civil society and Palestinian groups.

Objectives and indicators

Objectives:

1. Improve humanitarian co-ordination between key operational agencies and sector groups (central level);
2. Improve humanitarian co-ordination between governorates, municipalities and humanitarian actors (local level);
3. Make advocacy more effective by improving outreach activities;
4. Enhance the analysis of the impact of the construction of barrier and closures on Palestinian livelihoods;
5. Advise, formulate and co-ordinate humanitarian policy across the international community;
6. Improve access for vulnerable populations.

Indicators:

- Number of sectoral strategies co-ordinated;
- Number of sectoral group meeting;
- Mid-year review based on monitoring results;
- Set of humanitarian indicators bi-annually updated;
- Time of response for each sector;
- Monitoring system updated – creation of Protection of Civilians database, “Who does what/where” database for CAP, access-related issues database for both WB and Gaza Strip;
- Number of contingency planning exercises with UN agencies and NGOs;
- Strategy document produced by 2005 and monitored;
- Number of common press releases in 3 languages;
- Number of report/analysis on Barrier and closures;
- Number of donors actively participating in the CHAP;
- Number of meeting with donors on the CAP;
- Number of monthly Bertini reports and access impact highlighted;
- Number of meeting with IDF.

Monitoring progress

- Indicators monitoring;
- Reports;
- Assistance tracking.

3.4.3. Education

Summary priority needs and strategy

The most recent developments in the political situation such as the Gaza disengagement in August 2005 have resulted in the lifting of all internal closures within the Gaza Strip. Access to former enclaves such as As-Seafa, Al-Mawasi, Abu Nahia and Abu al Ajin, formerly isolated Palestinian communities in close proximity to Israeli settlements or settlement roads face a new reality. For the residents of these communities, access was controlled by the IDF through a gate or checkpoint; vehicles were not permitted to cross; goods, including drinking water were carried by hand or donkey carts; and students missed classes due to irregular opening hours at the gates and checkpoints. With the disengagement, key changes have resulted in the residents having access to schools, health clinics and shops. This has been particularly important for school children whose education is believed to have suffered as a result of movement restrictions over the last five years. However, years of closures and curfews have caused lost school days and disruptions of classes and have adversely affected the quality of learning and teaching. Total isolation has resulted in insufficient capacity within those enclaves in terms of qualified teachers and access to training. With the withdrawal of Israeli

forces from the Gaza Strip, the new access to former enclaves necessitates the re-visiting of learning facilities and opportunities in Gaza.

Given the evolving situation and possible further developments, the long-term scenario for both the West Bank and Gaza is unpredictable and may be characterised by the likelihood of increased violence and more restrictions, which will affect access to services. As of 1 August 2005, 376 closure obstacles were recorded in the West Bank. The closure regime appears to have become more streamlined and physical obstacles located in strategically important locations remain in place – for example, near settlements, at junctions between Palestinian roads and Israeli bypass roads and at the entrances to large West Bank urban hubs. Furthermore, some checkpoints and crossings through the Barrier have been upgraded, suggesting a more permanent presence. In its most recent reports, the PA has indicated that 3,403 students and 33 schools are currently affected by the Barrier because their teachers are not able to reach their schools, and many of the students are also unable to reach their own schools that are on the other side of the Barrier. The Barrier encircles the city of Jerusalem depriving over 2,000 students and 260 teachers from reaching their schools in the al-Ram and Dahia neighbourhoods alone; in addition to 6,000 Jerusalem students living outside the city limits find themselves cut off from their schools in the city.

Response Strategies

Palestinian children continue to face ongoing obstacles to fulfilling their right to education at all stages of the life-cycle: from lack of early childhood facilities, to interrupted access for school-aged children. Mobility restrictions have undermined the basic right of all Palestinian children to access to quality education. The current situation is affecting more than one million students and over 39,000 teachers in 1,900 schools, with severe disruptions to the entire educational system.

The quality of education is showing signs of decline and in the worst affected areas, the learning achievement for students are deteriorating. A 2004, Math and Science achievement test (TIMMS) conducted in oPt by the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) showed that oPt was among the lowest ranking countries. In Science, grade 8, the oPt score was 435, below the international average of 474 and rated 34 out of 46. In Math, Grade 8, the score was 390 compared to the international average of 467 and rated 39 out of 46.

Concern by the government and stakeholders has focused on access and improving the quality of education in addition to meeting the emergency needs. A co-ordination mechanism has been established in the form of the Sector Working Group, which includes the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, UNRWA, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF and the World Bank. An important area of focus has been the improvement of access to quality education through teacher training. Agencies are pursuing different aspects in the area of teacher education: UNESCO is focusing on developing a teacher education strategy, UNICEF is conducting an assessment of teacher training needs and the World Bank is evaluating the impact of past teacher training.

- Provide better learning opportunities through provision of basic learning / teaching materials to contribute to access of all children to quality education;
- Provide relevant educational materials to the most disadvantaged children to realise the EFA goals;
- Develop and implement extra-curricular school activities to help normalise and stabilise children's lives and contribute to strengthening community ties;
- Help improve working conditions for teachers through training and providing basic teaching facilities;
- Provide better learning opportunities through different approaches such as scholarships to underprivileged Palestinian students in order to ensure access to quality education;
- Ensure parents and communities better understand the importance of learning and meeting the requirements of basic learning needs;
- Provide alternative education, including remedial education and related extra-curricular activities, which will enable education to continue despite all kinds of constraints;
- Conduct in-service teacher training on teaching methodologies and approaches to meet the learning needs under emergency situation.

Who is doing what and linkages between projects

Compared with 11 project sheets the previous year, only 3 project sheets have been submitted so far this year. This certainly implies changes on the ground, especially after the completion of the disengagement in Gaza. Fundraising for emergency projects is becoming more difficult. To cope with the changed situation, some agencies like UNFPA have submitted project proposals for psycho-social support but not for education, in order for its projects to become more focused. By doing so, the quality of implementation should improve. UNESCO and UNICEF will continue to work in the areas of quality assurance of basic education as well as local capacity building, particularly in teacher education. Save The Children UK has expressed that it will find sources through other channels. However the Education Section will continue to ensure co-ordination in order to avoid duplication and to use limited resources more efficiently.

Objectives and Indicators

To ensure that all school-aged children receive quality education during the emergency and transition periods following the recent completion of the disengagement, which in turn will contribute to achieving the six Dakar Education for All (EFA) goals and Millenium Development Goals (MDG) for education in the occuppies territories.

Specific objectives are to:

1. Ensure that all school-aged children, especially girls, have access to quality learning environments and complete basic education.

Indicators:

- All school-aged children, especially girls, are enrolled in a timely manner;
- Learning environment should be child-friendly;
- Learning takes place in a joyful and interesting manner.

2. Ensure that the teacher training system at both national and district level is improved to empower the teachers and education administration through in-service training to provide quality education under both normal and emergency situations.

Indicators:

- Teacher education system is strengthened even under emergency situation;
- Teachers are trained to facilitate the teaching and learning process in the classroom.

3. Create education alternatives including remedial education and related extra-curricular activities to meet the needs of the children most affected by the crisis.

Indicators:

- Remedial education worksheets and related materials provided on a timely basis to meet the emergency needs;
- Extra-curricular activities are designed and delivered to the affected children.

4. To improve the quality of learning through development and provision of teaching and learning kits to facilitate teaching and learning processes.

Indicators:

- Adequate education supplies such as school-in-a-box are procured or pre-positioned;
- Orientation on the utilisation of the teaching and learning kits are conducted.

5. Strengthen the use of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) and find alternatives to ensure all school-aged children have access to quality learning.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Project Implementation

To ensure the overall quality of project implementation, the project staff of the responsible agency will closely monitor project activities. Each agency or organisation will utilise its own mechanism that help ensure the quality of the project implementation. In addition to the regular field visits, mid-year review and end-results evaluation will be jointly conducted with counterparts. This will help accumulate good experiences, as well as lessons learnt.

3.4.4. Emergency job creation and cash assistance

Priority needs and response strategy

The Palestinian economy is in crisis as a result of restrictions on internal and external movement enforced by Israel since the onset of the Intifada. This has created a dire humanitarian situation for the Palestinian population of the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Poverty is rife. According to regular studies carried out by the PCBS since 2001, rates have fluctuated between 58% and 70% over the past four years, reaching 85% in Gaza⁴⁵. Many Palestinians are living in extreme poverty: a study conducted by the University of Geneva in November 2004⁴⁶ found that almost one in three refugees living in camps in the oPt were surviving on less than US\$ 1 per day. Households are often unable to meet daily needs and are ill-equipped to respond to economic shocks. Job opportunities are scarce, with the young, unskilled and those from Gaza most affected. Today, unemployment rates stand at 26.3%, up from 10% on the eve of the Intifada⁴⁷, according to ILO standards. According to PCBS statistics, 272,000 labour force participants were unemployed during the first quarter of 2005, representing 29% of the labour force in the West Bank and 38% of the labour force in the Gaza Strip; in 2000, this figure stood at 125,000.

The Palestinian economy needs to create more than 30,000 new jobs each year to absorb new labour market entrants, and would have to create a further 130,000 positions in 2006 to bring unemployment levels down to pre-Intifada levels⁴⁸. The economy is only kept afloat by cohesive social networks and substantial external support.

Ongoing and planned emergency job creation and cash assistance projects are not able to offset the economic effects of closure. The NAF sector working group has estimated that almost US\$ 52 million per month would be required in salaries alone for employment creation programmes to create positions for the 208,000 members of the labour force currently out of work⁴⁹, or over US\$ 625 million⁵⁰ each year. To put this in perspective, up to end 2004 UNRWA in Gaza, which has been heavily involved in emergency job creation and cash assistance activities since the start of the Intifada, had only spent around US\$ 50 million of donor funds for employment generation programmes, or the equivalent of less than one month's work for the unemployed.

This sector aims to mitigate both the short and long-term effects of the ongoing economic crisis. This will be achieved through short-term job opportunities aimed at the more vulnerable part of the population and actions with a longer-term outlook aimed at strengthening specific sectors of the economy and infrastructure. In what may prove to be a transitional period in the oPt, there is a need to focus on actions that address immediate humanitarian requirements, as well as those which will facilitate any move towards recovery and rehabilitation. In the emergency job creation and cash assistance / works sector this translates into temporary jobs to alleviate poverty, as well as the creation of long-term jobs that will not only help the individual households, but also improve the overall economic situation.

Direct cash transfers will also be provided to refugee families facing severe economic hardship who have lost their source of income as a result of the crisis, to enable them to meet emergency needs.

Participating organisations

The main organisations working within this sector are PNA ministries, in particular the Ministry of Labour, as well as UN agencies (UNRWA and UNDP, UN-HABITAT) and NGOs, including CHF and ANERA. CRS and the PCBS have also participated in ongoing sector group discussions. WFP initiatives, in the domain of food for work and training are reflected in the food assistance paper⁵¹. Co-ordination takes place through the sectoral working group and, where appropriate, on a bilateral basis (for example, between UNRWA and the PNA Ministries of Labour and Social Affairs), with a view to sharing data and improving efficiency. UNRWA's programmes target refugees, with non-refugees the main beneficiaries of the other service providers.

⁴⁵ PCBS impact of Israeli measures on the economic conditions of Palestinian households, round 11.

⁴⁶ IUED, Palestinian Public Perceptions Report 8, Executive Summary

⁴⁷ PCBS Labour Force Survey Q1 2005.

⁴⁸ Estimates of PCBS staff.

⁴⁹ PCBS labour force survey Q1, 2005

⁵⁰ Based on an average monthly wage of US\$ 250.

⁵¹ UNRWA and UNDP actions included in the *Infrastructure* sector will also create important job opportunities. WFP are involved in food for work and training programmes, which are reflected in the food security chapter.

UNRWA and the PNA have worked closely together to develop expanded emergency job creation and cash assistance activities in 2006, within the framework of post-disengagement planning. UNRWA's emergency job creation and cash assistance plans for Gaza are included in the '*To relieve and revive*' plan issued by the Office of the Special Envoy for Disengagement in September 2005. Only part of that package – 8,000 short-term positions within UNRWA installations, municipalities and NGOs – is included here, although the other sub-components (graduate training, private sector support) remain part of the global strategy to address needs in this sector. PNA employment creation plans (primarily Ministry of Labour (MoL), PECДАР and Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)) in Gaza and West Bank are also reflected in the Wolfensohn plan, as well as in the PA MTDP, which is currently under revision.

As part of the CAP, UNRWA plans to create 21,000 temporary employment opportunities in 2006 for vulnerable refugees, comprising 8,000 positions in Gaza and 13,000 in West Bank⁵². The Agency will create positions for skilled and unskilled workers within its installations and also at NGOs, municipalities and PA institutions. In the West Bank the Agency will also provide employment for almost 2,600 jobless construction labourers, through upgrading of physical infrastructure in camps, including pathways, sewers and drains, using labour intensive methods.

UNDP plans to administer on-the-job training programmes for unemployed youth and women. These will involve paid internships in small businesses in various sectors, university facilities, schools and NGOs.

As part of consultations with the relevant stakeholders, UN-HABITAT plans to establish a technical and vocational centre for underprivileged women in the southern Gaza Strip to empower low income women and their families, to improve their economic conditions and enhance their living standards. UN-HABITAT is also planning a housing and income generating programme for widows and underprivileged women in Hebron.

CHF will also run programmes for unemployed youth in productive work related to necessary improvements to community facilities and training in areas such as democracy, leadership and civil society values.

ANERA will generate employment opportunities in the construction sector through rehabilitation and building of pre-school facilities in the Gaza Strip using labour intensive methods.

In terms of cash assistance, over the course of 2006 in Gaza UNRWA plans to assist 22,900 households in Gaza with direct cash grants, to help families facing severe hardship meet their most urgent basic needs. In the West Bank, approximately 1,500 families per month will be assisted.

Objectives and indicators

Planned (and ongoing) emergency job creations and cash assistance have a wide range of objectives. Whilst primarily aimed at mitigating the economic effects of the crisis, they are also used to support development goals, through the financing of infrastructure, education and health projects and to bolster the local market, through the purchase of locally-manufactured materials.

More specifically, the sector aims to:

1. Relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of work opportunities within service provision and infrastructure and agriculture;
2. Generate short-term jobs through the execution of infrastructure projects, whilst also improving living conditions through development of infrastructure;
3. Generate longer-term jobs in specific sectors, thus facilitating the rehabilitation of specific sectors through the provision of human resource support, with a particular focus on unemployed youth.

Qualitative and quantitative indicators include:

1. The number of job days and opportunities created;
2. The number of beneficiaries (job holders and households);
3. The number/value of infrastructure projects created;
4. Beneficiaries perceptions;
5. Total value of wages paid and funds injected into the local economy.

⁵² UNRWA's total package for job creation activities in Gaza comprises 29,000 temporary positions.

Monitoring progress

There will be direct monitoring of progress by implementing agencies. Macro- and micro- economic indicators are monitored by specialised bodies such as PCBS and the World Bank (on quarterly basis, with 6 months lag). Beneficiary perceptions are monitored through periodic reports issued by the University of Geneva.

3.4.5. Food aid

Priority Needs and Response Strategy

Palestinians living in the oPt continue to face a dangerous decline in their food security because of restrictions on employment and access to markets in Israel and the destruction of their homes and productive assets. An estimated 47-55% of the population of oPt is poor, and 16-22% is extremely poor⁵³; poverty levels have trebled since 1999. Commercial agriculture is at a virtual halt because demand is low and farmers cannot access urban markets, obtain inputs or tend their crops. Lack of sufficient income to



OCHA/Steve Sabella/Food distribution/Halhul/Hebron/June 2005

purchase food has forced families to increase their reliance on credit or unpaid agricultural labour, or to reduce the quality, size or number of meals eaten per day. Since the Intifada, food consumption levels have declined approximately 25% per capita and a rise has been detected in stunting levels of children under-five, particularly those in rural and refugee families. Overall there has been a significant increase in the percentage of Palestinians who indicated that food is the priority of their household (increase from 16% in February 2004 to 30% in November 2004)⁵⁴.

These factors have caused an estimated 37% of the 3.7 million Palestinians living in oPt to be food insecure. The most affected areas are: Hebron, Jenin and Tubas in the West Bank and North Gaza (Jabalia and Beit Hanoun), Khan Yunis, and Rafah in the Gaza Strip⁵⁵. Pockets of food insecurity exist in relatively better off areas (e.g. some refugee camps). The number of people who have reduced their food intake is greater in the Gaza Strip, representing 54% overall, but with a higher level of 58% in the Non Camp areas, while in the West Bank it represents around 38% overall (but with higher levels in the NC areas of 49% versus 27% in camps). A further 27% of the population is considered at risk. The most affected groups include:

- **Social Hardship Cases**⁵⁶: chronically poor households lacking assets or income-earning potential, e.g. female-headed, chronically ill or disabled, orphans and the elderly;

⁵³ See World Bank 2004a. *Four Years – Intifada, Closures and Palestinian Economic Crisis - An Assessment*. World Bank, Washington D.C.; p. xv; and Rabah, I., Lapeyre, F., Husseini, J. L., Daneels, I., Brunner, M., and Bocco, R. 2005. *Palestinian Public Perceptions Report VIII – June 2005*. Institute universitaire, Geneva, p. 48, respectively.

⁵⁴ Palestinian Public Perceptions, report VIII, June 2005

⁵⁵ WFP VAM Food Insecurity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip 2005/ 2006

⁵⁶ Only SHC cases assisted by WFP are included in the CAP.

- *New poor*: households generally excluded from receiving assistance in the past, including farmers who lost access to their lands or markets, landless, unskilled or unemployed labourers; and Bedouin families because of their high dependency ratio, loss of livelihoods and limited options for income diversification.⁵⁷ These include the *Refugees emergency case*, i.e. households meeting UNRWA criteria (e.g. limited or no income, large families, low education levels);
- *Rural residents*: rural dwellers exhibit higher levels of extreme poverty, are less likely to receive assistance, and are more affected by movement restrictions than urban dwellers.

The Palestinian National Authority (PNA) has very limited capacity to resolve the economic problems underlying food insecurity, because it faces a projected deficit of US\$ 100 million in 2005 despite large grants from international donors⁵⁸. Also, there is a risk that unemployment and poverty will increase under Israel's disengagement plan, which proposes phasing out all Palestinian labour by 2008.⁵⁹ As outlined in the National Food Security Strategy (from the Ministry of Planning and Agriculture), the solution involves linking humanitarian and development initiatives to support employment, agricultural profitability, food aid and natural resource management. Until vulnerable households can find reliable income-earning opportunities, they are likely to remain poor and risk further depleting their savings and assets. Thus, food assistance to the most vulnerable households combined with improvements in agricultural production and marketing opportunities are essential for the short and medium term.

Improvements in targeting are also required as it was estimated in 2004 that nearly one-third of the poor did not receive assistance. The perception of Palestinians indicates a stronger targeting in 2005, as 90% of people receiving food assistance fall under the poverty line.

Participating Food Security Organisations

The food security action strategy relies on the integrated efforts by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNRWA, World Food Programme (WFP), UNDP, ICRC and NGOs: CARE, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and World Vision International. The role of food aid is to provide a safety net for food-insecure households that have no other means of coping, by directly preventing a further decline in food-security levels, freeing up household incomes for other needs, to substitute sources of assistance which are no longer available to beneficiaries. Where possible, food assistance will be used to create or rehabilitate assets or develop new skills. This will be complemented by activities with a longer-term horizon to improve income-earning opportunities and restore livelihoods.

UNRWA will continue to provide emergency food aid to refugee families who have lost their income or whose income has been seriously disrupted, putting them below the poverty line, and suffer malnutrition, targeting the poorest of the poor refugees to help them halt further decline in their food security and to maintain a minimum nutritional level (60% of daily nutritional needs). A total of 210,000 households (of 6 members on average) will benefit from UNRWA emergency food aid, including (i) three rounds of food distribution to 75,000 households in the West Bank, priority given to families who got caught within or behind the Barrier; and (ii) six rounds to 135,000 households in the Gaza Strip.

Non-refugee households that are food insecure will be assisted by the PA, WFP, NGOs, and trade unions through targeted free food distributions to chronically poor families (SHC) and food-for-work or training programmes for other eligible households (including the new poor and Bedouins).

WFP will assist 480,000 persons. This includes i) free food distribution to an estimated 160,493 SHC beneficiaries (47,200 HH); ii) food-for-work on community infrastructure, agriculture, water and sanitation and income generating activities and FFT to support livelihoods by building basic or alternative skills of which 80% will be women (e.g. home gardens, health awareness, computer, vocational training, animal husbandry) for 308,907 beneficiaries (51,485 households); and iii) institutional feeding to the most vulnerable for 10,600 beneficiaries.

⁵⁷ These households are identified based on: non-refugee status; average income below 800 NIS; family size above 10; female-headed household; no access to land or ownership of less than 7 dunums of cropland, 5 dunums of olive trees or less than one dunum of green houses; less than 15 head of livestock; land rented or shared; one or more dependents over 18 attending full time university; and other relevant criteria.

⁵⁸ Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) 2005. *Country Report Palestinian Territories May 2005*. London, pp. 19-20.

⁵⁹ World Bank 2004b. *Disengagement, the Palestinian Economy and the Settlements*. World Bank, Washington D.C.

Complementarily of these activities is being verified through a mapping exercise to indicate which agencies are operating in specific geographic areas and sectors⁶⁰. Also, co-ordination mechanisms have been established between WFP, UNWRA and PA at central and field level covering targeting, needs assessment, procurement and logistics.

In addition, a Comprehensive Food Security Assessment is planned between FAO, UNWRA, and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) / Planning lead by WFP Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) for fall 2006.

Food Aid Sector Objectives and Indicators

The overall goal is to improve food security through: (i) direct food distribution, which directly assists the most vulnerable groups; and (ii) longer-term programmes that create or rehabilitate assets, build skills and improve agricultural and income-earning opportunities. The specific objectives are to:

- Improve food security by meeting targeted households' basic food requirements;
- Restore or create community assets and build individual skills;
- Resume agricultural and other income-earning activities;
- Achieve improved targeting of humanitarian assistance;
- Strengthen capacities of national counterparts to manage food-assistance programmes.

The following indicators will be used to measure progress towards these objectives:

- Number of people fed;
- Metric tons distributed;
- FFW / FFT asset created;
- Reduced and/or stabilised prevalence of under-five malnutrition;
- Drop out rate of FFW/T participants;
- Participation of PA staff in joint needs assessments and monitoring activities.

Proposed Monitoring

Individual agencies will implement their own monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure project-specific indicators are tracked. At the national level, plans are underway to establish a Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS) to monitor food security and nutrition indicators. An interagency food-security baseline assessment is planned for fall 2006.

3.4.6. Health

3.4.6a Health support

Summary needs and strategy

The escalation of the conflict since 2000, the effects of the closures and lack of freedom of movement imposed on Palestinians have led to several difficulties for the health sector to cope with the situation. However, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has been among the few ministries that has developed their functioning to suit the emergency and difficult conditions experienced by the Palestinian society. At the same time, a number of objective and subjective obstacles have prevented the MoH from reaching the desired level of performance, including mobility restrictions, closure of borders, shortage of medical equipment and medicines, limited budget, as well as halting the implementation of the five-year development plan in order to focus on emergency services.

In 2005, although the level and intensity of conflict has decreased, following the cease-fire declared in February, most of the root issues affecting the humanitarian situation as well as the set up of sustainable paths for development of the Palestinian society and particularly of the health sector continue:

⁶⁰ WFP VAM Food security action sites in the West Bank, September 2005

- The fragmentation of and difficulties in accessing the health facilities for health workers and patients are still a source of concern. Movement restrictions also continue to generate difficulties for the timely provision of medical supplies and for ensuring supportive supervision and monitoring to health facilities⁶¹. Furthermore, the growing separation between Gaza and the West Bank as well as the three bands (North, South, Central) within the West Bank has led to a weakening of the MoH's institutional capacity. Although few data is available on access to secondary and tertiary care in East Jerusalem, the rapid construction of the Barrier around Jerusalem generates concerns about the future access situation for West Bank residents who need services provided only in East Jerusalem⁶². Although access for a specific action will continue to be possible, the capacity to continue long term treatments, specifically for cancer, chronic diseases complicated cases of pregnancy and delivery and elderly patients is likely to deteriorate;
- Poverty and dependence on aid have equally increased: unemployment rate, access to food, to education and others are indicators that are internationally recognised as social determinants of health, thus indirectly affecting the health status and the functioning of the health system. Although no data is available, there are concerns over the effect of the exhaustion of coping mechanisms of vulnerable groups within the family structure, where children and women could be the most affected and the ones receiving less care, increasing their vulnerability to micronutrient deficiencies⁶³. Especially when unconfirmed but worrying findings from a Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) survey on health expenditure shows that the households' share is more than 2/3 (PCBS, health expenditure survey 2004) of total expenditure;
- Crisis areas: concern remains for the areas traditionally most affected by incursions: Nablus and Hebron; settler violence throughout the West Bank; the development of the situation in the Gaza Strip; and, increased social problems within East Jerusalem. All these are areas where the vulnerable population is most at risk. To release their tension and frustration from the current situation Palestinian youth are turning to drugs, alcohol and high-risk sexual behaviour⁶⁴.

Therefore, the response strategy needs to focus on three main areas:

1) Emergency and humanitarian action by strengthening the capacity of national authorities in emergency preparedness and response through the development of an integrated emergency health plan that covers areas of risk assessment, health intelligence, capacity building, community awareness as well as effective emergency response capability; and, strengthen needs assessment and monitoring of the humanitarian situation of the population most affected by the separation barrier, including in East Jerusalem.

2) Building a sustainable health system by strengthening the MoH's technical capacity for policy, planning and aid coordination; strengthening the health information system (including surveillance); improving the quality of care through the development of national standards, the rationalisation of the referral system, the development of policies of accreditation and incentives and improved use of drugs; maintaining equitable health care, addressing financial and geographical access barriers, especially for the vulnerable population; and protecting public health through improving and facilitating environmental programmes.

3) Developing and scaling up cost-effective actions in relation with the priority actions for meeting the Millennium Development Goals by ensuring the sustainability of the Immunisation System and vaccinal independence; scaling up a package of health action for children (including: newborn health care, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness and micronutrient supplementation); improving the quality of maternal health care; improving the quality of care for the main communicable diseases.

Participating organisations

Emergency and development health sector needs are covered by the MoH, UNRWA, WHO, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and a variety of national and international NGOs that are involved in the provision of health services and in specific project

⁶¹ In 2004, for Primary Health Care and hospital care, households living in areas crossed by the wall had about double chance to fail access to health services than households living outside these areas. The risk of non-obtaining drugs for acute conditions was 50% higher for houses directly affected by the wall, whilst drugs for chronic conditions were equally accessible to both groups (WHO analysis of IUED data 2004 and 2005).

⁶² Data from Médecins du Monde and the MoH show a decline in admissions to East Jerusalem hospitals in 2004 when compared to 2003, but not when compared to 2002.

⁶³ Hardship cases have 50% more chance to be unsuccessful in accessing hospital care than people above the poverty line.

⁶⁴ A 2005 survey conducted by PCBS showed that 38.3% of households in the Jerusalem governorate believe that there are persons in the surrounding area (the locality) that take drugs.

implementation. Main local NGOs providing health services are: Medical Relief Society, Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), Union of Health Care Committees and Union of Health Work Committees. Main international NGOs working in the health sector are: Care International, Médecins du Monde, Médecins Sans Frontières, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Merlin. Some donors support directly large projects with humanitarian components (i.e. Hanan Project funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID)). WHO concentrates its efforts on assisting the MoH in coordination, information management and technical assistance for policies and implementation. UNICEF covers activities related to immunisation, child and newborn health, nutrition, as well as health policy and system development. And UNFPA focuses its programmatic efforts on ensuring universal access to reproductive health care with an emphasis on appropriate emergency obstetric care and outreach to isolated communities; reproductive health commodity security is also a key element of UNFPA's assistance. The UN agencies work in coordination with the MoH and with local and international NGOs.

Objectives and indicators

The overall goal of humanitarian assistance in the health sector is to contribute to:

- Addressing life-threatening conditions by minimising the impact resulting from the ongoing conflict to life, health, subsistence and physical security of the Palestinians; with particular focus on close monitoring activities and the most vulnerable groups, notably women, youth, children and chronic patients;
- Ensure link and convergence between the humanitarian action and the recovery efforts to set the health sector on sustainable paths and ensuring conditions for full access to better quality services, effectiveness of aid policies and initiatives, through coordination, humanitarian advocacy and preparedness;
- The realisation of Palestinians' basic rights to health enshrined in the human rights instruments.

Specific objectives are to:

- Strengthen the capacity of the PA in emergency preparedness and response through capacity building, ensuring emergency supplies, and supporting the MoH in proper coordination with health sector stakeholders. As well as providing training to NGO staff in Emergency Medical Technicians and Basic Life Support;
- Sustain and improve the effectiveness of policies and initiatives in terms of coverage, utilisation and quality of cost-effective public health initiatives for: communicable diseases; child health, immunisation, nutrition, reproductive health, mental health, chronic diseases and raising awareness on drugs and HIV/AIDS. Through the provision of technical assistance to the MoH on monitoring of health status, health system outputs and ensuring basic supplies at Primary Health Care level in the areas prone to complex humanitarian situations. As well as creating the conditions for vulnerable communities to have access to health services through mobile clinics.

The direct beneficiaries of the humanitarian assistance will be:

- Populations in Gaza Strip (1.5 million inhabitants);
- Populations affected by the construction of the separation barrier in the West Bank;
- Specifically the most vulnerable groups – “chronic” poor, “new” poor, children, women, chronic patients.

Sector monitoring system

Each individual agency will set up monitoring indicators for each project. Greater effort will be put forward to ensure sector wide monitoring according to the strategy proposed. Indicators used to measure progress against the objectives:

- Availability of contingency/interagency plans at national and sub national levels, periodic update and achievements <implementation> against the plan;
- Coverage of the supported initiatives at national, district as well as sub district level in areas prone to complex humanitarian situations (communicable diseases control; child health, immunisation, nutrition, reproductive health, mental health and care of chronic diseases);
- Availability and functioning of the health information system disaggregated at district and sub district level in areas prone to complex humanitarian situation;
- Number of functional district health teams and percent of district managers trained in district management, needs assessment and participating in monitoring activities.

3.4.6b *Psycho-social support*

Summary priority needs and strategy

In **Gaza**, following the Israeli withdrawal in August 2005, there has been a significant reduction in the direct exposure to military incursions and house demolitions. Nonetheless, events in late September have demonstrated how fragile the situation is and the impact that change can generate. This volatility is likely to persist. Therefore, the psychosocial well being of the population remains an issue of major concern for several reasons:

- (1) Poverty and unemployment continue to erode the coping mechanisms of the Palestinian population. This negative trend is a major source of stress, anxiety and sense of powerlessness for a population already weakened by years of violence, isolation, gross movement restrictions and chronic insecurity. This situation also adversely affects family relationships, bringing feelings of insecurity into the homes. For women of reproductive age, the burdens of childbirth and raising a family increase their vulnerability to cope with psychosocial stress, including domestic and gender-based violence. Continued enclosure of Gaza with limited economic revitalisation and restrictions on employment opportunities outside the Gaza strip will undoubtedly exacerbate the situation;
- (2) Even if the situation in Gaza remains relatively calm, stress accumulated over the past years may start to surface more acutely. Expressions of distress that had previously been contained, when survival was a priority, may now be more prominent. It is therefore critical that continued psychosocial support be given in order to facilitate return to normalcy;
- (3) Despite the volatile situation, the withdrawal has given rise to new expectations for concrete improvement in living conditions and service delivery of basic social services. However, such changes may not materialise in the immediate future. There is therefore a risk that expectations, if not fulfilled, turn into increased frustration and hopelessness. These manifestations of distress may lead to increased levels of violence and amplified tension among Palestinians.

In the **West Bank**, the situation of ongoing tension and movement restrictions remains largely the same. Although there has been some easing of movements within areas of Northern and Southern West Bank, movements between the two areas, including the Jerusalem area continue to be difficult. The progression of the Barrier continues at a high pace with a significant impact on the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people. With the continued regime of closures, households are deprived of their income, isolated from basic services and cut off from their usual social support networks. Staff working in the social services field faces daily challenges in providing quality service. For example, teachers face high levels of stress in their everyday practice, due for example to difficulties in access and violence in schools.

According to an upcoming study of PCBS/National Plan of Action for Children (NPA) on the psychosocial well-being of children in Gaza and the West Bank, nearly one-third of families indicated that their child suffers from at least one symptom of psycho-social distress, such as anxiety (excess agitation and shouting), phobia (constant fear of darkness and fear of being alone) and depression (feeling of hopelessness and frustration). In addition, a quarter of families report that their children have behavioural problems, such as inability to concentrate in school. In the West Bank, families reported considerably higher rates of signs of distress, as well as behavioural problems, than families in Gaza. Urban and camp areas generally gave higher rates than the rates from rural areas. Disabled children in particular seem to suffer symptoms at rates often two to four times the national average.

The Palestinian population is facing high levels of **violence within their society**, as indicated by a number of recent studies. This is partially a result of the ongoing conflict and related fragmentation of communities and economic decline. Needless to say that children and women constitute particularly vulnerable groups in this respect. For instance, the study on the psychosocial well being of children (NPA/PCBS) shows that one-fifth of the surveyed children indicated that they had experienced violence perpetrated by family members. Rates in Gaza are higher than in the West Bank. Nearly one-third of respondents from the Gaza Strip indicated that they experience violence within the family and within the home. There is also a difference according to gender, with boys attesting to experiencing a higher rate of violence than girls. Children who live in urban areas and refugee camps report higher levels of violence than children living in rural areas.

Response strategies

- In the West Bank, promote outreach of psychosocial services in the most isolated areas and areas most affected by movement restrictions and the vicinity of the Barrier, ensuring equal access to women and girls. In Gaza, ensure sustained access to psychosocial services for populations in need, with a special focus on those living in hardship and in refugee camps;
- Use well-established and accepted psychosocial projects as strategic entry points to address issues of abuse, exploitation and violence in general. As much as possible, build on this family and community outreach capacity to operate a transition towards the development of a fully-fledged social protection system in the oPt;
- Reinforce families and communities in their protective role towards their most vulnerable members, including women and children. For example, families – as well as communities around them – are at the forefront in promoting children’s psychosocial well-being and protecting them against abuse and violence. To the extent that they feel that their families are able to protect them, children’s ability to cope with violence is likely to be increased;
- In response to the new expectations raised by the disengagement in Gaza, empower and enable children and youth to fully participate in improving the lives of their communities. Fully-fledged participation is a way to bring a sense of meaning in young people’s lives, to decrease their frustration and to reinforce their ability to cope with difficult living conditions. Providing opportunities for participation in community life is also a strategy to prevent violent behaviour and helps young people develop skills, build competencies, form aspirations and gain confidence;
- Seize the opportunity of the disengagement to operate a transition towards long-term sustainable development actions, while – in light with the volatility of the situation – maintain capacity for psychosocial emergency preparedness and response;
- Build the capacity of professionals, such as teachers, judges, lawyers, police and social workers, in protecting children and women against abuse and violence as a necessary transition measure towards the creation of sustainable systems, such as a social protection system and a juvenile justice system. Address the psychosocial needs of teachers as a strategy to keep girls in school. Build the capacity of children and their communities to protect themselves against unexploded ordnance and remnants of war.

Objectives and Indicators

1. To maintain a flexible mechanism for family outreach able to provide increased protection to 160,000 children and families against abuse and violence in both emergency and transition stages.
Indicators:
 - Number of psycho-social/child protection teams in function (UNICEF zonal offices monthly reports);
 - Number of children and caregivers attending the sessions and other activities such as theatre and festivals (implementing partners monthly reports);
 - In cases of emergency, number of families who have received home and hospital visits (implementing partners monthly reports);
 - Improved capacity of caregivers to protect their children against violence (focus groups);
 - Improved capacity of children to protect themselves and cope with violence (focus groups).
2. In Jabalia and Bureij camp (North and Middle Gaza strip), to strengthen service delivery for provision of psycho-social and reproductive health clinical support for 80,000 women in poor areas, aimed at reducing the consequences of violence.
Indicator:
 - Number of women receiving psychosocial and reproductive health clinical support (implementing partner monthly report).
3. In Rafah and Khan Yunis (South Gaza strip), to provide 13,000 vulnerable women with outreach counselling services in order to strengthen their psychosocial well-being.
Indicators:
 - Number of women using the mobile centres (implementing partner monthly report);
 - Number of women beneficiaries receiving food aid (implementing partner monthly report);

- Number of target women accessing new humanitarian assistance programmes (implementing partner monthly report).
4. To create 11 safe child-friendly spaces for 25,000 children and adolescents to play, socialise, express themselves and enhance a caring and supportive environment for their well-being.
Indicator:
- Number of children and adolescents participating in activities (UNICEF zonal office and implementing monthly report);
 - Number of adolescents participating in sport activities (UNICEF zonal office and implementing monthly report).
5. To increase the capacity of 205 professionals in preventing and managing cases of abuse and violence against children and empower 1,000 female teachers in coping with emergency situation and provide quality education to students that would keep girls from dropping out during the crisis.
Indicator:
- Increased knowledge of professionals on how to prevent and manage cases of abuse and violence against children (pre- and post- testing, reports from technical supervisors);
 - Number of female teachers who attended support group sessions (counsellors' monthly reports).

Who is doing what and linkages between projects

UNICEF, UNFPA and United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) are putting forward proposals to address these sector priorities. UNIFEM and UNFPA will focus on women's psycho-social well-being, while UNICEF will focus on the well-being of children. Mothers attending the caregivers' sessions supported by UNICEF who will express or show a need for further support will be referred to UNIFEM and UNFPA projects. UNIFEM and UNFPA will focus on different geographical areas and target groups. Synergy will be encouraged for all training courses. For example, UNIFEM will provide a gender awareness session in all above-mentioned training projects.

3.4.7. Water and Sanitation

Priority Needs and Response Strategy

No major improvements were recorded in the overall water and sanitation situation in the oPt in 2005. While there has been a decrease in widespread Israeli military destruction and damage of water and sewerage networks during the last year, the cumulative effect of the destruction since the start of the Intifada, especially in Gaza and Nablus area, continues to affect water supplies and quality in these areas. Providing emergency water supplies, repairing damages and meeting basic Palestinian needs remain a priority. The underlying cause of the current water and sanitation crisis in the oPt is political. The majority of Palestinian applications for permits for water and sanitation development projects (in Areas B & C, the majority of the West Bank) that are submitted to the Joint Water Committee (JWC) continue to be vetoed by the Israeli side. There are currently around 150 water and sanitation projects still pending JWC approval because of "technical and security reasons". Donors are increasingly being discouraged from funding this sector due to the threat of new infrastructure being destroyed by the Israeli military because of lack of "permits", in addition to the long and complicated procedure of applying for permits through the JWC.

The following are the areas of vulnerable groups that require immediate actions:

Barrier

Water and sanitation needs are most urgent in areas affected by the Barrier, in particular the Jenin, Qalqiliya and Tulkarm areas. The major impacts of the Barrier include the isolation of production wells, isolation of farmers from their wells and land, the difficulties of acquiring Israeli permits to cross the "agricultural gates", and Israeli destruction of domestic and agricultural water networks and cisterns.

Communities without water networks

Two hundred communities are not connected to water networks and in 11 communities over half of the households are not linked to a network (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Monitoring Project (WaSH MP) survey, 2005). Many households in these communities are now relying on rainwater collection in cisterns as an alternative source of water. Although sufficient water was collected during the 2004/2005 winter, due to a higher rainfall than previous years, many communities were already experiencing severe water shortages by the beginning of June 2005. Communities experiencing

water shortages in the summer months rely on supplies brought in by private tankers. However, these supplies are expensive. Due to the Israeli-imposed closure tanker drivers continue to face access problems and travel longer distances to avoid delays or harassment at checkpoints, which all adds to the cost. The price per cubic metre of tankered water has consequently increased in almost all communities. With no improvement in the economic situation during the last year many Palestinian households, particularly the chronic and “new” poor, cannot afford to buy enough supplies to cover basic domestic needs. The quality of the water purchased from tankers remains a major concern, particularly when supplies come from a variety of sources including springs and agricultural wells.

Reduction in water supplies

Palestinians are increasingly surviving on less water and supplies are no longer sufficient to meet needs (e.g. in Nablus and the surrounding villages). The average water supply in the West Bank is about 63 l/c/d and 140 l/c/d in the Gaza Strip. According to WaSH MP (July, 2005), in 43 surveyed communities (7%), the per capita supply is 30 l/c/d or less; in 225 communities (36%), it is between 30 l/c/d and 50l/c/d. Communities that are connected to water networks and are supplied either directly or indirectly by the Israeli water company Mekorot continue to experience reductions in supply or low water pressure in the networks. Of the 293 West Bank Palestinian communities supplied by Mekorot, 184 communities (64%) experienced a significant decrease in water quantities (WaSH MP, July 2005). Low water pressure in many networks means that households situated on higher elevations are without water during much of the summer and they also rely on expensive tankered water from different sources.

Disengagement

Israel’s dismantling of settlement infrastructure as part of disengagement process in Gaza and the northern West Bank will continue until December 2005. Some communities in the Jenin and Nablus governorates (northern West Bank) may continue to experience problems in water supplies during this period (Silat ad Daher, Al ‘Asa’sa, Al Fandaqumeya, Bazzarya, Arraba and Ya’bad). In general, the water situation in this area in particular is poorly developed and many communities do not have water networks and depend on tankers to supply the needed water.

Pollution

Restrictions on access due to Israel’s closure policy, and the absence of Israeli permits to construct sanitary solid waste landfill sites and local sewage treatment plants, has forced local authorities to continue to dump solid waste and untreated wastewater on the outskirts of towns and villages and in wadis. According to the Palestinian Water Authority, about 95% of local springs in the West Bank are polluted. The major sources of pollution are untreated wastewater and the burning of solid waste. 49% of Palestinian households are not connected to a public sewerage network and there is only one operational wastewater treatment plant in the West Bank (in Al Bireh). There is also seepage of untreated wastewater (from cesspits or septic tanks) into old and eroded water networks. Untreated waste water from Israeli settlements such as Ariel and hazardous waste from Israeli industrial zones such as Barkan is also contributing to the problem.

Impact on health

Outbreaks of water borne diseases, including amoeba, “Blue Baby” syndrome and Hepatitis A, occurred in a number of communities in 2005. In Burin (Nablus), for example, 450 cases of Hepatitis A were registered due to contaminated water from the local springs caused by the seepage of untreated wastewater. The majority of cases were children and students. On the other hand, limited domestic supplies inevitably adversely affect personal health and hygiene.

Monitoring

Monitoring of the water and sanitation hygiene sector during the current Intifada continued and was undertaken by the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) in the WaSH MP supported by EC Humanitarian Office (ECHO) through Oxford Committee for Famine Relief Great Britain (Oxfam GB).

Participating Water Sector Organisations

Several organisations participate in the water sector in the oPt, including governmental bodies, UN agencies, international and local NGOs including Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), UNDP, UNRWA, Oxfam GB, CARE International, ICRC, Accion Contra el Hambre (ACH), American Near East Refugee Aid (ANERA), RAFEED, GVC, ACP, Caritas, CDM, PHG, PWEK among others.

These organisations are continuously trying to co-ordinate their activities in the water sector in order to avoid duplication and make better use of the funds available to the sector. The Emergency Water and Sanitation-Health (EWaSH) Committee is a loose coalition of actors providing an open forum for all interested stakeholders to share information on the Water and Sanitation (WatSan) Sector in the oPt. The EWaSH Committee brings together the resources and representation from the Palestinian Water Authority, UN agencies, Palestinian and International NGOS. EWaSH members meet on a monthly basis to discuss water issues and their activities in the oPt to enhance co-operation and co-ordination.

Sector Objectives and Indicators (PWA sources)

The overall goal is to secure and ensure the continuation of the water supply to vulnerable Palestinian communities and to reduce and / or alleviate the burden on the marginalised communities as a result of the high cost of water, which consumes a large portion of their income. Improving the water supply would also improve the hygiene and sanitation status. This could be achieved through the rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure (water networks, main transmission pipelines, pumps, boosters, water reservoirs), finding new sources of water supply for those communities that are served through tankers, rehabilitation of wells, rehabilitation of springs, installation of collection cisterns at household or community levels, raising awareness and capacity building. The specific objectives are to:

- 1- Secure the provision of water to the most vulnerable communities throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, mainly those located near the separation Barrier;
- 2- Improve the water supply system for the marginalised communities, mainly unserved ones or those that are dependent on the water trucking or harvesting cisterns as the only means to cover their domestic needs;
- 3- Reduce the losses in the water networks and other water facilities; accordingly additional water would be available and the per capita consumption would be increased;
- 4- Alleviate burden on more than 50% of the Palestinian population that cannot afford to pay for their water consumption;
- 5- Improve health and sanitation conditions for those communities who do not have adequate wastewater services;
- 6- Improve the socio-economic condition for communities living in most critical situation.

The following indicators will be used to measure progress towards achieving these objectives.

- Decreased proportion of beneficiary household expenditure devoted to water and sanitation;
- Decreased percentage of unaccounted for water;
- Tangible increase in quantities of water supplied to the communities;
- Decreased accumulated debts on water bills in many villages' councils;
- More amenities to the public;
- Reduced health problem related to water and wastewater.

Proposed Monitoring

All water and wastewater related projects (both emergency and development projects) are approved by the PWA, to ensure that they fall within the national plan for the sector. All organisations have an internal monitoring system for their individual projects. Some also have external monitoring.

Implications of Not Responding

Should the response plan targeting vulnerable areas outlined above not be implemented, a lot of communities will suffer major consequences. Among such consequences, hygiene conditions will be deteriorated and water born disease will be spread in several communities. In addition, the water losses will be high. Accordingly, council's water debts will increase and hence, water supply will be stopped for those communities.

4. STRATEGIC MONITORING

4.1 PROJECT MONITORING LEVEL

Each project includes a built-in set of indicators and monitoring system which will be put in place from January 2006. The CAP partner in charge of the project will be responsible for implementing the project in accordance with the objectives identified.

Proposed framework:

- Project implementation will be monitored regularly and a progress/impact assessment will be produced on a quarterly basis. This assessment will be prepared by the organisation responsible for project implementation, and collected by the CAP sector focal point;
- Financial requirements will also be monitored on a monthly basis (including requirements met, pledges and shortfalls). A quarterly financial brief will be co-ordinated by OCHA with participating agencies and donors.

4.2 SECTOR MONITORING LEVEL

As agreed in the continuation of the 2005 CAP monitoring plan, each UN agency and NGO involved in the 2006 CAP is responsible for monitoring the sector response plans in which they are involved. Agencies which act as sector focal points will monitor the implementation of the sector's strategy described in the response plan, using the indicators and monitoring systems identified.

Proposed framework:

- The IASC CAP focal points group will meet on a quarterly basis to review the status of response plans and, if necessary, adjust them in advance of the mid-year review.

4.3 OVERALL STRATEGY MONITORING LEVEL

4.3.1. Continued monitoring of the root causes of the humanitarian situation

In continuation with the trend started in 2003, systematic monitoring systems have been put in place in order to reflect the evolution of the humanitarian situation.

→ The table monitoring the evolution of Israeli security measures 2000-20005 can be found in **Annex V**

In the 2006 CAP, specific attention will be given to:

- A continued systematic monitoring of the Bertini commitments⁶⁵;
- A continued and systematic monitoring of the closures and curfews through regular weekly, monthly and regular summary graphs, reports and maps. They will continue to be published on web sites (UNRWA, OCHA, etc.) in real time;
- Tight monitoring of protection issues such as humanitarian access for humanitarian programmes and workers, movement's restrictions and limitations of access to basic services by the Palestinian population will be closely monitored. In this perspective, necessary press releases and communication initiatives will be co-ordinated by the UN Special Co-ordinator Office as well as by the UN Inter-Agency Advocacy Group, in which the core humanitarian agencies participate in co-operation with ICRC;
- Regular monitoring of the route and impact of construction of the Barrier in the West Bank and Gaza Strip on Palestinian movements and livelihoods. Specific focus will be given to the particular situation around the Jerusalem "envelope".

4.3.2. Support to institutional mechanisms to generate reliable data

The PCBS have provided valuable analysis to the international community through periodic impact reports, surveys on public perceptions, and an initiative relating to Barrier construction and its impact. PCBS is still facing a deficit of capacity and credibility in terms of data, in part due to access constraints. The World Bank is working with PCBS to build their analytical capacity; humanitarian agencies and OCHA will also work with PCBS analysts during 2006.

⁶⁵ In August 2002, the Secretary General's Personal Humanitarian Envoy, Ms. Catherine Bertini obtained assurances that the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority would take measures to improve the humanitarian situation.

Participants in the CAP are also working closely with PA ministries, including the Ministry of Planning. This liaison will comprise an important aspect of CAP 2006 monitoring.

4.3.3. Enhanced monitoring of humanitarian needs and assistance

OCHA will co-ordinate and support an active network for the monitoring of humanitarian needs in oPt as well as concentrating more on evaluating the impact of humanitarian assistance. The IASC NAF for oPt will be used as a guiding reference tool. Details of existing networks and engaged agencies are supplied below:

Water issues:

Environmental health assessments; supply, access and cost of water to communities, sanitation and health, water tankers access, Bertini commitments (access to water) – Network: PHG, Emergency Water Operations Centre (EWOC), EWaSH Monitoring Project, OCHA, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, Academics/private actors, ICRC.

Socio-economic conditions and development continuum:

Series on impact of Israeli measures on the economic conditions of Palestinian households; labour surveys; consumption data; labour market and economic analysis; economic crisis assessments, Palestinian human development report, Millennium Development Goals report, half-yearly series monitoring Palestinian perceptions of their living conditions, monitoring of the private sector activities – Network: PCBS, UNSCO, UNRWA, World Bank, UNDP/PAPP, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation.

Health issues:

Series of monitoring acute health indicators (anaemia conditions; growth retarded children chart; controlled status of non communicable disease; infant mortality rates and causes); regular assessments, including maps and services on reproductive health; Monitoring of deaths and injuries, delays at checkpoints; National vaccination campaigns / preventable diseases surveillance system, Bertini commitments (ambulance delays) - Network: HealthInforum (public health experts and officials), World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA, Médecins du Monde (MDM) France, Palestinian Medical Relief Services, UNRWA, OCHA.

Food security and nutrition issues:

Sentinel Survey: Health sector bi-weekly reports: food intake, coping mechanisms; rapid assessments on nutrition; FIVIMS, VAM, OCHA monitoring of Bertini Commitments (Farmers' access to fields and fishermen access to sea) – Network: FAO, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA.

Education issues:

Monitoring of specific indicators e.g. access to schools through gates, roads and checkpoints, number of school days lost; number of teachers' absent days; achievement results in the unified exams; number of counselling sessions extended to traumatised children and findings - Network: UNRWA, UNICEF, UNESCO.

Other vulnerabilities:

Specific attention to gender concerns, survey on disabled population in 2003 and causes; assessment of the socio-economic conditions of the chronic poor by social workers; trends in socio economic condition of the population most affected by the Intifada; National Youth Survey to assess situation of youth aged 10-24 in the following areas: health, education, labour, socio-economic, recreation & participation – Network: UNRWA, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, OCHA, UN-HABITAT.

Proposed framework:

- OCHA will hold regular monitoring meetings and reviews with agencies involved in the CAP and the wider humanitarian donor community. Monitoring reports will be posted on OCHA's website. This monitoring will help the humanitarian community to verify the impact of humanitarian activities on beneficiaries and provide a basis for reviews and evaluations of the strategy contained in this Plan.

5. CRITERIA FOR PROJECT PRIORITISATION

5.1 PREPARATORY PHASE

Following the mid-year review exercise, OCHA organised an inter-agency workshop on the NAF. This approach, adopted by all contributing agencies employs a 'bottom-up' approach and has resulted in a greatly enhanced understanding and rigorous measurement of those most vulnerable. Based on the NAF completion by sector groups between June and September 2005, the CAP country team has been able to identify priority humanitarian issues for the 2006 CAP. Agencies identified cross-cutting humanitarian issues, such as human rights, protection and gender, which are considered central to the overall CAP objectives. These issues are relevant to all agencies participating in the CAP.

OCHA consolidated the issues into a limited number of issues constituting the core of the context analysis and its humanitarian consequences in the CAP 2006 document. Between September and October 2005, substantial sector co-ordination looked into the year in review, the response plans and projects for 2006. NGO submissions to the CAP are co-ordinated by the AIDA chair and sector lead agencies.

5.2 PROCESS PHASE

The CAP team decided to organise the response according to the six sectors employed last year, without housing and infrastructure issues which are tackled in more transitional/developmental aid planning processes. The overall analysis in the CHAP was organised around the articulations between the humanitarian consequences of the oPt context, the emerging strategic priorities and adequate response plans, with evidence drawn from the NAF findings carried out at sector or agency level.

Re-organising the analytical process to include both themes and sectors has ensured that the common humanitarian action plan is based on genuinely shared assessments of humanitarian issues, and that analysis draws on a cross-sector range of humanitarian indicators. Analysis is being strengthened, because it is possible to see more clearly where indicators from the various sectors support each other – and where there are apparent contradictions.

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

Sector	Focal Point	Main participants
1. Food Security (covering agriculture and food aid)	WFP / FAO	FAO, WFP, UNRWA, UNDP, ACH, PARC
2. Health	WHO	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNRWA, MoH, MDM France, ICRC, CARE International, Medical Assistance Plan (MAP-UK), PRCS, PMRS, Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees, UPMRC, Union of Health Work Committees, Al Hussein Cancer Centre (HCC), Health, Development, Information and Policy Institute (HDIP)
3. Education	UNICEF	UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNRWA, UNDP, UNESCO, Save the Children UK, Ministry of Education
4. Psycho-social Support	UNICEF	WHO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNRWA, Ministry of Planning (MoP) / NPA, Save the Children US, Palestinian Counselling Centre, Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), PRCS
5. Emergency Job Creation and Cash Assistance	UNRWA	UNRWA, UNDP, ANERA, CHF
6. Water	PHG	PHG, EWaSH group, UNDP, UNRWA, Care International
7. Coordination and Security Services	OCHA	UNRWA, UNSCO, DSS, AIDA

The sector groups' focal points have been responsible for developing their respective response plans. In parallel, individual agencies and organisations have identified and prepared project summary sheets. The PA, through its line Ministries, has been consulted in order to ensure effective co-ordination and consent to the projects.

6. SUMMARY STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The following table highlights the linkages between strategic priorities and corresponding response plans objectives and related projects' groups.

		Associated Projects
Priority 1: Address life-threatening conditions such as the quantitative and qualitative lack of food and water resources as well as to ensure satisfactory medical and nutritional standards for the most vulnerable.		
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing life-threatening conditions by minimising the impact resulting from the ongoing conflict to life, health, subsistence and physical security of the Palestinian; with particular focus on close monitoring activities and the most vulnerable groups, notably women, youth, children and chronic patients; Sustain and improve the coverage, utilisation and quality of cost-effective public health actions for: communicable diseases; child health, immunisation, nutrition, reproductive health, mental health, care of chronic diseases and raising awareness on drugs and HIV/AIDS. 	WHO, MDM, UNICEF, UNRWA, PMRS projects
Psycho-social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain a flexible mechanism for family outreach able to provide increased protection to 160,000 children and families against abuse and violence in both emergency and transition stages; In Rafah and Khan Yunis (South Gaza strip), to provide 13,000 vulnerable women with outreach counselling services in order to strengthen their psychosocial well-being. 	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM projects
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create education alternatives including remedial education and related extra-curricular activities to meet the needs of the children most affected by the crisis. 	UNESCO, UNICEF projects
Emergency Job Creation and Cash Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relieve economic hardship at the household level for families without a breadwinner through provision of work opportunities within service provision and infrastructure and agriculture. 	UNDP, UNRWA, CHF, ANERA projects
Food Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve food security by meeting targeted households' basic food requirements. 	WFP project
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure the provision of water to the most vulnerable communities spreading all over West Bank and Gaza Strip; mainly those are located near the separation Barrier; Improve the water supply system for the marginalised communities, mainly un-served ones or those are dependent on the water tracking or harvesting cisterns as the only means to cover their domestic needs; Reduce the losses in the water networks and other water facilities, accordingly additional water would be available and the per capita consumption would be increased; Alleviate burden on more than 50% from Palestinian People that are not affordable to pay for their water consumption; Improvement of health and sanitation conditions for those communities not having adequate wastewater services. 	PHG, EWaSH members projects
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent reporting and monitoring of access to basic services and attempts to freedom of movement; Humanitarian and policy analysis of impact of the root causes on humanitarian needs; Ensure principled, targeted and efficient humanitarian assistance. 	OCHA, UNRWA, WHO projects

Priority 2: Provide income generating opportunities to vulnerable households through emergency employment and cash assistance to sustain minimum, immediate and viable livelihoods.		Associated Projects
Emergency Job Creation and Cash Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate short-term jobs through the execution of infrastructure projects, whilst also improving living conditions through development of infrastructure; Generate longer-term jobs in specific sectors, thus facilitating the rehabilitation of specific sectors through the provision of human resource support, with a particular focus on unemployed youth. 	UNDP, UNRWA, CHF, ANERA projects
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery of rural livelihoods and employment creation, taking into account the vast numbers whose farm assets have been lost or damaged, or who have become unemployed as a result of Israeli actions; Improving and developing the system of rural finance, in view of the limited amount of agricultural credit currently available from the banking sector, and the ad hoc and patchy nature of financial services provided by various donor supported projects and programmes. 	FAO, UNDP, PARC, ACH projects
Food Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore or create community assets and build individual skills; Resume agricultural and other income-earning activities. 	WFP project
Priority 3: Create conditions to access better quality services including health, psycho-social support and education.		Associated Projects
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure link and convergence between the humanitarian action and the recovery efforts to set the health sector on sustainable paths and ensuring conditions for full access to better quality services, effectiveness of aid policies and actions, through coordination, humanitarian advocacy and preparedness. 	WHO, UNFPA projects
Psycho-social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Jabalia and Bureij camp (North and Middle Gaza strip), to strengthen service delivery for provision of psycho-social and reproductive health clinical support for 80,000 women in poor areas aimed at reducing the consequences of violence; To create 11 safe child-friendly spaces for 25,000 children and adolescents to play, socialise, and express themselves and enhance a caring and supportive environment for their well-being; To increase the capacity of 205 professionals in preventing and managing cases of abuse and violence against children and empower 1,000 female teachers in coping with emergency situation and provide quality education to students that would keep girls from dropping out during the crisis. 	UNICEF projects
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all school-aged children, especially girls, have access to quality learning environments and complete basic education; Ensure that a teacher training system at both national and district level is improved to empower the teachers and education administration through in-service training to provide quality education under both normal and emergency situation; To improve the quality of learning through development and provision of teaching and learning kits to facilitate teaching and learning processes. 	UNESCO, UNICEF projects
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing markets as well as improving farm practices for products such as olive oil and other fruit tree crops (e.g. dates) and horticultural products - in particular how to improve the international competitiveness of Palestinian products; Giving adequate attention to animal health aspects as well as to production inputs and techniques. 	FAO, UNDP, PARC, ACH projects
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of socio-economic condition for communities living in most critical situation. 	PHG, EWaSH members projects

Ensure constant awareness of the root causes of the humanitarian situation as well as the effectiveness of aid policies and actions, through appropriate coordination, preparedness and humanitarian advocacy to promote positive change		Associated Projects
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of the PA in emergency preparedness and response through capacity building, ensuring emergency supplies, and supporting the MoH in proper coordination with health sector stakeholders; and providing training to NGO staff in Emergency Medical Technicians and Basic Life Support; Sustain and improve the effectiveness of policies and actions in terms of coverage, utilisation and quality of cost-effective public health actions for: communicable diseases; child health, immunisation, nutrition, reproductive health, mental health, chronic diseases and raising awareness on drugs and HIV/AIDS. Provide technical assistance to the MoH on monitoring of health status, health system outputs and ensuring basic supplies at Primary Health Care level in the areas prone to complex humanitarian situations. Create the conditions for vulnerable communities to have access to health services through mobile clinics; Contribute to awareness campaigns, dialogue and advocacy efforts. Contribute to awareness campaigns, dialogue and advocacy efforts. 	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA projects
Psycho-social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to awareness campaigns, dialogue and advocacy efforts. 	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the utilisation of EMIS and find alternatives to ensure all school-aged children have access to quality learning; Contribute to awareness campaigns, dialogue and advocacy efforts. 	UNICEF, UNESCO projects
Emergency Job Creation and Cash Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to awareness campaign, dialogue and advocacy efforts. 	UNDP, UNRWA, CHF, ANERA projects
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and institutional development requirements within MoA at both central and governorate levels. Contribute to awareness campaigns, dialogue and advocacy efforts. 	FAO, UNDP, PARC, ACH projects
Food Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve improved targeting of humanitarian assistance; Strengthen capacities of national counterparts to manage food-assistance programmes; Contribute to awareness campaigns, dialogue and advocacy efforts. 	WFP project
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to awareness campaign, dialogue and advocacy efforts. 	Water group projects
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent reporting and monitoring of access to basic services and attempts to freedom of movement; Humanitarian and policy analysis of impact of the root causes on humanitarian needs; Ensure principled, targeted and efficient humanitarian assistance movement. 	OCHA, UNRWA,, WHO projects

7. PROJECT SUMMARIES

CAP projects 2006

Sector (based on sector working groups)	Appealing Organisation	No. projects	Funds requested (US\$)
Health group	WHO	6	1,691,866
	UNFPA	3	1,357,000
	UNRWA	1	895,593
	UNICEF	3	3,360,000
	MdM-France	2	1,215,200
	PMRS	1	376,056
	PRCS	1	162,470
	Total		17
Psycho-social group	UNICEF	3	2,000,454
	UNFPA	2	420,000
	UNIFEM	1	192,500
	Total	6	2,612,954
Education group	UNICEF	2	3,060,000
	UNESCO	1	1,010,000
	Total	3	4,070,000
Agriculture group	FAO (alone)	1	440,000
	FAO/UNDP	6	18,488,000
	UNDP	2	4,200,000
	PARC	2	2,922,430
	ACH	1	393,500
	Total	12	26,443,930
Food Aid group	WFP	1	40,434,157
	UNRWA	2	33,858,520
	UNIFEM	1	183,600
	Total	5	74,476,277
Emergency Job Creation and Cash Assistance group	UNRWA	5	59,377,901
	UNDP	3	9,000,000
	ANERA	1	1,192,903
	CHF	1	1,789,750
	UN-HABITAT	1	657,800
	World Vision	1	850,000
	Total	11	72,868,354
Water group	PHG	1	6,767,532
	ACH	3	1,470,000
	UNDP	2	13,435,740
	Total	6	21,673,272
Coordination group	OCHA	1	2,866,100
	UNRWA (OSO)	2	900,419
	WHO	1	209,880
	Total	4	3,976,399
Grand Total		64	215,179,371

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of Projects - By Sector

as of 8 November 2005

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

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

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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AGRICULTURE			
oPt-06/A01	ACH	To contribute to the alleviation food insecurity situation of vulnerable Palestinian families in Gaza Strip.	393,500
oPt-06/A02	FAO	FAO Programme Coordination	440,000
oPt-06/A03	PARC	Develop the Agricultural Access Roads in the Palestinian Territories	2,061,920
oPt-06/A04	PARC	Empowering Women to Secure Food and Livelihoods	860,510
oPt-06/A05	FAO/UNDP	Emergency relief for most vulnerable farmers	3,600,000
oPt-06/A06	FAO/UNDP	Emergency relief for sheep and goat farmers on the eastern slopes affected by the security measures	1,130,000
oPt-06/A07	FAO/UNDP	Improvement of food security and gender equity through promoting household food production	1,200,000
oPt-06/A08	FAO/UNDP	Reducing the mortality rate of the new born calves in the dairy farms in West Bank	558,000
oPt-06/A09	FAO/UNDP	Restoration of the agricultural production in Gaza Strip after the disengagement	9,000,000
oPt-06/A10	FAO/UNDP	Support to vulnerable fishers in the Gaza Strip in order to restore their fishing activities post disengagement	3,000,000
oPt-06/A11	UNDP	Rehabilitation of the public owned Gaza Citrus Factory adding minimum equipment to be able to produce juices for the Gaza consumer market and possibly West Bank.	2,200,000
oPt-06/A12	UNDP	Emergency food aid to poor Palestinians through mitigation of agricultural marketing problem in WBGS.	2,000,000
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE			26,443,930

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
oPt-06/CSS01	OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	2,866,100
oPt-06/CSS02	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme: West Bank	656,910
oPt-06/CSS03	UNRWA	Operations Support Officer Programme: Gaza Strip	243,509
oPt-06/CSS04	WHO	Development of a communication and advocacy strategy for health access of the Palestinian population	209,880
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			3,976,399

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
as of 8 November 2005
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
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ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE*			
oPt-06/ER/I01	ANERA	Generating Employment - Nurturing Initiatives in Education (GENIE)	1,192,903
oPt-06/ER/I02	CHFI	Democracy in Underserved Neighborhoods through Youth Advancement (DUNYA)	1,789,750
oPt-06/ER/I03	UN-HABITAT	Income generating programme for widow and underprivileged women in Hebron	657,800
oPt-06/ER/I04	UNRWA	Emergency Cash Assistance: Gaza Strip	8,821,564
oPt-06/ER/I05	UNRWA	Emergency Cash Assistance: West Bank	4,002,230
oPt-06/ER/I06	UNRWA	Emergency Employment: Direct Hire: Gaza Strip	27,794,713
oPt-06/ER/I07	UNRWA	Emergency Employment: Direct Hire: West Bank	17,123,960
oPt-06/ER/I08	UNRWA	Emergency Employment: Indirect Hire: West Bank	1,635,434
oPt-06/ER/I09	UNDP	Environmental Protection and Improvement Programme in the Gaza Strip	2,000,000
oPt-06/ER/I10	UNDP	Livelihood Creation for Rural & Urban Women	2,000,000
oPt-06/ER/I11	UNDP	On the Job training for Unemployed Youth	5,000,000
oPt-06/ER/I12	WV	Emergency job creation through water and agricultural labour intensive activities	850,000
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE			72,868,354

EDUCATION			
oPt-06/E01	UNESCO	Financial Support to enhance equity and access to education for all in Gaza	1,010,000
oPt-06/E02	UNICEF	Creating five adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents	500,000
oPt-06/E03	UNICEF	Improve Quality Education in oPt	2,560,000
Subtotal for EDUCATION			4,070,000

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*The Economic Recovery Infrastructure denomination corresponds to a standard sector code. In the context of opt for 2006 all the projects included under this denomination are emergency job creation and cash assistance projects. This is in line with the strategic scoop of the CAP 2006 which focuses on life-saving / livelihood critical support priorities and excludes rehabilitation and infrastructure interventions.

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of Projects - By Sector

as of 8 November 2005

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

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
FOOD			
oPt-06/F01	UNIFEM	Food security and capacity building initiatives for marginalized women in 5 deprived areas of the Gaza Strip (Beit Hanoun, Bedouin Village, Johr Eldeik, Fokhary and the Mawasi area in Rafah)	183,600
oPt-06/F02	UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance: West Bank	5,754,788
oPt-06/F03	UNRWA	Emergency Food Assistance: Gaza Strip	28,103,732
oPt-06/F04	WFP	Protracted Relief Operation for Non-Refugee Palestinians, PRRO- 10387.0	40,434,157
Subtotal for FOOD			74,476,277

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
HEALTH			
oPt-06/H01	MDM	Emergency chain programme	246,000
oPt-06/H02	MDM	To improve the identification and treatment of mental health disorders among the Palestinian population in the District of Nablus.	969,200
oPt-06/H03	PMRS	Mobile clinics in Tulkarem, Qalqilia and Ramallah Governorates	376,056
oPt-06/H04	PRCS	Healthy mother, healthy child	162,470
oPt-06/H05	UNRWA	Mobile Health Clinics	895,593
oPt-06/H06	UNICEF	Emergency preparedness and early response in the health facilities in areas susceptible to acute crisis	672,000
oPt-06/H07	UNICEF	Sustain the health status in areas prone to complex humanitarian situation	1,680,000
oPt-06/H08	UNFPA	Combating Drug abuse and HIV/AIDS in Jerusalem (Sufat, Anata, Old City of Jerusalem and Al-Ram)	112,000
oPt-06/H09	UNFPA	Strengthening RH care in marginal groups (Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqilya and old city of Nablus)	245,000
oPt-06/H10	UNFPA	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services In The OPT (WB & Gaza) By Improving Reproductive Health Commodity Security And Strengthening Logistics Management	1,000,000
oPt-06/H11	UNICEF	Nutrition	1,008,000
oPt-06/H12	WHO	Strengthening Coordination and Information Management	314,820
oPt-06/H13	WHO	Management of Non Communicable Diseases (NCD) in crises situations	198,220
oPt-06/H14	WHO	Effective Management of Communicable Diseases in the oPt	221,540
oPt-06/H15	WHO	Nutrition Surveillance System	233,200
oPt-06/H16	WHO	Improving the health sector preparedness and capacity to response to emergencies	504,878
oPt-06/H17	WHO	Medical Waste Management	219,208
oPt-06/H18	UNFPA	Keeping girls in school: Psychosocial Support for Palestinian Female Teachers	120,000
oPt-06/H19	UNIFEM	Mobile Psychosocial Centres for Women in Rafah and Khan Yunis	192,500
oPt-06/H20	UNFPA	Psychosocial support to poor women in Gaza	300,000
oPt-06/H21	UNICEF	12 child protection teams for family outreach (5 districts of Gaza, Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarem, Qalqilya, Jenin)	1,113,636
oPt-06/H22	UNICEF	Protecting children against violence	318,182
oPt-06/H23	UNICEF	11 safe child-friendly spaces and opportunities for sports for adolescents (Gaza, Rafah, Khan Yunis, Jenin, Tulkarem, Nablus and Hebron)	568,636

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Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2006

List of Projects - By Sector
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
Subtotal for HEALTH			11,671,139
WATER AND SANITATION			
oPt-06/WS01	ACH	Solid Waste Removal and Rehabilitation of Jenin Wastewater Treatment Plant.	370,000
oPt-06/WS02	ACH	Installation of small desalination plant units for the distribution of safe drinking water by public fountains in Gaza strip.	300,000
oPt-06/WS03	ACH	Rehabilitation and/or extension of water networks in villages of Nablus, Jenin and Tubas districts.	800,000
oPt-06/WS04	PHG	Improving Access to Water and Sanitation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories-Empowerment, Entitlement and Participation	6,767,532
oPt-06/WS05	UNDP	Emergency Humanitarian & Social Infrastructure with Construction of a Sewage Network and Purchase & Installation of Vertical Well Pump	1,193,940
oPt-06/WS06	UNDP	Emergency Water Supply & Rehabilitation Programme	12,241,800
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION			21,673,272
Grand Total			215,179,371

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX I. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2005 APPEAL

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2005
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 8 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACH	1,509,000	1,509,000	1,111,111	74%	397,889	-
CARE INT	2,169,000	2,169,000	-	0%	2,169,000	-
FAO	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	0%	4,000,000	-
OCHA	2,588,423	2,588,423	957,463	37%	1,630,960	-
OXFAM UK	610,000	610,000	2,334,630	100%	(1,724,630)	-
Oxfam UK/Care International	1,385,900	1,385,900	-	0%	1,385,900	-
PRCS	252,000	252,000	-	0%	252,000	-
SC - UK	222,500	222,500	157,650	71%	64,850	-
UNDP	41,387,200	41,387,200	15,000,000	36%	26,387,200	-
UNDP/UNIFEM	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	467,883	467,883	-	0%	467,883	-
UNESCO	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
UNFPA	3,555,000	3,555,000	600,000	17%	2,955,000	-
UNICEF	12,620,884	18,403,908	17,944,932	98%	458,976	-
UNIFEM	579,084	579,084	-	0%	579,084	-
UNRWA	183,684,496	185,814,882	109,405,284	59%	76,409,598	10,261,905
WFP	41,638,019	32,681,228	29,417,986	90%	3,263,242	-
WHO	4,732,500	4,726,500	148,077	3%	4,578,423	-
GRAND TOTAL	302,501,889	301,452,508	177,077,133	59%	124,375,375	10,261,905

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 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2005

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Sector

as of 8 November 2005

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

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

SECTORS	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	12,599,000	12,599,000	4,000,000	32%	8,599,000	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,663,187	7,028,230	2,075,590	30%	4,952,640	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	149,746,553	154,559,032	78,774,899	51%	75,784,133	5,500,000
EDUCATION	7,412,290	10,512,290	7,101,559	68%	3,410,731	-
FOOD	98,484,460	86,476,388	46,094,328	53%	40,382,060	4,761,905
HEALTH	17,342,616	21,523,785	9,035,069	42%	12,488,716	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	24,549,947	0%	(24,549,947)	-
SECURITY	467,883	467,883	-	0%	467,883	-
WATER AND SANITATION	9,785,900	8,285,900	5,445,741	66%	2,840,159	-
GRAND TOTAL	302,501,889	301,452,508	177,077,133	59%	124,375,375	10,261,905

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.

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2005
Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 8 November 2005
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

AGRICULTURE

oPt-05/A01: Support to Bedouin Shepherds of Tubas district during the dry season	ACH	147,000	147,000	-	0%	147,000	-
oPt-05/A02: Emergency Food Security for Impoverished Women in Rural Areas in Jenin	CARE INT	452,000	452,000	-	0%	452,000	-
oPt-05/A03: Support to the Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS) Phase 2	FAO	726,100	726,100	-	0%	726,100	-
oPt-05/A04: Bee keeping and honey production	FAO	417,900	417,900	-	0%	417,900	-
oPt-05/A05: Rehabilitation and revitalization of the horticulture sector	FAO	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
oPt-05/A06: Support to female-headed households, food security and income generating activities	FAO	1,008,000	1,008,000	-	0%	1,008,000	-
oPt-05/A07: Support to olive production in the West Bank	FAO	848,000	848,000	-	0%	848,000	-
oPt-05/A08: Emergency Support to the destroyed Agricultural Land in the North Governorate of the Gaza Strip	UNDP	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	100%	-	-
oPt-05/A09: Developing House Gardens in the Palestinian Territories	UNDP	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	0%	2,500,000	-
oPt-05/A10: Marketing Olive Oil Surplus to Support Poorest Palestinian People	UNDP	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	0%	1,500,000	-
Subtotal for AGRICULTURE		12,599,000	12,599,000	4,000,000	32%	8,599,000	-

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

oPt-05/CSS01: Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	OCHA	2,588,423	2,588,423	957,463	37%	1,630,960	-
oPt-05/CSS02: Emergency operations support: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	2,984,257	1,849,470	500,842	27%	1,348,628	-
oPt-05/CSS03: Emergency operations support: West Bank	UNRWA	700,507	2,200,337	569,208	26%	1,631,129	-
oPt-05/CSS04: Development of a Communication and Advocacy strategy for Health Access of the Palestinian Population	WHO	390,000	390,000	48,077	12%	341,923	-
Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES		6,663,187	7,028,230	2,075,590	30%	4,952,640	-

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Table III: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2005
 Requirements and Contributions per Sector
 as of 8 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Project Code: Sector/Activity	Appealing Agency	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
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Values in US\$

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE							
oPt-05/ER/101: Emergency employment: Direct Hire: West Bank	UNRWA	12,027,010	12,503,553	7,306,861	58%	5,196,692	-
oPt-05/ER/102: Emergency Employment: Indirect Hire: West Bank	UNRWA	1,993,300	1,993,300	1,305,227	65%	688,073	-
oPt-05/ER/103: Reconstruction of Damaged Municipal Infrastructure in Rafah and Beit Hanoun GTowns in the Gaza Strip	UNDP	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	33%	4,000,000	-
oPt-05/ER/104: Revitalizing vital social and municipal infrastructure	UNDP	18,985,600	18,985,600	7,000,000	37%	11,985,600	-
oPt-05/ER/105: Construction & Equipping 3 TVET institutions	UNDP	2,300,000	2,300,000	-	0%	2,300,000	-
oPt-05/ER/106: Emergency cash assistance: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	12,776,100	12,776,100	4,824,738	38%	7,951,362	-
oPt-05/ER/107: Emergency cash assistance: West Bank	UNRWA	5,290,000	5,790,066	973,041	17%	4,817,025	-
oPt-05/ER/108: Emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and reconstruction of shelters: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	63,190,556	65,780,556	45,069,944	69%	20,710,612	5,500,000
oPt-05/ER/109: Emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and reconstruction of shelters: West Bank	UNRWA	1,834,000	1,994,436	935,172	47%	1,059,264	-
oPt-05/ER/110: Emergency employment: Direct hire: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	22,617,971	23,703,405	6,291,838	27%	17,411,567	-
oPt-05/ER/111: Emergency employment - Indirect hire: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	2,732,016	2,732,016	3,068,078	112%	(336,062)	-
Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE		149,746,553	154,559,032	78,774,899	51%	75,784,133	5,500,000

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Values in US\$

EDUCATION

oPt-05/E01A: Scholarship Fund for Female University Students	UNIFEM	92,020	92,020	-	0%	92,020	-
oPt-05/E01B: Scholarship Fund for Female University Students	UNDP	513,600	513,600	-	0%	513,600	-
oPt-05/E02: Women to Women: Tawjih Education for Female Drop-outs	UNIFEM	272,850	272,850	-	0%	272,850	-
oPt-05/E03: Quality Education in Emergencies	SC - UK	150,000	150,000	112,650	75%	37,350	-
oPt-05/E04: Reducing violence & increasing protection within children's schools and communities	SC - UK	72,500	72,500	45,000	62%	27,500	-
oPt-05/E05: Improvement of the learning environment in 465 schools in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	UNESCO	500,000	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
oPt-05/E06: Psychosocial Support for Palestinian Teachers	UNFPA	120,000	120,000	-	0%	120,000	-
oPt-05/E07: Psychosocial Counselling for Palestinian Students.	UNFPA	115,000	115,000	-	0%	115,000	-
oPt-05/E08: Reducing the Impact of Conflict on Children's Learning	UNICEF	2,158,200	5,158,200	4,665,050	90%	493,150	-
oPt-05/E09: Continuous School Education under Emergency in the oPt	UNICEF	2,258,120	2,358,120	2,278,859	97%	79,261	-
oPt-05/E10: Remedial Education and psycho-social relief for ex-detainees, ex-injured, families affected by the Conflict	UNDP	1,160,000	1,160,000	-	0%	1,160,000	-
Subtotal for EDUCATION		7,412,290	10,512,290	7,101,559	68%	3,410,731	-

FOOD

oPt-05/F01: Support to the Palestinian population affected by the conflict: EMOP 10190.2 and PRRO 10387.0	WFP	41,638,019	32,681,228	29,417,986	90%	3,263,242	-
oPt-05/F02: Emergency food assistance: Gaza Strip	UNRWA	29,999,374	29,999,374	10,958,521	37%	19,040,853	4,761,905
oPt-05/F03: Emergency food assistance: West Bank	UNRWA	26,847,067	23,795,786	5,717,821	24%	18,077,965	-
Subtotal for FOOD		98,484,460	86,476,388	46,094,328	53%	40,382,060	4,761,905

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HEALTH							
oPt-05/H01: Establishing a nutrition surveillance system in oPt	WHO	260,000	260,000	-	0%	260,000	-
oPt-05/H02: Emergency Medical Assistance to Palestinians	CARE INT	1,250,000	1,250,000	-	0%	1,250,000	-
oPt-05/H03: Emergency Mobile Clinics in Rural West Bank Areas	CARE INT	227,000	227,000	-	0%	227,000	-
oPt-05/H04: Women Care Mobile clinics	PRCS	252,000	252,000	-	0%	252,000	-
oPt-05/H05: Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in the oPt by Improving Reproductive Health Commodity Security and Strengthening Logistics Management	UNFPA	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	60%	400,000	-
oPt-05/H06: Strengthening emergency outreach teams to respond to obstetric emergencies	UNFPA	625,000	625,000	-	0%	625,000	-
oPt-05/H07: Strengthening RH care in marginal groups	UNFPA	265,000	265,000	-	0%	265,000	-
oPt-05/H08: Reproductive health monitoring and surveillance	UNFPA	390,000	390,000	-	0%	390,000	-
oPt-05/H09: Health of the elderly	UNFPA	200,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
oPt-05/H10: Increased Access to Reproductive Health Care in severely affected crisis areas	UNFPA	350,000	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
oPt-05/H11: Ensuring emergency preparedness and early response in the health facilities in crisis areas	UNICEF	2,256,000	3,756,000	2,139,611	57%	1,616,389	-
oPt-05/H12: Supplementary immunization activities associated with vitamin A administration	UNICEF	1,517,000	3,000,024	3,185,440	106%	(185,416)	-
oPt-05/H13: Mobile health teams: West Bank	UNRWA	692,338	696,483	117,046	17%	579,437	-
oPt-05/H14: Non Communicable Diseases (NCD)	WHO	505,000	505,000	-	0%	505,000	-
oPt-05/H15: Reorganisation of Mental Health Services in order to cope with emergency mental health needs	WHO	775,000	775,000	-	0%	775,000	-
oPt-05/H16: Emergency Medical Waste Management	WHO	520,000	520,000	-	0%	520,000	-
oPt-05/H17: Food Safety Programme	WHO	400,000	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-

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HEALTH							
oPt-05/H18: Drug management	WHO	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
oPt-05/H19: Promote Health and social Partnership between European and Palestinian cities	WHO	510,000	510,000	-	0%	510,000	-
oPt-05/H20: Emergency Reintegration of Psychosocially Affected Vulnerable Groups through Empowerment Programmes and Self-Help Activities	WHO	249,900	249,900	-	0%	249,900	-
oPt-05/H21: Small Business Enterprise, Family and Gender	UNFPA	240,000	240,000	-	0%	240,000	-
oPt-05/H22: Assessing the Impact of the Crisis on Gender-based Violence (GBV) in the oPt	UNDP/UNIFEM	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-
oPt-05/H23: Psychosocial Support in Reproductive Health and Family Life	UNFPA	250,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
oPt-05/H24: Emergency psychosocial teams for children and families & Psycho-social Institutional Capacity-Building (merged with H26)	UNICEF	977,273	2,348,864	1,655,675	70%	693,189	-
oPt-05/H25: Family and child-friendly spaces in emergencies	UNICEF	1,022,700	1,522,700	1,237,297	81%	285,403	-
oPt-05/H26: Psychosocial Institutional Capacity-Building (now merged with H24)	UNICEF	671,591	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-05/H27: Supporting Palestinian Women's Access to Counselling Services	UNIFEM	214,214	214,214	-	0%	214,214	-
oPt-05/H28: Creating local Pilot Income Generating Activities for Social Integration and Coping for Psychosocially affected vulnerable groups	WHO	256,000	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
oPt-05/H29: Reorganization of the Health Services for local psychosocial emergency preparedness and Networking	WHO	261,600	261,600	-	0%	261,600	-
oPt-05/H30: Strengthening Health Information	WHO	355,000	355,000	100,000	28%	255,000	-
Subtotal for HEALTH		17,342,616	21,523,785	9,035,069	42%	12,488,716	-

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Values in US\$

SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED							
oPt-05/UNDP: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	UNDP	-	-	-	0%	-	-
oPt-05/UNICEF: Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	UNICEF	-	-	2,783,000	0%	(2,783,000)	-
oPt-05/UNRWA: Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	UNRWA	-	-	21,766,947	0%	(21,766,947)	-
Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED		-	-	24,549,947	0%	(24,549,947)	-

SECURITY							
oPt-05/S01: Coordination of Safety and Security	UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	467,883	467,883	-	0%	467,883	-
Subtotal for SECURITY		467,883	467,883	-	0%	467,883	-

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WATER AND SANITATION							
oPt-05/WS01: Safe water and hygiene promotion	UNICEF	1,760,000	260,000	-	0%	260,000	-
oPt-05/WS02: Upgrading of Water Supply and Distribution Systems in Rural Areas of the West Bank	UNDP	4,428,000	4,428,000	2,000,000	45%	2,428,000	-
oPt-05/WS03: Environmental health and sanitation rehabilitation of Wadi Al Farah area.	ACH	550,000	550,000	1,111,111	202%	(561,111)	-
oPt-05/WS04: Supply and installation of household water connection pipes in Al Nassariah community (south of Tubas District, east of Nablus city)	ACH	72,000	72,000	-	0%	72,000	-
oPt-05/WS05: Improvement of water network in Aqqaba community (Tubas District, North West Bank)	ACH	71,000	71,000	-	0%	71,000	-
oPt-05/WS06: Construction of a chlorination unit and a water filling station for water trucking in Tammoun (Tubas district).	ACH	69,000	69,000	-	0%	69,000	-
oPt-05/WS07: Improvement of the access to safe water delivered by water trucking in Tubas district.	ACH	600,000	600,000	-	0%	600,000	-
oPt-05/WS08: Emergency Water supply and Sanitation in Jenin Rural Communities	CARE INT	240,000	240,000	-	0%	240,000	-
oPt-05/WS09: Schools Environmental Health Project	Oxfam UK/Care International	621,800	621,800	-	0%	621,800	-
oPt-05/WS10: Repair and Construct Agricultural Rain Water Cisterns	Oxfam UK/Care International	183,300	183,300	-	0%	183,300	-
oPt-05/WS11: Repair and construction of water treatment plants	Oxfam UK/Care International	463,400	463,400	-	0%	463,400	-
oPt-05/WS12: Dry Sanitation in the West bank	OXFAM UK	610,000	610,000	2,334,630	383%	(1,724,630)	-
oPt-05/WS13: Increased awareness of International Community of the Palestinian water problem	Oxfam UK/Care International	117,400	117,400	-	0%	117,400	-
Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION		9,785,900	8,285,900	5,445,741	66%	2,840,159	-
Grand Total		302,501,889	301,452,508	177,077,133	59%	124,375,375	10,261,905

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Values in US\$

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA

UNFPA	oPt-05/H05	Strengthening RH services in the oPt by improving RH commodity security and strengthening logistics management	600,000	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNFPA			600,000	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNICEF

UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	783,000	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by UNICEF			783,000	-

Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP

WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	500,000	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	717,340	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid (Multilateral funds)	1,849,225	-
Subtotal for Allocation of unearmarked funds by WFP			3,066,565	-

Australia

UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I01	Emergency employment: direct hire	191,831	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I08	Emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and reconstruction of shelters: WB	1,007,501	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I10	Emergency employment: direct hire: Gaza Strip	360,268	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	751	-
Subtotal for Australia			1,560,351	-

Austria

UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	194,049	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	776,197	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	72,952	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	241,433	-
Subtotal for Austria			1,284,631	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

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Values in US\$

Belgium

UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I02	Emergency employment: Indirect Hire: West Bank	970,246	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I08	Emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and reconstruction of shelters: Gaza Strip	197,739	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/F02	Emergency food assistance: Gaza Strip	1,293,661	-
Subtotal for Belgium			2,461,646	-

Canada

OCHA	oPt-05/CSS01	Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy	246,225	-
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	To be allocated by agency to specific projects	4,065,050	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I10	Emergency employment:DH: Gaza Strip	481,818	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting confirmation and allocation to specific sector/project (QS-M012014)	7,582,698	-
Subtotal for Canada			12,375,791	-

Donor not reported by agency

SC - UK	oPt-05/E03	Quality education in emergencies	112,650	-
SC - UK	oPt-05/E04	Reducing violence & increasing protection within children's schools and communities	45,000	-
Subtotal for Donor not reported by agency			157,650	-

European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office

WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	58,902	-
Subtotal for European Commission EuropeAid Co-operation Office			58,902	-

* Value of contribution not specified

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OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

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Values in US\$

European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office

ACH	oPt-05/WS03	Improvement of the access to the basic needs for the most vulnerable families affected by the last Intifadah (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01003)	1,111,111	-
OXFAM UK	oPt-05/WS12	West Bank Water, Sanitation and Institutional Development Intervention (ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01017)	2,334,630	-
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	602,410	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I01	Emergency employment: direct hire	4,527,814	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/F02	Food aid	1,885,511	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/F03	Food aid	1,348,642	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	2,418,380	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	9,650,181	-
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			23,878,679	-

Finland

UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	3,891,051	-
Subtotal for Finland			3,891,051	-

France

UNRWA	oPt-05/F02	Food aid	1,356,852	-
Subtotal for France			1,356,852	-

Germany

UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	3,267,073	-
Subtotal for Germany			3,267,073	-

Italy

WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	72,489	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	528,400	-
WHO	oPt-05/CSS04	Production & screening of six short fields re violence in Israel & in the oPt	48,077	-
Subtotal for Italy			648,966	-

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Values in US\$

Japan				
UNDP	oPt-05/A08	Rehabilitation of destroyed agriculture sector in Northern Gaza Strip	4,000,000	-
UNDP	oPt-05/ER/I03	Rehabilitation of municipal infrastructure in Beit Hanoun and Rafah	2,000,000	-
UNDP	oPt-05/ER/I04	Paving of internal roads in rural communities	2,000,000	-
UNDP	oPt-05/ER/I04	Construction of schools and additional classrooms	5,000,000	-
UNDP	oPt-05/WS02	Upgrading of water supply systems in rural areas	2,000,000	-
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	3,185,440	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I08	Emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and reconstruction of shelters: Gaza Strip	-	5,500,000
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I08	Re-housing of refugees whose shelters were demolished in Rafah	12,391,047	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I11	Emergency employment - Indirect hire: Gaza Strip	2,608,953	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/F02	Food aid	-	4,761,905
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	1,401,870	-
Subtotal for Japan			34,587,310	10,261,905

Netherlands				
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation for specific project/sector.	1,800,000	-
Subtotal for Netherlands			1,800,000	-

Norway				
UNRWA	oPt-05/F02	Emergency food assistance: GS	492,630	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/F02	Food aid	816,365	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/F03	Emergency food assistance: West Bank (to cover the cost of storage, local transport and insurance of in kind contribution of canned fish)	23,238	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/F03	Food aid	346,974	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting confirmation and allocation to specific sector/project (PAL1050219)	1,495,396	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	43,593	-
Subtotal for Norway			3,218,196	-

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Values in US\$

Private				
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I06	Emergency cash assistance: Gaza Strip	1,567,669	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/F02	Emergency food assistance: Gaza Strip	72,000	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	210	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	13,705	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	16,539	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	13,226	-
Subtotal for Private			1,683,349	-

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)				
UNICEF	oPt-05/E09	Provision of school satchels containing basic materials for schooling for 90,000 students in the Palestinian schools	600,000	-
UNICEF	oPt-05/H12	Control of pandemics and prevention of diseases by providing necessary vaccines and injections for combating parotitis and rubeola affecting children	3,000,000	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I08	Emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and reconstruction of shelters: Gaza Strip	20,000,000	-
Subtotal for Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)			23,600,000	-

Saudi Committee				
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I08	Emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and reconstruction of shelters: Gaza Strip	419,000	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I09	Emergency repair of damaged infrastructure and reconstruction of shelters: West Bank	600,000	-
Subtotal for Saudi Committee			1,019,000	-

Spain				
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	To be allocated by agency to specific projects	1,201,920	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	1,293,661	-
Subtotal for Spain			2,495,581	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

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Values in US\$

Sweden				
OCHA	oPt-05/CSS01	Humanitarian Coordination, Information and Advocacy	711,238	-
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	711,250	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/CSS03	Emergency operations support: WB	199,434	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/ER/I01	Emergency employment: direct hire	485,949	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	4,937,805	-
Subtotal for Sweden			7,045,676	-

Switzerland				
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project	325,203	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	1,680,672	-
UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	6,837,607	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	145,692	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	154,432	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	236,740	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	577,304	-
Subtotal for Switzerland			9,957,650	-

UNICEF National Committee/Germany				
UNICEF	oPt-05/H25	Family and child-friendly spaces in emergencies	367,077	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Germany			367,077	-

UNICEF National Committee/Italy				
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	361,446	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Italy			361,446	-

UNICEF National Committee/Spain				
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	94,980	-
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation for specific project/sector.	141,915	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/Spain			236,895	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table IV: Consolidated Appeal for occupied Palestinian territory 2005
List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects listed in the Appeal, by Donor
as of 8 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Project Code	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
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Values in US\$

UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom

UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	95,420	-
UNICEF	oPt-05/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	935,024	-
Subtotal for UNICEF National Committee/United Kingdom			1,030,444	-

United Kingdom

UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific sector/project	3,448,276	-
Subtotal for United Kingdom			3,448,276	-

United States of America

UNRWA	oPt-05/UNRWA	Awaiting allocation to specific project/sector	20,000,000	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	259,116	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	950,480	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	2,000,000	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	3,000,000	-
WFP	oPt-05/F01	Food aid	4,525,480	-
WHO	oPt-05/H30	Sustaining health inforum achievements and further development	100,000	-
Subtotal for United States of America			30,835,076	-

Grand Total**177,077,133** **10,261,905**

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.

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table V: occupied Palestinian territory 2005
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)
 as of 8 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
Japan	34,587,310	19.5 %	10,261,905
United States	30,835,076	17.4 %	-
ECHO (European Commission)	23,878,679	13.5 %	-
Saudi Arabia	23,600,000	13.3 %	-
Canada	12,375,791	7.0 %	-
Switzerland	9,957,650	5.6 %	-
Sweden	7,045,676	4.0 %	-
Private	4,698,211	2.7 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	4,449,565	2.5 %	-
Finland	3,891,051	2.2 %	-
United Kingdom	3,448,276	1.9 %	-
Germany	3,267,073	1.8 %	-
Norway	3,218,196	1.8 %	-
Spain	2,495,581	1.4 %	-
Belgium	2,461,646	1.4 %	-
Netherlands	1,800,000	1.0 %	-
Australia	1,560,351	0.9 %	-
France	1,356,852	0.8 %	-
Austria	1,284,631	0.7 %	-
Italy	648,966	0.4 %	-
Donor not reported by agency	157,650	0.1 %	-
European Commission	58,902	0.0 %	-
Grand Total	177,077,133	100.0 %	10,261,905

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 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 8 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
Belgium			
OXFAM	Urgent relief and rehabilitation in North Gaza, West Bank (NH/2005/17)	1,012,195	-
UNRWA	Emergency employment: indirect hire.	904,704	-
Subtotal for Belgium		1,916,899	-
Canada			
ICRC	Core funding	1,295,363	-
Subtotal for Canada		1,295,363	-
Denmark			
DANIDA	Emission of observers through IHB to the TIPH-mission in Hebron	201,829	-
DANIDA	Emission of observers through IHB to the TIPH-mission in Hebron	181,883	-
Danish RC	Primarily to reduce the problems involving Israel's observance of International Humanitarian Law towards the Palestinian population living under Israeli occupation.	646,795	-
Subtotal for Denmark		1,030,507	-
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office			
CISP	Emergency food aid to alleviate the food insecurity of Bedouin communities in Jenin, Nablus, Jericho, Ramallah, Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron, West Bank Palestine. [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01010]	776,196	-
COOPI	Sanitation Activities in Refugees Gatherings in Southern Lebanon. [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01007]	1,344,918	-
DRC	Humanitarian needs assessment in unofficial Palestinian refugee camps. [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01041]	126,641	-
ICRC	ICRC's protection programme [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/02005]	660,502	-
JOIN	Outreach Mobile Eye Clinic. [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01011]	518,807	-
MERLIN	Emergency support to improve access to Primary Health Care in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01042]	466,926	-
Netherlands RC	Support to the PRCS/L secondary health care system in Lebanon. [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01019]	1,275,441	-
OCHA	Contribution for OCHA's Programme entitled "Humanitarian Coordination in the Occupied Palestinian Territory". [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2005/01013]	965,018	-
OXFAM UK	Support to the Secretariat of the Association of the International Development Agencies (AIDA). [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01032]	149,207	-
OXFAM UK	West Bank Water, Sanitation and Institutional Development Intervention. [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01017]	2,328,590	-
PU	Professional and animal kits distribution programme in Nablus and Jenin districts. [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2004/01031]	591,923	-
UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for the most vulnerable victims of the ongoing crisis in the oPt [ECHO/-ME/BUD/2005/01000]	-	20,661,064
Subtotal for European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office		9,204,169	20,661,064

* Value of contribution not specified
** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 8 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
France			
AMI FR	Health and medical programme	92,266	-
MDM	Training and equipment for staff and emergency services.	251,621	-
Private	Psychological support for infants in Gaza (Rafah)	18,609	-
Subtotal for France		362,496	-
Germany			
DCV	Additional food for children, elderly and ill people	365,854	-
ICRC	Assistance and protection activities	388,098	-
RC/Germany	Building of 2 multifunctionable community centres	376,412	-
Subtotal for Germany		1,130,364	-
Italy			
MFA	Reducing exposure of vulnerable children and adolescents from illegal migration, trafficking of human beings	1,809,409	-
Subtotal for Italy		1,809,409	-
Japan			
UNDP	Constructing a waste water treatment plant and associated main pressure lines in Khan Younis City	-	14,830,000
UNDP	Construction of a court house in the Jenin Governorate	-	1,320,000
UNDP	Expanding Water Distribution Networks in the northern part of the West Bank	-	4,050,000
UNDP	Rehabilitating the Salah-Addin regional road in Gaza Strip	-	19,000,000
UNDP	Re-housing of 210 non-refugee families in Gaza Strip	-	5,000,000
Subtotal for Japan		-	44,200,000
Luxembourg			
Fondation Caritas Luxembourg	Assistance to local population in the territory.	179,994	-
Subtotal for Luxembourg		179,994	-
Netherlands			
UNICEF	To improve the living and housing conditions of children and women.	1,802,171	-
Subtotal for Netherlands		1,802,171	-
Sweden			
SCC	Reconstruction of farming infrastructure and improving food security in oPt	3,913,026	-
Subtotal for Sweden		3,913,026	-

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VI: Other Humanitarian Funding to occupied Palestinian territory 2005

List of commitments/contributions and pledges to projects not listed in the Appeal
as of 8 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations.

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Channel	Description	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	Uncommitted Pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
Switzerland			
ICRC	ICRC emergency appeals 2005 Israel and oPt	2,100,840	-
ICRC	ICRC Emergency Appeals 2005 Israel and OPT.	775,194	-
WFP	Protracted Relief Operation to Non-Refugee Palestinians.	-	232,558
Subtotal for Switzerland		2,876,034	232,558
Grand Total		25,520,432	65,093,622

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.

* Value of contribution not specified

** Estimated value

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table VII: occupied Palestinian territory 2005
Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*)
 as of 8 November 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

Donor	Commitments/ Contributions US\$	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges US\$
Values in US\$			
Japan	34,587,310	17.1 %	54,461,905
ECHO (European Commission)	33,082,848	16.3 %	20,661,064
United States	30,835,076	15.2 %	-
Saudi Arabia	23,600,000	11.6 %	-
Canada	13,671,154	6.7 %	-
Switzerland	12,833,684	6.3 %	232,558
Sweden	10,958,702	5.4 %	-
Private	4,698,211	2.3 %	-
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	4,449,565	2.2 %	-
Germany	4,397,437	2.2 %	-
Belgium	4,378,545	2.2 %	-
Finland	3,891,051	1.9 %	-
Netherlands	3,602,171	1.8 %	-
United Kingdom	3,448,276	1.7 %	-
Norway	3,218,196	1.6 %	-
Spain	2,495,581	1.2 %	-
Italy	2,458,375	1.2 %	-
France	1,719,348	0.8 %	-
Australia	1,560,351	0.8 %	-
Austria	1,284,631	0.6 %	-
Denmark	1,030,507	0.5 %	-
Luxembourg	179,994	0.1 %	-
Donor not reported by agency	157,650	0.1 %	-
European Commission	58,902	0.0 %	-
Grand Total	202,597,565	100.0 %	75,355,527

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 8 November 2005. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

ANNEX II. HUMANITARIAN AID FINANCIAL FLOWS IN oPt – *SNAPSHOT*

October 2005 –

Prepared by OCHA-oPt with information from the Financial Tracking System, UN agencies, NGOs and from various partners in oPt, collected during the preparation of the CAP 2006.

Aim:

- Look at humanitarian financial flows inside and outside the CAs;
- Compare humanitarian financial flows with overall aid flow into oPt;
- Give comparative elements for strategic planning and overview for decision-making.

I- Consolidated Appeals Process

Overview CAP(s) and Humanitarian Aid 2003-2005 (as reported in the FTS)

	Funds requested (US\$)	Funds Received* (US\$)	CAP Funding Level	Aid received outside CAP (US\$)
CAP 2003	294,000,000	200,000,000	68%	43,000,000
CAP 2004	300,000,000	173,000,000	57%	120,000,000
CAP 2005	301,000,000**	177,000,000	59%	26,000,000

* As of 21 October 2005, excluding uncommitted pledges (US\$ 10 million) and funding to non-CAP projects (US\$ 25.5 million).

** As per current requirement

2005

End-of-the-year Review (October)

According to information provided by donors and appealing organisations and compiled by the OCHA Financial Tracking Service (as of November 2005), the CAP oPt has been funded at a rate of **59%** i.e. a total of approximately **US\$ 177 million** has been received, with a potential addition of US\$ 10,261,905 pledged. If pledges were realised, it would bring the overall funding level at 62%.

The sector breakdown stands as follows:

Sector	Requirements (US\$) (as revised June 2005)	Commitments/ Contributions/ Carryover (US\$)	Level of funding
Agriculture	12,599,000	4,000,000	32%
Coordination And Support Services	7,028,230	2,075,590	30%
Security	467,883	0	0%
Economic Recovery And Infrastructure	154,559,032	78,774,899	51%
Education	10,512,290	7,101,559	68%
Food	86,476,388	46,094,328	34%
Health	21,523,785	9,035,069	42%
Water	8,285,900	5,445,741	66%
<i>Sector not yet specified</i>	0	24,549,947	0%
Grand Total	301,452,508	177,077,133	59%

Mid-year review for reference (June)

At the time of the mid-year review, the CAP oPt was generally funded at a rate of 45% i.e. a total of US\$ 134,444,353 had been received or pledged. The mid-year review led to a slight revision of some projects' budgets bringing the total amount requested to US\$ 295,769,484. There were, however, significant funding discrepancies highlighted among sectors, number of projects and agencies.

Two sectors showed a good level of funding: Food Security (total of 45% or, when broken down by agencies providing food assistance, WFP 79% and UNRWA 25%) and Infrastructure and Emergency Employment (51%). These sectors alone represented 96% of the funds received or pledged i.e. US\$ 130,080,997. Consequently, other sectors received very poor funding: Education (2%), Health and Psycho-social Support (9%). Sectors such as Coordination (29%) and Water (56%) received limited funding.

At mid-year review and within each sector, the proportion of projects funded was also worryingly low: in the Education sector, only 3 out of 11 projects received funds. In the Food Security sector, 4 out of 13 projects received funds. In the Health sector, 4 out of 30 projects received funds. In the Water sector, 1 out of 13 received funds.

Best funded sectors under the CAP (in relative terms, above 30%)

- Water
- Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
- Coordination
- Food aid
- Agriculture

Best funded organisations under the CAP (in relative terms, above 30%)

- UNRWA
- UNDP
- WFP
- UNICEF
- OCHA
- Oxfam
- ACH
- Oxfam GB

Preliminary Conclusions

1. Need for enhanced donor coordination / harmonisation (Local Aid Coordination Committee (LACC)/UNSCO/MoP initiative);
2. Need for consistent donor reporting to FTS;
3. Need for donor funding to humanitarian assistance at earlier stage in the CAP year;
4. Rationalisation of aid planning processes to reduce complex picture;
5. Observed decrease of CAP funding levels;
6. Observed increase of humanitarian funding levels outside the CAP (if trends of pledges for 2005 are taken into account);
7. Observed donor assistance institutionalised despite improvement of needs-based analysis and inclusion of humanitarian partners (e.g. efforts to encourage NGOs to be part of the CAP submissions).

II- Global Humanitarian Aid Financial Flows

2005 - Reported US\$ 202 million committed and received, US\$ 75 million pledged. Inside the CAP: US\$ 177 million and outside: US\$ 25 million.

Donor breakdown

Donor	Commitments/ Contributions (US\$)	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges (US\$)
Japan	34,587,310	17.1%	54,461,905
ECHO	33,082,848	16.3%	20,661,064
United States	30,835,076	15.2%	0
Saudi Arabia	23,600,000	11.6%	0
Canada	13,671,154	6.7%	0
Switzerland	12,833,684	7.3%	232,558
Sweden	10,958,702	5.4%	0
Private	4,698,211	2.3%	0
Allocations of un-earmarked funds by UN	4,449,565	2.2%	0
Germany	4,397,437	2.2%	0
Belgium	4,378,545	2.2%	0
Finland	3,891,051	1.9%	0
Netherlands	3,602,171	1.8%	0
United Kingdom	3,448,276	1.7%	0
Norway	3,218,196	1.6%	0
Spain	2,495,581	1.2%	0
Italy	2,458,375	1.2%	0
France	1,719,348	0.8%	0
Australia	1,560,351	0.8%	0
Austria	1,284,631	0.6%	0
Denmark	1,030,507	0.5%	0
Luxembourg	179,994	0.1%	0
Donor not reported by agency	157,650	0.1%	0
European Commission	58,902	0.0%	0
Grand Total	202,597,565	100.0%	75,355,527

Overview 2000-2005

US\$ 1.3 billion reported / cumulated over five years i.e. an average of US\$ 260 million per year.

Donor contributions above US\$ 10 million cumulated 2000-2005	
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	667,9
Japan	110,8
United Arab Emirates	91,7
United States of America	90,4
ECHO	72,0
European Commission	53,2
Switzerland	21,2
Sweden	18,9
Norway	17,2
Germany	16,9
Canada	15,8
United Kingdom	11,9
Finland	11,6
Italy	11,4
Belgium	10,3

ANNEX III. 2005 IN REVIEW BY SECTOR AND BY PROJECTS⁶⁶

→ Review of sectors with delivery of tangible aid
Health

Achievements	Reduction of specific risks and vulnerabilities	Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to specific crises was particularly well achieved, especially with regards to responding to the Mumps and Rubella outbreak; • Preparedness, sector coordination and response previous and during the Israeli “disengagement” from the Gaza Strip; • In other crisis areas, the support with reproductive health commodities and the provision of services through mobile health clinics were of particular importance to overcome the difficulties imposed by the fragmentation of the territory; • Projects that needed implementation throughout the year had difficulties coping with the needs, mainly due to the instability of fund availability that did not allow for a medium term programming for better resource management and implementation results; • Some of the activities were rolled over from 2004 and have been started with funds received in late 2004; • Health coordination and information sharing in oPt was sustained and tools were improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviation of the suffering of a large number of patients residing in remote villages not accessible to health care facilities; • Coverage of basic health commodities needed throughout the West Bank and Gaza during acute crisis; • Control of communicable diseases, immunisation; • Re-organisation of services and the improvement of mental health services delivery, in addition to the creation of support groups that can lead to greater advocacy for the mentally ill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative effect of the fragmentation and impoverishment in the Palestinian health status is a slow onset process that will be evident only in the long run; • Although sector poorly funded, wide range of NGOs providing health services and implementing specific projects that have helped the maintenance of some basic provision of services; • The characteristics of the crisis, in which all emergency issues are directly linked with broader developmental issues, make it very difficult to trace a direct impact of the actions; • There is a need to better define humanitarian indicators able to measure the outcomes and impact of the humanitarian assistance as well as early warning; • More precise identification of needs and greater prioritisation effort will allow the identification of a more focused strategy that can be monitored on a yearly basis and show more clearly the impact of assistance; • There is also a need for sector wide monitoring of strategy implementation; • Although there are several coordination mechanisms in place, from local NGOs level to donor level, there are still gaps and duplication of activities; • Coordination still needs to be focused according to the strategies to cope with the humanitarian situation in combination with the developmental needs.

⁶⁶ Based on information received from agencies and organizations up to time of CAP document completion

Psycho-social Support

Achievements	Reduction of specific risks and vulnerabilities	Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 7 existing psycho-social teams have been kept fully operational throughout 2005; In addition, as soon as new emergency funds were made available in June, an additional 5 teams were established (i.e. 2 more than planned), providing for an emergency preparedness and response system providing psycho-social support to families in 12 districts of the oPt; From January to September, the teams have provided psychosocial support to more than 25,000 children, and have organised sessions with more than 15,000 caregivers; Activities have been intensified over the disengagement period in the summer, with 70 volunteers being selected and trained to reinforce the teams and 7,323 children and 3,037 caregivers reached in August, in Gaza alone; When new funds were made available in September, the teams started to expand activities to adolescents, a group that had not been targeted so far; 15 alternative play areas were established in Gaza, including recreation, psycho-social, sport and mine risk education activities in addition to the 14 safe play areas currently under development (to be ready by the end of year); Through these 29 areas, 90,000 children and adolescents (50% girls) are provided with constructive outlets and opportunities to play, exercise sport and meet with their peers in a protective environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only two sector objectives were fulfilled: setting up an emergency preparedness and response system and setting up child friendly spaces in emergency situations; These objectives had the strongest emergency focus among all objectives. Other projects related to more developmental issues such as income generation, institutional or in-service capacity building or monitoring of the situation did not get any funds. These objectives were also more specific than the others; Each objective corresponds to a project sheet. Both have received more funds than requested; In addition, both funded projects were the only ones with children as a target group, whereas other projects were targeting vulnerable groups in general or women in particular. This might be reflecting a specific interest in children from donors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As projects with a strong emergency focus have proven to attract more funds, most agencies have decided to submit a more limited number of projects for 2006, but with a stronger emergency focus; Need to focus on specific crisis areas; Some agencies have concluded that they need to focus more efforts on advocacy with donors, especially for vulnerable groups that did not raise strong interest among donors such as women; Projects that were successfully funded – receiving even more funds than required – are planned to continue in 2006.

Education	Achievements	Reduction of specific risks and vulnerabilities	Lessons learned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall sector review indicated that there were certain gaps in the funding pattern. Donors continued to show greater interest in the survival and development of children, especially girls of primary school age. However the funding situation for older children in higher grades or university education was very poor. The feedback from donors on vocational training for young women was not positive. One of the lessons learnt from the review of the education projects for the 2005 CAP indicated that the design of projects should be more focussed regarding both the objectives and beneficiaries. This would help donors to have a clearer vision of what they need to support and what the most likely outcome would be of their assistance. With the completion of the disengagement in the Gaza Strip, a distinction should be made between the humanitarian assistance required in an emergency situation and those projects which would lead to longer term development. This distinction would facilitate fundraising for emergency response efforts; It was evident that donations from different donors to the education sector enabled the teaching and learning process in the classroom to continue. At the same time, it also created some alternatives to meet the learning needs of the students in the affected areas. The educational supplies such as school-in-a-box not only helped to meet the learning needs of the students, but also helped to meet the needs of the teachers in their classrooms. The chalkboard and wooden clock made teaching easier and the learning process more child-friendly. Other supplies like library books provided supplementary learning opportunities for the students; The timely response by donors to emergency situations attracted a high level of commitment from teachers, government officials and parents in the communities. It also generated high visibility for donors and agencies as their names were constantly mentioned and their branding applied whenever possible, such as in training workshop or on flyers for major events (e.g., Back-to-School Campaign implemented with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More beneficiaries are identified as requested funding is provided; Teaching and learning process have been ensured despite emergency situation in the affected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of the more committed target groups maximise the impact of the activities; Donor agencies pay high attention to project details so as to ensure quality implementation; Donor agencies demand high visibility in project implementation, so projects need to define strategy to meet this demand.

Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

Achievements	Reduction of specific risks and vulnerabilities	Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When completed, the project will have generated a total of approximately 25,000 workdays. This will enable the workers to support themselves and their families while employed by the project. Nevertheless, unemployment rates in Beit Hanoun and Rafah are still very high, and there is a continued need for further employment generation projects; This project targets some of the most urgent issues such as rehabilitation and reconstruction of the entrance roads to the towns, internal streets and sewage networks as well as upgrading the hospital in Beit Hanoun; Despite these efforts there are still unmet needs with regards to infrastructure in Beit Hanoun. A number of additional roads have been damaged since the project was initiated. There is currently also a need to upgrade and re-connect the infrastructure in the evacuated settlement areas which are a part of the Municipality of Rafah; Up to 30th June 2005, the UNRWA generated a total of 1,070,442 workdays through its Direct Hire programming in the West Bank and Gaza through over 14,000 job contracts. Over 49,000 dependents were supported through this programme; A further 43,436 job days were created in the first half of the year through Indirect Hire programming in oPt, delivered in cooperation with third party agencies; Over 11,000 vulnerable families (covering over 82,000 individuals) received cash assistance up to June 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project aims at enabling unemployed workers to support themselves and their families on a minimum wage of US\$ 15 a day; This will secure their sustenance for the duration of the project, but by the end of this year the workers will have to start searching for new employment opportunities; When completed, the rehabilitation of the municipal infrastructure will facilitate local transportation and reduce congestion in Rafah and Beit Hanoun. Sewage lines will have been rehabilitated and new households connected to sewage networks, thus improving the environmental health conditions in the area; Providing the local hospital with an outpatient department, a pharmacy and a laboratory will reduce the town's vulnerability during times of military operations and closures; Those supported through the programme were paid an average wage of US\$ 250 a month. This sub-market rate ensures that only those genuinely unable to find work in the regular job market participate in the programme; Cash transfers are particularly appropriate for those families unable to sustain participation in even short-term employment programmes. The Agency also maintains relocation fees for those refugees whose homes have been demolished and are required to bear the cost of temporary accommodation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector taken out of the CAP priority actions for 2006. The focus will be on emergency job creations and cash assistance programme; Large-scale construction projects no longer feature in the Agency's emergency programming. The relatively low ratio of labour to capital costs and time delays due to permit issues in the West Bank and availability of materials in the market in Gaza have convinced UNRWA that these projects are not well suited to emergency programming.

Food Security Achievements	Reduction of specific risks and vulnerabilities	Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Agriculture sector has fulfilled its objectives only partially since the CAP funding was lower than anticipated. However the presence of many actors outside the CAP may have compensated somewhat for the lower than anticipated activity of the organisation; Food for work programmes have built /strengthened community assets, improved food security in the community and protected livelihoods. Food for training programmes have supported existing livelihoods, helped to diversify income sources and resilience to shocks and built basic skills to increase the opportunities for the most vulnerable; Baseline survey of the monitoring of WFP's Strategic Priority 2: According to the baseline: "In-kind food transfers and credit are shown to have a positive effect on two aspects of beneficiary life. First, it is shown that in-kind food transfers as well as food purchased on credit decreases the percentage of WFP beneficiaries living in food poverty by 23% (from 91% down to 68%); Second, in-kind assistance received by beneficiaries and food purchased on credit decreases the ratio of household expenditures on food by 20% and raises the percentage of expenditure household essentials other than food from 42 to 62%; UNRWA delivered 652,516 food parcels up to the end of June 2005. These were distributed to over 75,000 families in West bank and over 130,000 families in the Gaza Strip; Over 950,000 individuals benefit from UNRWA's food assistance programming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular food assistance has contributed to supporting the most food insecure sector of the non-refugee population, reducing further impoverishment and the tendency to resort to negative coping mechanisms; The effect of pursuing the CAP goals and priorities has been, as expected, the reduction of poverty, the possibility given to the beneficiaries to restart their activities, improved availability and access to fresh produce and an improvement of their diet; Involvement of both genders in all activities was encouraged; From a target at the start of the year of providing 60% of nutritional requirements, UNRWA has provided only 45% of requirements in Gaza and West Bank due to funding constraints in the early part of the year. 	

→ Review of projects

Project code	Title	CAP Funding level	Targeted pop. (reached)	Geographical area (localities, districts)	Achievements	Impact assessment
Food Security / Agriculture						
oPt-04/A03 FAO	Rehabilitation of Destroyed and Damaged Greenhouses	100%	-300 farmers as direct beneficiaries; -600 farmers attended to training in the field; -150 technicians trained.	Tulkarm, Qalqilia, Jenin, Rafah, Khan Younis, North Gaza	Inputs distributed as planned and trainings provided to technicians and farmers.	Inputs received are in place and used for the purpose to support the agricultural production and income generation.
oPt-05/A03 FAO	Support to FAO's Programme Coordination Office for the West Bank and Gaza Strip	22%	Serving the total community of farmers.	WBGS	Funds diverted from oPt-05/A03 which is being funded from another source	Transfer of funds only approved in August 2005
OPt 05/A03 FAO	Support to FIVIMS Phase 2	100%	Serving the institutions in WBGS	WBGS	Just Started	NONE yet.
oPt-05/A04 FAO	Bee Keeping and Honey Production	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/A05 FAO	Rehabilitation and Revitalisation of the Horticulture sector	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/A06 FAO	Support to Female-Headed Households, Food Security and Income Generating Activities	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/A07 FAO	Support to Olive Production in West Bank.	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/F01	Food assistance to victims of conflict in the Palestinian territories.	90%	480,000 beneficiaries (8 months for the New Poor, 12 months for the Hardship Social cases and institutions.	All Gov. in the WB and GS	WFP distributed a monthly average of 390,000 beneficiaries per month 100% of the planned caseload.	Regular food assistance has contributed to supporting the most food insecure sector of the non-refugee population, reducing further impoverishment and the tendency to resort to negative coping mechanisms.
oPt-05/A09 UNDP	Developing House Gardens in the Palestinian Territories	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/A08 UNDP	Emergency Support to the Destroyed Agricultural Land in the North Governorate of the Gaza Strip	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/A10 UNDP	Marketing Olive Oil Surplus to Support Poorest Palestinian People	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/A02 CARE INT	Emergency Food Security for Impoverished Women in Rural Areas of Jenin	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/A01 ACH	Support to Bedouin Shepherds of Tubas District during the Dry Season	100%	81 Bedouin families	Tubas District: AlMaleh and Ibizih villages	Feed and water distributed according to the plan	The target of mitigating the scarcity of water and feed was met.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Project code	Title	CAP Funding level	Targeted pop. (reached)	Geographical area (localities, districts)	Achievements	Impact assessment
Education						
oPt-05/E05	Improvement of the learning environment in 465 schools in the West Bank and Gaza	No	Palestinian school children	Gaza as priority and the West Bank	In the mid-term review, UNESCO requested direct support to 200 additional schools in Gaza, which amounts US\$ 200,000.	N.A.
oPt-05/E05	Flagship project: Enhancing quality of education in the Palestinian schools	No	Palestinian children and students, as well as teachers	West Bank and Gaza	Still seek funding	Some of the elements were partially covered through ongoing technical assistance from the available UNESCO funds.
oPt-05/E08	Reducing the Impact of Conflict on Children's Learning	6.5%	School children and teachers	Selected districts in the West Bank and Gaza	780 recreational kits procured and thematic clubs set up and at least 25,000 children benefited through activities	Children and parents showed good interest in the activities and generated more demand.
oPt-05/E09	Continuous School Education under Emergency in the oPt	212%	School children, teachers and parents	The West Bank and Gaza	904 school-in-a boxes procured and distributed. 50,000 students directly benefited from remedial education.	Facilitated teaching and learning process and ensured continuation of school in Gaza under emergency situation.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Project code	Title	CAP Funding level	Targeted pop. (reached)	Geographical area (localities, districts)	Achievements	Impact assessment
Health						
oPt-05/H13	Mobile Health Clinics	48%	90,299 (till end of Aug.) carried out through 950 visits to remote villages. In 2004 the teams were able to treat 112,996 through 1230 visits.	West Bank Villages in Nablus, Hebron & Jerusalem areas	Management & treatment of patients suffering from Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD), provision of vaccination to children, provision of antenatal care...etc. Reproductive health commodities including oxytocin, Anti-D treatment, folic acid and iron supplementation, STIs treatment, wide spectrum antibiotics, X-Ray mammography films and supplies and reagents for PAP Smear have been made available at the disposal of MoH & Palestinian NGOs for treatment of Palestinian women, men and children.	It helped to alleviate the suffering of quite a large number of patients residing in remote villages not accessible to health care facilities
oPt-05/ H05	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in the oPt by Improving Reproductive Health Commodity Security and Strengthening Logistics Management	60%	N.A.	West Bank and Gaza		N.A.
oPt-05/H01	Establishing a nutrition surveillance system	76%	MoH support	Strengthening the MoH	Funds were received by mid-year 2005; project is still under planning implementation phase and finalisation of agreements with the MoH.	It is expected that the MoH will have the capacity to implement a Nutrition Surveillance System throughout the territory that will provide relevant nutrition information.
oPt-05/H30	Strengthening health information	29%	MoH support		Healthinform developed a dynamic GIS map with the health facilities network (554 PHC facilities and 78 hospitals).	Health coordination and information sharing in oPt were improved.
oPt-05/H20	Emergency reintegration of psychosocially affected vulnerable groups through empowerment programmes and self-help activities	40%	MoH support	West Bank and Gaza as a whole, and Ramallah, Hebron and Bethlehem in particular.	Progress was made in human resources development, specifically in the Community Mental Health Centres of Hebron and Ramallah, as well as in Bethlehem's psychiatric hospital. Establishment of Families Associations and service users groups and anti-stigma activities.	It helped the re-organisation of services and the improvement of mental health services delivery, in addition to the creation of support groups that can lead to greater advocacy for the mentally ill.
oPt-05/H11	Emergency preparedness and early response in crisis areas	50%	1.2 million inhabitants in acute and chronic crisis areas	Gaza Strip and Northern West Bank	Pre-positioning of medical supplies, upgrade of facilities, ensuring continued medical care in enclaves during disengagement	Major outbreaks and fatalities prevented during the disengagement operations
oPt-05/H12	Supplementary immunisation activities	100%	1.3 million children 6-18	Nationwide	Control of outbreaks of mumps and rubella	Outbreak control

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Project code	Title	CAP Funding level	Targeted pop. (reached)	Geographical area (localities, districts)	Achievements	Impact assessment
Infrastructure and Economic Recovery						
Pal50-00043771	Construction of Schools and Additional Classrooms in the West Bank	US\$ 5,000,000	7,153	Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqelia, Safet, Nablus, Ramallah, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron (West Bank)	Construction work has started on 5 of the schools while the remaining are still in the design phase.	Ongoing
Pal50-00043768	Paving of Internal Roads in Rural Communities of the West Bank	US\$ 2,000,000	121,002	Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqelia, Tubas, Nablus, Ramallah, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron (West Bank)	The preparation phase has been completed and works are about to commence. (25%)	Ongoing
Psychosocial Support						
oPt-05/H20	Emergency Reintegration of Psychosocially Affected Vulnerable Groups through Empowerment Programmes and Self-Help Activities	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/H21	Small Business Enterprise, Family and Gender	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/H22	Assessing the Impact of the Crisis on Gender-based Violence (GBV) in the oPt	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/H23	Psychosocial Support in Reproductive Health and Family Life	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/H24	Set up an emergency preparedness and response system providing psychosocial support to families in all areas most affected by the conflict	151%	40,000 children 25,000 caregivers	Most affected areas within all 15 districts of the West Bank and Gaza	- 12 psychosocial teams (7 existing and 5 new) operational and ready to be mobilised in emergencies – 2 more than initially planned; - 100 new team members and 70 volunteers trained; - As of September, 31,693 children have participated in activities aiming at reinforcing their capacity to protect themselves and to cope with violence; - As of September, 18,499 caregivers equipped with skills on how to support their children in distress.	Focus groups with parents and children at mid-year confirmed improved children's well-being (such as decrease in aggressive behaviour and better achievement in school). Pre and post testing of caregiver's sessions show that parents feel more confident and equipped in protecting their children against violence.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Project code	Title	CAP Funding level	Targeted pop. (reached)	Geographical area (localities, districts)	Achievements	Impact assessment
Psychosocial Support						
oPt-05/H25	Set up protected child friendly spaces and family crisis centres providing psychosocial support to families in emergency situations	124%	100,000 children and adolescents	Most affected areas within all 15 districts of the West Bank and Gaza	14 safe play areas under development (to be ready by the end of year) An additional 15 alternative play areas in Gaza, including recreation, psychosocial, sport and mine risk education activities	90,000 children and adolescents (50% girls) were provided with safe and constructive outlets and had the opportunity to play, exercise sport and meet with their peers away from the conflict.
oPt-05/H26	To enable health and social workers, other service providers and communities to effectively respond to the psychosocial needs/problems of the most vulnerable groups in the population (children, women, unemployed, elderly) in crisis situations	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/H27	Supporting Palestinian Women's Access to Counselling Services	No	N.A.	North West Bank (AlJar and Talfheet)	UNIFEM has committed some of its own funds to this initiative (to be developed further in the year).	N.A.
oPt-05/H28	Creating local Pilot Income Generating Activities for Social Integration and Coping for Psychosocially affected vulnerable groups	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
oPt-05/H29	Reorganisation of the Health Services for local psychosocial emergency preparedness and Networking	No	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Water						
Pal50-00043773	Upgrading of Water Supply and Distribution Systems in Rural Areas of the West Bank	45%	71,586	Ramallah, Nablus, Hebron, Tulkarem, (West Bank)	Works are still in the initial preparation phase (10%)	Project ongoing

ANNEX IV. FACTS AND FIGURES ON HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

Figure 1: Percentage of West Bank Palestinians Impacted by the Barrier

Impact of the Barrier in the West Bank	Percentage %
Prevents job access	31
Separates land from water	4
Separates from relatives	29
Separates from land	11
Migrated	8
Accessing basic services is difficult	19
Accessing agricultural markets is difficult	7
Agriculture is difficult/impossible	7
Obtaining certain food items is difficult / impossible	15
Transportation costs are higher	36

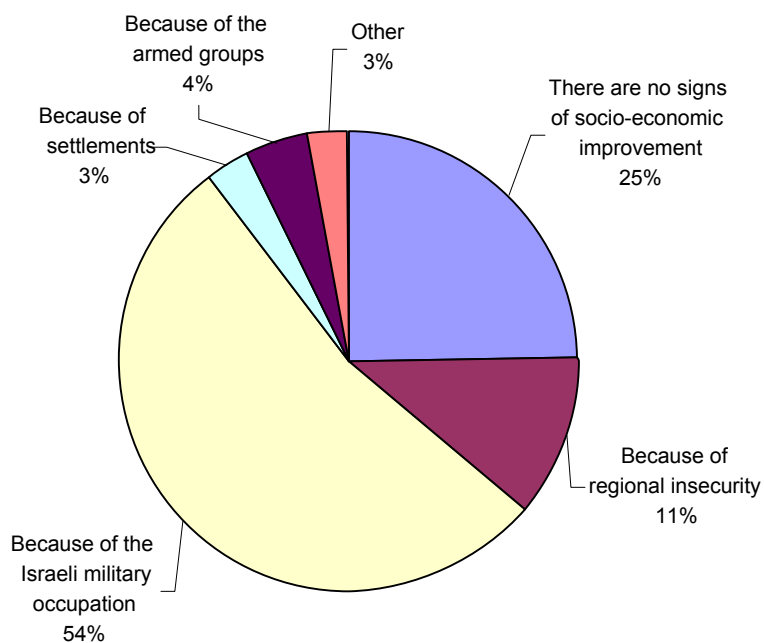
Source: Institut Universitaire d'Études du Développement (IUED) Poll 9. July 2005

Figure 2: Erez Crossing: Average Daily Labour Movement

	Sep 00	Sep 04	Jan 05	Feb 05	Mar 05	Apr 05	May 05	Jun 05	Jul 05	Aug 05	Sep 05
Workers to Israel	24,057	0	49	390	1,451	3,200	2,067	3,588	1,767	281	128
Traders to Israel	N/A	N/A	17	70	158	224	103	362	175	168	120
Workers to EIZ	3,505	0	9	278	537	487	259	458	233	201	41

Source: Palestinian National Security Forces/Data for 2000, 2004 obtained from UNSCO

Figure 3: Feeling of Insecurity among the Palestinian Population



Source: IUED Poll 9. July 2005

Figure 4: Percentage of Families Stating They Need Assistance

	Q4 2004	Q1 2005
West Bank	66.7	69.4
Gaza Strip	68.9	72.0
oPt	67.5	70.2

Source: PCBS / MAS Quarterly Economic and Social Monitor, July 2005

Figure 5: Types of Assistance Received by the Palestinian Population

Percentage of Palestinians who received assistance in the last six months in West Bank according to type of assistance

	November 2001	November 2002	July 2003	February 2004	November 2004	July 2005
Employment assistance	-	-	-	-	8.7	3
Financial assistance	12	11	6	8	9	5
Food assistance	28	44	41	26	26	23

Percentage of Palestinians who received assistance in the last six months in the Gaza Strip, according to type of assistance

	November 2001	November 2002	July 2003	February 2004	November 2004	July 2005
Employment assistance	-	-	-	7	10	6
Financial assistance	22	12	24	13	21	14
Food assistance	55	57	52	51	45	52

Percentage of Palestinians who received assistance in the last six months in the oPt, according to type of assistance

	November 2001	November 2002	July 2003	February 2004	November 2004	July 2005
Employment assistance	-	-	3	-	9	4
Financial assistance	14	10	12	9	12	8
Food assistance	36	45	42	33	31	31

Source: IUED Poll 9, July 2005

Figure 6: Unmet Needs among the Palestinian Population

Most important unmet needs in the West Bank

	February 2004	November 2004	July 2005
Employment	29	31	31
Food	11	14	14
Health	12	10	10
Financial assistance	21	26	26
Housing	13	5	5
Education	13	14	14

Most important unmet needs in the Gaza Strip

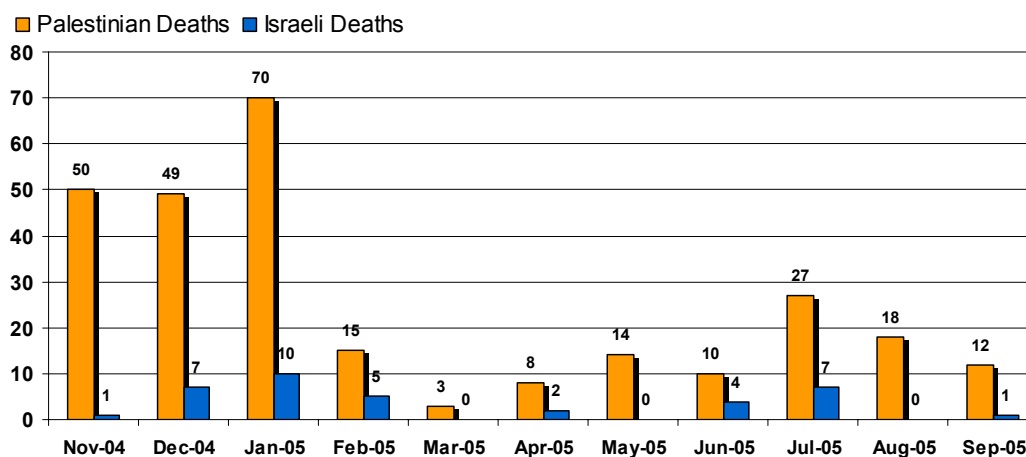
	February 2004	November 2004	July 2005
Employment	31	34	34
Food	11	14	14
Financial assistance	23	28	28
Housing	15	11	11
Education	9	8	8

Most important unmet needs in the oPt

	February 2004	November 2004	July 2005
Employment	29	32	32
Food	10	14	14
Health	12	8	8
Financial assistance	23	28	27
Housing	15	11	7
Education	11	8	12

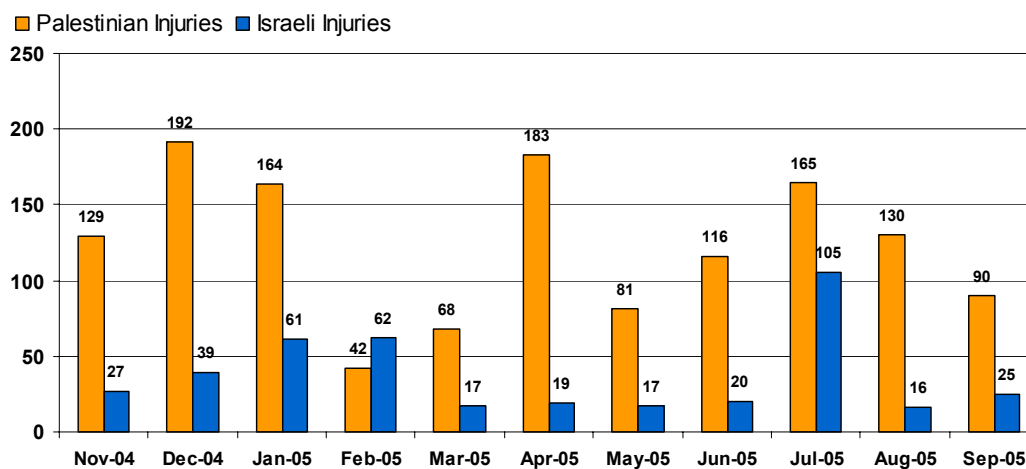
Source: IUED Poll 9. July 2005

Figure 7: Palestinian and Israeli Deaths



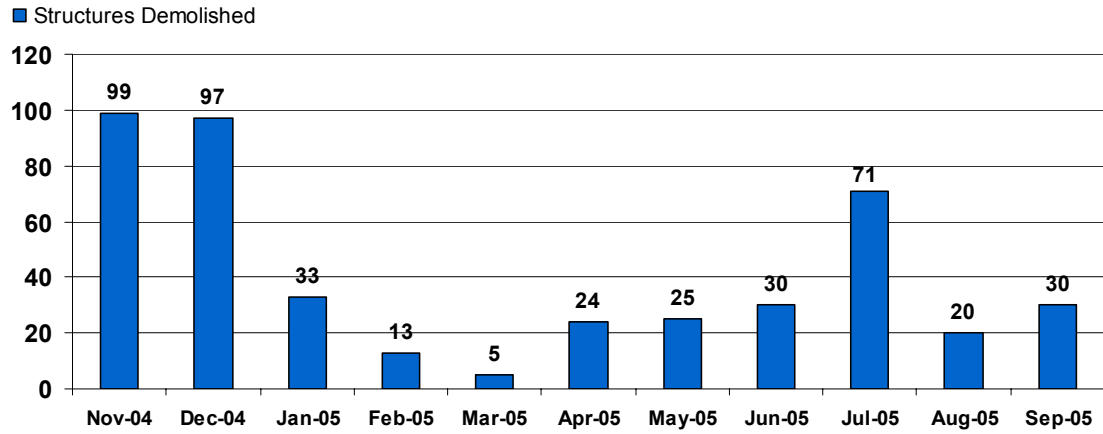
Source: PRCS and OCHA

Figure 8: Palestinian and Israeli Injuries



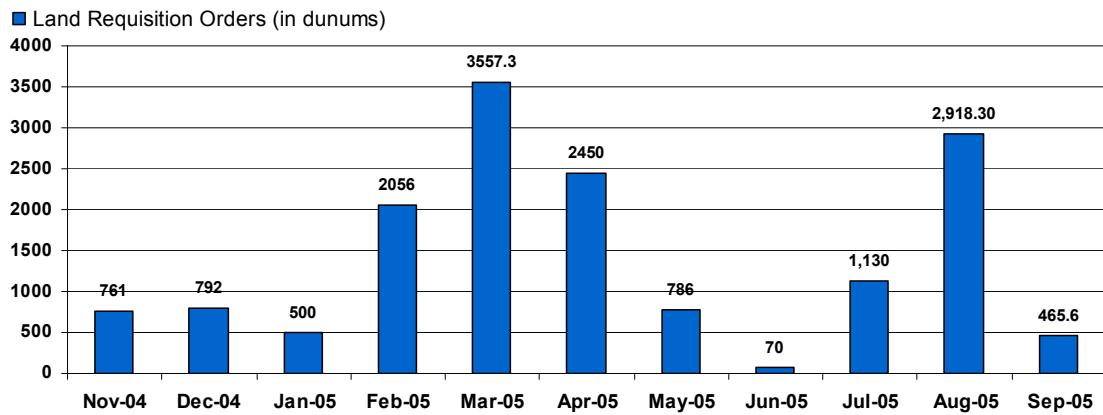
Source: PRCS and OCHA

Figure 9: Palestinian Structures Demolished



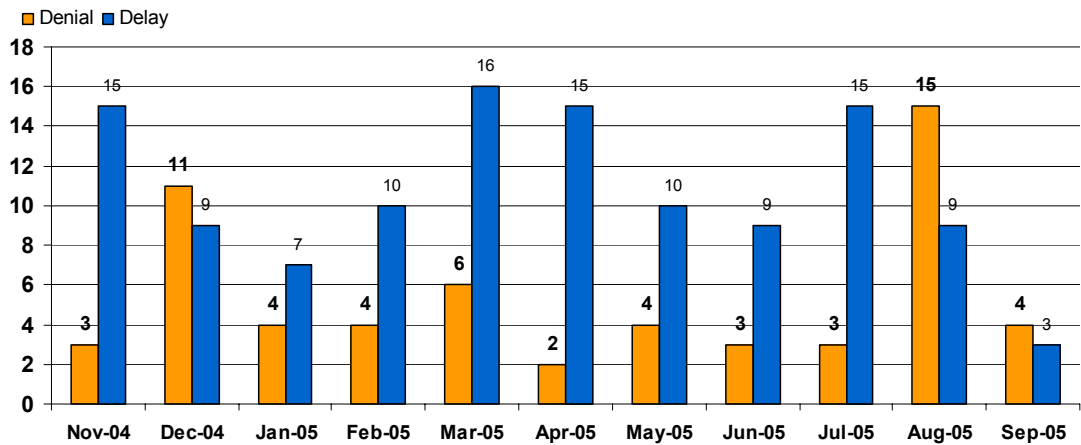
Source: UNRWA and OCHA

Figure 10: Land Requisition Orders of Palestinian land



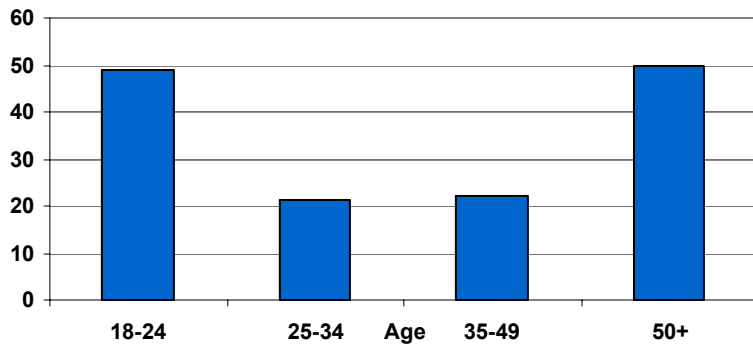
Source: OCHA

Figure 11: Reported Ambulance Access Incidents



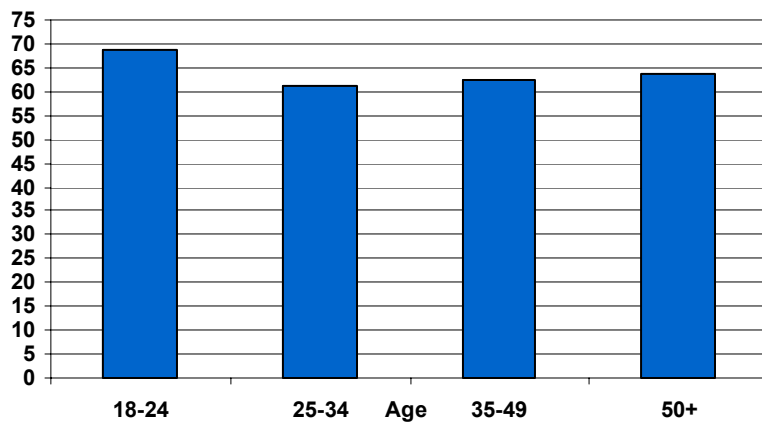
Source: PRCS & MoH

Figure 12: Percentage of Palestinians Unemployed by Age



Source: IUED Poll 9, July 2005

Figure 13: Percentage of Palestinians Poor by Age



Source: IUED Poll 9, July 2005

ANNEX V. EVOLUTION OF ISRAELI SECURITY MEASURES, 2000- 2005

The following table summarises the evolution of Israeli security measures since 2000. Monitoring of security measures by OCHA, oPt and other organisations has become more systematic during the past two years; therefore some of the earlier data are less detailed than those available for 2005. Assessments have been made on the basis of quantitative data supported by judgments from OCHA field coordination units and agency field staff.

↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement	Situation in 2005	Situation in 2004	Situation in 2003	Situation in 2002	Situation pre-September 2000 ⁶⁷
<p>Internal movement of persons</p> <p>West Bank: ↔</p> <p>Gaza: ↑</p>	<p><u>Gaza:</u> The unilateral withdrawal of Israeli forces and settlers on 12 September resulted in the lifting of all internal closures within the Gaza Strip with a particularly beneficial impact on the five enclaves of As Seata, Al Mawasi, Al Ma'ani, Abu Nahia and Abu al Ajin⁶⁸.</p> <p>Movement into Israel via Erez remains impossible for most Palestinians with the exception of senior PA members, senior national staff working for International organisations and emergency medical cases. Negotiations are ongoing with Israeli authorities for the movement of Palestinians through the Rafah passenger terminal into Egypt following the withdrawal of the IDF.</p> <p>The entire Gaza coast, with restriction to 10 nautical miles, was reopened to Palestinian fishermen after the completion of the Israeli withdrawal but was closed again between 24 September and 9 October.</p> <p><u>West Bank:</u> Israeli bypass roads, settlements, closures and the West Bank Barrier break up the contiguity of the West Bank making the movement of Palestinians difficult.</p> <p>Permits are required for Palestinian vehicles at West Bank checkpoints. Severe restrictions continue to be applied to Palestinians wishing to reach East Jerusalem and Gaza. Special permits - increasingly difficult to obtain - are being issued by the IDF for residents and owners of land within closed areas (between the Barrier and the Green Line), and a special security regime has been introduced by the</p>	<p>Space in the West Bank and Gaza remains highly fragmented impacting severely on Palestinian economic activity⁶⁹. Restrictions and prohibitions on Palestinian freedom of movement remain in place, particularly in Oslo Area C; permits are still required for travel between cities in the West Bank and have been invalidated during declared security alerts.</p> <p>Relaxation of the closures regime declared by the IDF in November 2003 and July 2004 have been insignificant and short lived with the easing of restrictions soon reversed.</p> <p>There are in the West Bank 124km of roads completely prohibited to Palestinian traffic, 244km partially prohibited and 364km for restricted use⁷⁰.</p> <p>Access to Jerusalem (Al Aqsa Mosque) for worshippers, particularly on Fridays, continues to be heavily restricted.</p> <p><u>Gaza:</u> - Movement into Israel through Erez is now virtually impossible for most Palestinians with the exception of senior PA members and emergency medical cases;</p> <p>- Since 17 April, no Palestinian males aged 16-35 have been able to exit Gaza via Rafah;</p> <p>- Rafah completely closed between 18 July and 6 August for all passengers and emergency/ humanitarian cases;</p> <p>- No fishing permitted from approximately 40% of Gaza since October 2003.</p>	<p>- Permits required for travel within the West Bank – between cities;</p> <p>- Fishing zone regulations in Gaza were relaxed in August although in practice, the IDF is not allowing the fishing fleet to go out nearly as far as they say they are and fishing boats are periodically shot at.</p>	<p>Movement permitted for workers and traders between West Bank and Jerusalem/Israel, subject to permits;</p> <p>Movement within the West Bank – no permits required, movement restricted but possible.</p>	<p>In 1994, a pass system turned a universal right of entry into Israel into a coveted privilege allotted on a case-by-case basis.</p>

⁶⁷ See, for example, A. Hass, Israel's Closure Policy: An Ineffective Strategy of Containment and Repression, Journal of Palestinian Studies (Issue 123, Spring 2002)

⁶⁸ For a complete report on the status of Gaza following the Disengagement please see Gaza Access & Infrastructure Report, OCHA, 15 September 2005.

⁶⁹ Forty-two months --- Intifada, Closures and Palestinian economic crisis: an assessment. World Bank, June 2004, p. 8

⁷⁰ Forbidden Roads: The discriminatory West Bank road regime, B'Tselem, August 2004

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

	Situation in 2005	Situation in 2004	Situation in 2003	Situation in 2002	Situation pre-September 2000 ⁷¹
↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement	<p>IDF for Palestinian residents in the Jordan Valley. Movement between Governorates is very difficult during high security alerts and on Jewish holidays. The evacuation of four settlements in the northern West Bank has resulted in greater freedom of movement in areas east of Jenin but in a deterioration in movement along road 60 north of Nablus.</p>	<p>Elsewhere, no movement beyond 6 nautical miles.</p>			
Movement of Palestinian labour to Israel ⁷¹ ↓	<p>West Bank: Permit numbers have slightly increased but remained low during the second quarter of the year, with the quota imposed by the IDF never matched by actual entries. Permit cancellations have occurred during periods of "external" closure for both workers as well as traders</p> <p>Gaza: Reduction in the number of workers entering Israel and Erez Industrial estate over the course of the year (3,588 in June and only 128 in September). Until 10 October, 86 closure days were reported at Erez crossing.</p> <p>Until 10 October, 65 days of closure were reported at the Erez industrial estate which has been dismantled since the Israeli withdrawal.</p> <p>No workers or merchants have entered Israel since 23 September.</p>	<p>Closures and permit cancellations greatly reduced the number of Palestinians working in Israel and Israeli settlements. Only 9% of employed Palestinians (57,000 people) were working in the Israeli labour market as of December 2003.⁷²</p> <p>Since the targeted killing of Hamas leaders in Gaza in the second quarter of 2004, movement and issuance of permits has been drastically reduced.</p> <p>Gaza: Marked reduction in the number of workers entering Israel and Erez Industrial estate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - up to 12,785 workers entering Israel daily in the last week of 2003; up to 1,550 workers in last week of July 2004. - 43 day closure of Erez between 18 April and 30 May. - full closure at Erez since 31 August. 	<p>Permit numbers increased but not change in labour flows.</p> <p>As of June: West Bankers = 5,123 permits; Gazans = 14,211⁷³</p> <p>Erez closed periodically in March - June. With the announcement of the <i>hudna</i>, increase in permits issued. From mid-August to end of September, Erez periodically closed.</p> <p>Between 7,000 and 9,000 workers are crossing daily, with movement restricted to those above 35 years.</p>	<p>Fewer West Bankers issued permits than Gazans.</p> <p>The total number of permits issued: West Bankers = 14,126; Gazans = 69,776.</p> <p>In 2001, the number of permits issued for Gazans crossing into Israel at Erez averaged at 2,000 workers per day. From mid-June - end 2002, 10,000 - 11,500 per day.</p>	<p>- Between 1991-1993, the number of Palestinian workers in Israel was slashed;</p> <p>- Approximately 30,000 Gazans per day crossed into Israel at Erez to work.</p>
Assassinations / extra-judicial killings ↑	<p>West Bank: Decrease in the use of targeted assassinations in the first part of the year, although there appears to be evidence of a return to its use in recent killings of Palestinians.</p> <p>Gaza: Marked decrease in the number of targeted killings with a total of eight deaths in Gaza city.</p>	<p>Increase in targeted assassinations by the IDF of senior Hamas and Islamic Jihad militants in Gaza, Nablus and Jenin. Mostly undertaken through undercover operations in the West Bank, the IDF has however resorted to disproportionate use of force in many cases resulting in civilians casualties (e.g. helicopter missile attacks have</p>	<p>Gaza: indication of an increased use of indiscriminate force by the IDF in 2003 (two internationals were killed and one left clinically dead in early 2003) and targeted assassinations resumed in</p>	<p>According to AI, over 35 Palestinians were killed in targeted assassinations.⁷⁵ Gaza: targeted assassinations included the attack on Sheikh Shehada (July), killing</p>	<p>Extra-judicial killings took place.⁷⁶</p>

⁷¹ Palestinian Ministry of Labour

⁷² World Bank, *ibidem*

⁷³ Closure/Curfew, Economic and Social/Humanitarian Monitoring Indicators, Report #5, August 31 2003.

⁷⁴ Amnesty International: Israel and the Occupied Territories: Israel must end its policy of assassinations, 4 July 2003, Amnesty International Index: MDE 15/056/2003.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

	Situation in 2005	Situation in 2004	Situation in 2003	Situation in 2002	Situation pre-September 2000 ⁸⁷
↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement		occurred in all three localities)	the post- <i>hudna</i> period. ⁷⁴	16 persons. Refugee camps were raided (e.g. Jabalia in March).	
Military operations West Bank: ↑ Gaza: ↑	<p>West Bank: There have been no major military operations on the scale of 2002, although the IDF carried out over 2,000 incursions into Palestinian population centres⁷⁷ with search and arrest operations occurring in Oslo "area A" and in Hebron - H1 (in violation of the 1997 Hebron Protocol)⁷⁸.</p> <p>Gaza: No large scale Israeli ground incursions into Palestinian neighbourhoods in 2005 with small, isolated operations confined to areas adjacent to the settlements and the Rafah border line. Prior agreements and coordination with the Palestinian security forces ensured disengagement did not take place "under fire".</p>	<p>Gaza: Incursion took place in May 2004 in Rafah (Operation Rainbow) and August 2004 in Beit Hanoun (Operation Forward Shield), respectively to search for weapons smuggling tunnels and to locate militants responsible for launching Qassam rockets into Israel. The incursions resulted in loss of life and extensive loss of property causing homelessness.</p> <p>West Bank: no major protracted military operations into densely populated urban areas except for Nablus in December 2003 and August 2004, but targeted search and arrest campaigns recorded in all localities⁷⁹.</p>	<p>West Bank: no major incursion on the scale seen in 2002.</p> <p>Gaza: deep incursions into densely populated Palestinian areas across the Gaza Strip as the IDF stepped up their crack-down on Islamic militants, employing tens of armed vehicles, often with helicopter back-up.</p>	<p>West Bank: Israeli military offensives intensified with the IDF launch of 'Operation Defensive Shield' entering Bethlehem, Tulkarm, Qalqiya, Jenin and Nablus, which were declared closed military zones, infrastructure destroyed. Israeli soldiers allegedly used Palestinians as human shields.</p> <p>Gaza: IDF lightning raids by F16s on PA installations. Incursions into Rafah and areas close to settlements.</p>	
Humanitarian Access ⁸⁰ ↑ (Reduction of overall number of closures) ↔ (Quality of access conditions)	<p>West Bank & Gaza: Palestinian ambulance operators have continued to report an average of 23 incidents per month between September 2004 and August 2005 in which first aid and/or medical evacuations were delayed, obstructed and/or prevented by Israeli forces⁸¹. During the same period, international humanitarian organisations filed an average of 62 reports per month in which the delivery of aid and/or the movement of personnel were obstructed by the</p>	<p>1,085 access incidents including 294 cases of access denials (1 September 2003 – 31 May 2004).</p> <p>Karni crossing: steady decline in number of containers going through from 1 January – 31 May 2004. Periodic closures at Karni combined with increased security measures have impacted on humanitarian assistance</p>	<p>Some improvement in the mobility of international staff, while national staffs continue to experience delays/denials. 1400 access incidents including 300 cases of access denial (1 March - 31 July).</p> <p>West Bank: access more</p>	<p>Humanitarian access denied to areas declared closed military zones. Insufficient number of communication channels between relief community and IDF.</p> <p>Palestinian</p>	

⁷⁵ Amnesty International: Annual Report 2003. According to Amnesty International, since Nov. 2000, over 100 Palestinians have been assassinated by IDF during which scores of Palestinian bystanders killed, and hundreds injured.

⁷⁶ Amnesty International, Annual Report 1999. In 1998, Israeli security forces killed at least 20 Palestinian civilians in circumstances suggesting that they may have been extra-judicially executed

⁷⁷ Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, John Dugard, August 2005, p. 5.

⁷⁸ See OCHA-oPt: Weekly Briefing Notes on www.ochaopt.org.

⁷⁹ Source: UNRWA

⁸⁰ Source: Access and Closures Information System, OCHA

⁸¹ See OCHA-oPt, Humanitarian Monitoring Report (Bertini Commitments) on www.ochaopt.org

OCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement	Situation in 2005	Situation in 2004	Situation in 2003	Situation in 2002	Situation pre-September 2000 ⁸⁷
	<p>IDF or Border Police. Closure measures continue to have a severe effect on water transportation.</p> <p>Gaza: Access for international agencies to closed areas improved from the start of the year following the encouragement by the IDF to evaluate needs and pre-positioning of supplies prior to the withdrawal.</p> <p><u>Karni crossing</u>: The number of containers moving through has reduced sharply following an attack by Palestinian militants in January: 41 days of closure were reported since the beginning of the year. An agreement was struck by WFP and UNRWA with the Israeli side to clear the backlog of containers used for the transportation of humanitarian aid.</p>	<p>particularly for UNRWA and WFP. Karni closed between 11 and 30 May.</p> <p>Ambulance delays: 191 delays and 126 access denials registered (1 September 2003 – 31 May 2004).</p> <p>West Bank: as of October 2003, Palestinians working for international humanitarian organisations (except for some specific cases – ICRC, OCHA, UNICEF) are required to apply for permits to access Seam Zone areas.</p> <p>Gaza: Strict control over entry into Gaza since January for international staff. "New arrivals" must submit details 5 working days in advance for approval by Israeli General Security Services.</p> <p>The ability of humanitarian organisations to reach vulnerable Palestinian communities affected by Israeli military operations has been severely curtailed. Safe passage for ambulances cannot be guaranteed during IDF incursions into Gaza with regular denial of access and occasional targeting by Israeli gun fire. UN staff in close proximity to IDF warning shots on 8 occasions in Beit Hanoun in July in spite of prior coordination with the DCL.⁸² Increased restrictions on the passage of ambulances through Erez into Israel and Rafah into Egypt since March 2004.</p> <p>Entry into Gaza closed areas remains difficult with no access for international staff to As Siatfa for nearly 3 months.⁸³</p>	<p>difficult in areas affected by the Wall.</p> <p>Gaza: at Erez, restrictions tightened on passage of internationals.</p> <p><u>Karni crossing</u>: some improvements for UN but crossing closed periodically. UNRWA's operating costs doubled since August 2002.</p> <p>Restricted areas: some improvements in access to Al Mawasi with the appointment of an IDF liaison officer for the southern Gaza Strip.</p> <p><u>Ambulance delays</u>: although reduced, 300 incidents with 90 access denials registered (1 March - 31 July).</p>	<p>ambulances: cases of access denial. Four medical staff killed scores of ambulances damaged/destroyed.</p>	

⁸² 13 July 2004, UNRWA convoy carrying food to Beit Hanoun came under fire by the IDF. On 4 August, Peter Hansen, Commissioner-General for UNRWA decided to relocate temporarily UNRWA staff from the Gaza Strip to Amman following the escalation in the level of insecurity. (UNRWA press statement, 4 August 2004)

⁸³ See OCHA-oPt: Weekly Briefing Notes on www.ochaopt.org.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

	Situation in 2005	Situation in 2004	Situation in 2003	Situation in 2002	Situation pre-September 2000 ⁸⁷
↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement Curfews ⁸⁴ ↑	<p><u>West Bank:</u> The number of curfews imposed by the IDF and the number of people affected have continued to decline: four localities for a total of 8 days were affected in August 2005 compared to 26 localities and 47 days in August 2004⁸⁵.</p> <p><u>Gaza:</u> Nightly-curfews self-imposed by communities in Gaza living in close proximity to or inside Israeli settlements continued right up to the withdrawal of the IDF and the evacuation of settlers. No curfews were recorded since then.</p>	<p>There has been a decline in the use of curfews by the IDF, although they have been used, particularly in the city of Nablus. No protracted curfews have been recorded in the old city of Hebron (H2) since August 2003.</p> <p>Self imposed nightly curfews by communities in Gaza living in close proximity to or inside Israeli settlements – parts of Muragha, Wadi Salka, Al Garara, Siafa and Mawasi.</p>	<p>Localities under recurrent curfews declines: on average 9 localities and 208,955 persons under curfew daily (January - August 2003).</p>	<p>On average 37 Palestinian localities with 547,000 persons placed under curfews on daily (June–December).</p>	
Palestinian tax clearance revenues ⁸⁶ ↑	<p>Monthly transfers of clearance revenues occurring unhindered at an average of US\$ 60.8 million per month.</p>	<p>Monthly transfers of clearance revenues to the PA occurring regularly and unhindered since January 2003.</p> <p>Amount of NIS 1,066 million (US\$ 228 million) still outstanding on import and customs duties, Value Added Tax (VAT) on businesses in Israel and petroleum imports still frozen by Israeli District Courts.</p>	<p>Resumption of monthly transfers of clearance revenues to the PA, averaging US\$ 35 million per month, plus an additional US\$ 21 million per month from the accrued stock of withheld tax revenues.⁸⁷ The remaining stock estimated at US\$ 480 million.</p>	<p>Total freeze of Palestinian VAT revenues with sporadic partial repayments to the PA of US\$ 45 million (out of the total stock of over US\$ 600 million) in the 2nd half of 2002; i.e. monthly av. rebating at US\$ 4 million⁸⁸.</p>	
Land confiscation and levelling ↓	<p>Land confiscation and levelling in the West Bank continued. At least 150 land requisition orders were issued by the IDF between January and August 2005 for a total of over 13,350 dunum of West Bank land. The IDF seized land for the construction of the Barrier, the expansion of settlements and the creation of "buffer zones" around them. Land was also requisitioned to build new security roads and bypass roads for Israeli settlers⁸⁹.</p> <p>Areas occupied by settlements and military bases in the Gaza Strip were returned to Palestinian control</p>	<p>The trend recorded in the last reporting period continued with cumulative land losses.</p> <p><u>Gaza:</u> Significant land levelling in central Gaza in May and June around Qissufim road and south of Abu Houli junction respectively, following Israeli fatalities. 289 hectares of land levelled in Beit Hanoun in July. Now estimated that over 50% of the area's agricultural land has been destroyed in the last 4 years. Land confiscation has</p>	<p>Gaza: an increase in land levelled. 1,107 acres/132,840 trees destroyed. Over 10% of the total arable land has been levelled.</p> <p><u>West Bank:</u> increase in land confiscated. Cumulative land loss estimated at 90 square kilometres. Further land destroyed for Wall or</p>	<p>Land levelling and confiscation is for the most part, limited to Gaza. UNRWA Field Security Office estimates that: 777.25 acres and 93,270 trees were destroyed in 2002.</p>	<p>Land was confiscated for the expansion of settlements and the building of a network of by-pass roads linking Israeli settlements to each other and to Israel.</p>

⁸⁴ OCHA curfew tracking database

⁸⁵ Source: UNRWA.

⁸⁶ The World Bank considers the retention of Palestinian tax money as a form of closure. Data from the Ministry of Finance in Ramallah

⁸⁷ Source: IMF

⁸⁸ Source: IMF, budgetary prospects as of February 17, 2003.

⁸⁹ Special Report: Confiscation of Land in the West Bank, including Occupied East Jerusalem, since 01 January 2005, Palestinian Monitoring Group, 24 August 2005.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

	Situation in 2005	Situation in 2004	Situation in 2003	Situation in 2002	Situation pre-September 2000 ⁹⁷
↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement	following the evacuation of the settlers and the withdrawal of the IDF. By September 2005, 235 Palestinian structures were demolished by the IDF compared to 1,145 for the same period in 2004 ⁹⁰ . The discontinuation of demolitions for "security" reasons by the IDF has resulted in a drop in the number of Palestinian houses demolished or damaged in both the West Bank and Gaza. Demolitions targeted mostly houses without a permit from the IDF to build in Oslo "area C".	continued around the settlements of Nezarim, Kfar Darom and Morag. Since the beginning of 2004 and up to the end of June, 614 Palestinian houses have been demolished by the Israeli army, with another 632 partially demolished in the oPt ⁹¹ . Gaza: 298 buildings were demolished in Rafah/Gaza during May 2004 with 3,800 people made homeless (a total of 1,497 buildings demolished since September 2000 – over 15,000 made homeless). The UN estimated in June 2004 that US\$ 45 million would be required to re-house Palestinian rendered homeless by the May 2004 IDF incursion ⁹² . - In 2002: average of 15 homes per month destroyed in Rafah; - In 2004: average of 77 homes per month in Rafah.	placed on the "Israeli" side of the Wall. Accelerated demolition of Palestinian houses in Gaza, continued house demolitions in the West Bank, and demolition of Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem.	Gaza: 1,800 Palestinian homes destroyed and demolished for the expansion of Israeli buffer zones West Bank: punitive actions, and destruction of housing during two consecutive IDF military operations.	Scores of homes were destroyed each year on the premise that they did not have permits.
↑					
↓	The February revision by the IDF of the Barrier route marginally reduced the amount of land caught in enclaves from 693,440 to 570,560 dunum, decreasing the number of Palestinians living in this area from 93,200 to 49,400 persons. However, with the incorporation of the Ma'ale Adumim and An'el/Emmanuel sections, the new route still leaves about 10.1% of the West Bank and East Jerusalem between the Green Line and the Barrier and separates thousands of Palestinians from basic services and their agricultural land ⁹³ : 55,000 Palestinians resident in the municipal area of East Jerusalem are slated to be transferred to the West	Construction of the Wall has accelerated, continuing even after the advisory opinion by the ICJ ⁹⁵ . As of February 2004, Israel confiscated 270,558 dunums of land to build the Barrier, displacing 11,461 persons and leaving affecting up to 416,000 Palestinians. ⁹⁶ Revisions have been made to the route of the Barrier and 17% less land will be located between it and the Green Line. ⁹⁷ Restrictions on freedom of movement in the Seam Zone areas pose particular hardship for Palestinians as the permit system is	Israel has confiscated 41,250 acres of land in 76 localities, displaced 2,323 people, and left 42,097 people between the separation Wall and the Green Line. ¹⁰⁰	Government of Israel announces building of "security fence" in the West Bank. Construction begins in June in the North and on the so-called 'Jerusalem envelope'.	The erecting of the 'electronic Wall' in 1994 in Gaza.

⁹⁰ The figures are a compilation of statistics collected in the OCHA-oPt: Weekly Briefing Notes on www.ochaopt.org

⁹¹ See Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, www.mezan.org

⁹² Rafah Humanitarian Needs Assessment, United Nations, 6 June 2004.

⁹³ Barrier Route – February 2005: Preliminary Analysis of Humanitarian Implications, OCHA, Update 3, February 2005.

⁹⁴ Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, John Dugard, August 2005, p. 2.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

	Situation in 2005	Situation in 2004	Situation in 2003	Situation in 2002	Situation pre-September 2000⁹⁷
↓ deterioration ↔ no change ↑ improvement	Bank by the current route of the Barrier ⁹⁴ . Restrictions on movement into closed areas (i.e. Seam Zone areas) have continued and there is mounting evidence that applications for permits to enter are being rejected by the IDF on grounds of proof of ownership in both Tulkarm and Qalqiyah Governorates.	implemented arbitrarily ⁹⁸ and gate opening hours allowing access into these areas are irregular. ⁹⁹			
Arrests / Detentions ↔	Since February 2005, Israel released 900 Palestinian prisoners as part of the ceasefire with the PA. However, IDF campaigns conducted in the West Bank since then have resulted in the arrest of several hundred more now held in Israeli custody. ¹⁰¹ Currently, 8,000 Palestinians remain in Israeli jails, of which 120 are women, more than 300 are minors and 600 are administrative detainees ¹⁰² .	Search and arrest campaigns have continued in all localities but prevalently in Nablus and Hebron Governorates. As of September 2004 there are 7,600 Palestinian in Israeli prisons or detention camps including 450 minors and 112 women: only 3,700 have been tried ¹⁰³ and 800 are administrative detainees.	Search and arrest campaigns continue while about 400 prisoners released during the ceasefire. The current prisoner population is estimated to be between 8,000 - 9,000, 1,000 of which are administrative detainees. ¹⁰⁴	Thousands of Palestinian males arrested aged 14-60 years old during the IDF occupation of the West Bank localities. Human Rights organisations estimate between 6-8,000 Palestinian prisoners.	The prisoner population estimated to be 3,000. During the first Intifada, it was 17,000.

⁹⁵ The International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on 9 July, 2004 that the Barrier constructed by Israel in and around the West Bank was in breach of international law

⁹⁶ Survey on the Impact of the Expansion and Annexation Wall on the Palestinian Localities that the Wall Passed Through, March 2004, Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics

⁹⁷ Preliminary Analysis of the Humanitarian Implications of Latest Barrier Projections, OCHA, 8 July 2004.

⁹⁸ Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, John Dugard, September 2004, p. 27. According to the interim report "...over 13,500 Palestinians live in the ... (Seam Zone) ... obliged to have permits to live in their own homes. Farmers with land in the same area also require permits to cross the Barrier.

⁹⁹ Of 53 gates observed by the UN in the Barrier only 15 are accessible to Palestinians with correct permits: opening hours are not being implemented consistently by the IDF. For further information on the permit regime in Seam Zone areas please refer to OCHA oPt Barrier Updates, available at www.ochaopt.org, and "Not all it seems. Preventing Palestinian Access to their Lands West of the Separation Barrier in the Tulkarm-Qalqiyah Area", B'Tselem, June 2004.

¹⁰⁰ PCBS: Survey on the Impact of Separation Wall on the Localities where it passed through, 2003. August 2003.

¹⁰¹ See: OCHA-oPt: Weekly Briefing Notes on www.ochaopt.org

¹⁰² Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, John Dugard, August 2005, p. 14.

¹⁰³ The information is available on the website of the Palestinian Prisoners' Society at www.ppsmo.org.

¹⁰⁴ Since September 2000, Israel has detained more than 2,000 Palestinian children and women (PA Ministry of Detainee Affairs). As of 31 August 2003, Israel is holding 346 children and 73 women (Addameer Prisoners Support and Human Rights Association), September 2003

ANNEX VI. PLANNING INITIATIVES TABLE

Lead	Tool	Focus/Objectives	Presence of Projects and Fund-raising Mechanism	Time Frames
MoP	MTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PA development strategy focussing on poverty reduction and state building through 4 national programmes: social protection; social and economic development; governance and institutional building; and private sector development. Identifies priority investments for donor funding. 	Projects, Yes	3 years
World Bank	Palestinian Recovery Program (PRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritises donor assistance in support of MTDP for 2006-08 by focussing on strategic activities needed for Palestinian economic recovery; Set against post-disengagement and the new challenges that this creates on the Palestinian economy; Discusses Palestinian economic development under two feasible scenarios: disengagement and recovery. 	No	3 years
Office of the Special Envoy for Disengagement	Relieve and Revise initiative Rapid Action Program (RAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Office of the Special Envoy for Disengagement has undertaken a "Relieve and Revive" initiative (covering the period from September 2005 till the summer of 2006), which considers areas within which donors might have had available funds that could be matched with agencies' un-funded projects. The aim was to package projects that could have a quick impact, primarily targeting job creation, youth and children and budget support. The existing funding channels and planning mechanisms identified include: the Reform Trust Fund, CAP 2005 / carry-over for 2006, the MTDP, UNRWA's medium term plan and UNDP's development plan; In parallel, a RAP is being developed to focus on 27 strategic issues. Six of them are directly linked to post-disengagement reality and access / movement issues. The rest considers areas such as governance, economy and trade, social and humanitarian issues to be discussed within the donor coordination and the PA. The aim of the RAP, which does not incorporate projects, is to provide a strategic platform, closely linked to PA's revised MTDP, to continue the positive momentum into 2006. 	Yes R&R initiative includes a list of un-funded projects RAP to match MTDP strategic component (i.e. without projects / funding)	R&R Initiative for 6-8 months (September 2005 – summer 2006) RAP for 3 years
European Commission	EU-Palestinian cooperation beyond disengagement – towards a two-state solution strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In response to Special Envoy for Disengagement (above) 'context' for the work of the international community in the short term: identification of 6 priority joint issues for Israel-PA and 3 priorities for PA reform; Strategy defines the priorities for EU engagement following the Israeli disengagement in support of reform and institution building efforts of the PA as set out in the EU-PA European Neighbourhood Policy; EC proposes to prepare Country Strategy Paper for the West Bank and Gaza Strip to coordinate EU positions. 	No	Long term reform
UNSCO	Common Assessment Lite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the key human development issues/challenges across sectors such as governance, poverty, education, employment and health; Used as a tool for prioritisation of development programming under the UNDAF. 	No	3 years
OCHA	NAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and assessment process to better understanding of humanitarian needs within the oPt. Sector needs assessments undertaken by participating organisations which assist in identifying/developing priority projects for CAP. 	No	1 year
OCHA	CAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated programme cycle of strategic planning, resource mobilisation, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting to address the humanitarian crisis in the oPt; Strategic plan for humanitarian response that is based on a common analysis and assessment of needs by the participating organisations including UN agencies; other international organisations and international NGOs; Sectors put forward prioritised projects for funding and donors provide resources to appealing organisations directly. 	Projects, Yes	1 year

ANNEX VII. SUMMARY OF IMPLICATIONS IF CAP RESPONSE PLANS ARE NOT IMPLEMENTED¹⁰⁵

SECTOR	IMPLICATIONS
AGRICULTURE	It is evident that without a substantial action in the agricultural sector, the majority of the population will have to rely on food distribution and the percentage of unemployed will increase. This will affect women, children as well as men, since the former are especially active in the agricultural sector. There will be also a severe impact on health and nutrition since some important fresh products (fruits, vegetables, fish, and home-produced meat) are likely to disappear from the food basket of many.
COORDINATION	Lack of awareness of the humanitarian situation on the ground and proper and adequate reporting, coordination of humanitarian assistance, advocacy and policy guidance.
EDUCATION	As indicated in the situation analysis, targets to ensure access of students living in the disadvantaged areas has not been met, and restriction of movement has severely affected both access and school attendance. This is particularly true in Gaza and in rural areas and communities around separation barriers. With more children having to cope with psychological trauma, the school system is faced with greater needs to provide services for students with special needs. Moreover, other key goals related to quality enhancement of education services have not been met. In case the response plan fails, it would certainly generate direct impact to the stability of the social situation, which is very fragile at the moment. The undertaking of education relies on a good education system and in turn it will strengthen the stability of the society and related basic service. That is why all the concerned UN agencies as well as international NGOs have also adjusted their approaches to make good use of this window of opportunity to bring back the normalcy.
EMERGENCY JOB CREATION AND CASH ASSISTANCE	The implications of these activities not being carried out to the full would be widespread and include: increased individual hardship for the caseload covered by the CAP sector plan, increased social unrest, absence of an important element of foundation building for the economic future and increased demands on PA, with subsequent political ramifications.
FOOD AID	It is estimated that without humanitarian assistance (food, cash and employment programmes), 35% more people (i.e. an additional 250,000) would have fallen below the subsistence poverty line in 2003: even under the most optimistic scenario for 2006 (radical easing of the closure policies), unemployment is expected to increase and poverty will likely remain at current levels. Thus, if the response plan is not implemented, there is a substantial risk of further declines in chronic malnutrition and food insecurity.
HEALTH	Due to the extensive network of national and international NGOs providing health services and implementing health projects, the health system will probably be able to cope with the situation, but the multiplicity of health providers together with the lack of effective national health policies will increase the fragmentation and inefficiency of the health system. The lack of a clear vision, political definition of priorities, weak donor approaches to public health and commercial interests will maintain the tendency to focus mainly on curative medicine as a priority and improving hospital care. Leaving less space for the development of areas that are most needed.
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	If phenomena such as impoverishment and fragmentation of society continue to follow negative trends without more sustained psychosocial support for the most vulnerable, psychosocial coping mechanisms will further erode, bearing the risk of leaving long-lasting impact on the psychosocial well-being of the population and of increasing levels of violence within the Palestinian society. In addition, if no alternative and positive outlets are provided to adolescents and youth, the expectations raised by the Gaza withdrawal might turn into increased frustration and enhanced violence.
WATER AND SANITATION	Should the response plan targeting vulnerable areas outlined above not be implemented, a lot of communities will suffer major consequences. Among such consequences, hygiene conditions will deteriorate and water born disease will spread in several communities. In addition, the water losses will be high. Accordingly, council's water debts will increase and hence, water supply will be stopped for those communities.

¹⁰⁵ Extracted from the Sector Response Plans, in section 3.4

ANNEX VIII. OVERVIEW OF NGO SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES



Association of
International
Development
Agencies

AIDA is a forum of more than 85 international organisations working in the oPT. Aida provides members with a wide variety of services, starting with a monthly meeting to discuss common problems. Organisations are usually represented by the Heads of Mission. A guest speaker is invited every month to address members on work-related topics. AIDA holds observer status with OCHA and WHO in addition to the Palestinian Non-Governmental Organisation network (PNGO).

Aida has 2 active subcommittees: International Humanitarian Law, headed by DIAKONIA; and an Advocacy Sub-committee initiated by Save The Children US to provide joint advocacy campaigns.

The Secretariat provides daily security updates as well as ad hoc updates whenever the security situation demands it. Practical information on members' projects is provided on the AIDA database and catalogued by sector, action and location. Administrative information regarding NGO registration, tax laws, VAT exemption, insurance, and hiring procedures is provided through the work of subcommittees on the website.



The Palestinian NGO Network

The Palestinian NGO Network is an umbrella organisation comprising 92 Palestinian NGOs working in different developmental fields, such as agriculture, business development, children and youth, community development, counselling, culture, democracy, education, the environment, health, human rights and women. PNGO seeks to support, consolidate and strengthen Palestinian civil society based on the principles of democracy, social justice and sustainable development. It strives for the attainment of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people.

PNGO was established in September 1993, after the signing of the Oslo Accords, with the objective of enhancing coordination, consultation and cooperation among the different sectors of civil society. PNGO is active in the fields of Coordination and Networking, Capacity Building, Community Outreach and Public Education.

Coordination and Networking: PNGO promotes coordination, cooperation and consultation not only among Palestinian NGOs but also between the Palestinian NGO sector and the different bodies of the PNA. In addition, PNGO facilitates the exchange of information and experience between NGOs at the local, regional and international levels.

PNGO holds regular meetings with member organisations to discuss matters of concern, it organises meetings with international NGOs, diplomatic missions, parliamentarians and international governmental organisations, it holds coordination meetings with Palestinian governmental bodies and it participates in local and international events which aim at strengthening coordination and cooperation among civil society organisations worldwide (such as the World Social Forum and regional Social Forums, UN conferences and events organised by the bodies of the EU, national governments or NGOs).

Capacity Building: PNGO believes that a strong Palestinian civil society is dependent on professionally structured NGOs. The Network is committed to enhancing the organisational capacities of member organisations at the administrative and financial levels.

One example of PNGO's activities in the area of capacity-building is its joint project with the British NGO Responding to Conflict. The project aims at empowering civil society organisations to find constructive ways of responding to conflict. The course involves intensive practical and participatory exercises for practitioners working for peace and justice in situations of instability and conflict.

In addition, PNGO, having received a grant from the Welfare Association Consortium as part of the Palestinian NGO Project II funded by the World Bank, is implementing a project entitled 'Building Up Financial & Administrative Quality Standards'. The project supports 30 member organisations in the creation


and implementation of a sound administrative and financial management system enabling them to adapt to changing circumstances and comply with legal requirements.


Community Outreach: PNGO is convinced that strong ties have to be built between NGOs and the different sectors of society which is why the Network regularly organises activities aimed at informing the public of the role, activities and services provided by NGOs.


PNGO holds regular public meetings to discuss developmental and societal issues of concern, it updates the PNGO website on a regular basis, it publishes the PNGO newspaper supplement Al-A'mal Al-Ahli and it conveys PNGO's news by means of local newspapers.


Public Education: PNGO believes that civil society is an integral partner in both the development process and in the formulation of democratic legislation. In this context, PNGO provides analyses, conducts studies and participates in discussions to assist in the formulation of public development policies and legislation.


PNGO organises regular meetings between civil society organisations and members of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC), drafts laws to be proposed to the PLC for ratification, organises national conferences and public meetings regarding reform matters, issues press releases, formulates positions with regard to issues of common concern, carries out advocacy campaigns and drafts concept papers outlining the activities of the civil society sector.


	Name: International Christian Committee Headquarters: Jerusalem Sector: Education, Agriculture Website: www.iccjerusalem.org (under construction) Location: Jerusalem, oPt
Objectives:	To contribute to an equal, open, free, democratic, and pluralist Palestinian society where all members and groups enjoy the exercise of their natural rights and engage freely in activities aimed at promoting the welfare of the society and its various groups and individuals, and where they have the same opportunity to develop & to realise themselves in their independent state.
Beneficiaries:	Children, women and youth
Project areas:	Nablus, Jenin and Jerusalem
Partners:	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Governance, EU, International Church Partners
Project Duration:	January – December 2005
Funds Required:	US\$ 430,000


 <small>Life For Relief & Development</small>	Name: Life for Relief and Development Headquarters: USA Sector: Health, Education, Relief and Development Website: www.lifeusa.org Location: Jerusalem, oPt Nazareth, Israel
Mission:	Life For Relief & Development (LIFE) is a non-profit organisation dedicated to alleviating human suffering regardless of race, colour, religion or cultural background (EIN: 95-4402149).
Objectives:	Offer humanitarian services including health, education, social and economic assistance to victims of hunger, natural disasters, wars and other catastrophes.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Children, women and youth.
Project areas/Location:	West Bank, Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem and Arabs 48
Partners:	UNICEF, Red Crescent
Project Duration:	-
Funds Required:	-

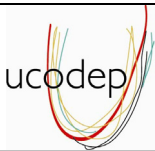
	Name: FCD Solidarité Socialiste Headquarters: Brussels - Belgium Sector: Social and civil rights – Democracy – Food security Website: www.solsoc.be Location: Ramallah, oPt
Objectives:	Strengthen Civil Society through capacity building and institutional support of CBO's Alleviate poverty through agricultural rehabilitation Support the rehabilitation and re-integration of physical and mental disabled
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Woman and youth CBO's, Farmers, Disabled
Project areas/Location:	Bethlehem, Ramallah, Jerusalem, Jenin
Partners:	Bisan, Ma'an, Popular Art Centre, Qabatya Society for Rehabilitation
Project Duration:	January – December 2005
Funds Required:	US\$ 450,000


	Name: CARE International West Bank and Gaza Headquarters: Middle East Regional Office, Cairo, Egypt Sector: Health, water, livelihood security, civil society, and food security Website: www.carewb.org Location in oPt: Taha Hussein St, Beit Hanina, Jerusalem
Objectives:	CARE works in more than 70 developing countries around the world to find sustainable solutions for communities that lack the resources to overcome poverty. CARE member countries are: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. In the West Bank and Gaza our mission is to engage with Palestinian communities in development processes that enable them to determine their future, realise their rights and live in peace and dignity.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Marginalised communities, and women.
Number of Beneficiaries:	800,000 persons
Project areas/Location:	The West Bank and Gaza Strip
By Gov./Localities:	All districts, with special emphasis on Jenin, Tulkarem, Toubas, Hebron, and the northern part of Gaza
Partners:	Ministry of Health, Palestinian Hydrology Group, Palestinian Medical Relief Services, Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees, Applied Research Institute, Economic and Social Development Center, Ashtar Theater, Union of Agricultural Work Committees, and Birzeit University
Project Duration:	Until 2007 and onwards
Funds Required:	US\$ 12,000,000

	Name: The Swedish Cooperative Centre Headquarters: Stockholm (Sweden) Sector: Agriculture and Rural Development Website: www.utangranser.se Location: Ramallah, o
Objectives:	To assist in the socio-economic recovery and development of rural Palestine through supporting diversified self-help income-generating initiatives.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Marginalised farmers and rural women as well as self-help civil society organisations and cooperatives.
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	The West Bank
By Gov./Localities:	NA
Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, UNDP
Project Duration:	January – December 2006
Funds Required:	US\$ 1,000,000


	Name: Médecins du Monde – France (M.D.M) Headquarters: Paris, France Website: www.medecinsdumnode.org Sector: Health and mental health Location: oPt.
Objectives:	<p>Improving the knowledge of first aid and BLS for UNRWA staff and youth in refugee camps, as well as the capacity of UNRWA staff to handle medical emergencies while awaiting the arrival of the ambulance.</p> <p>Improving pre-hospital medical care by training EMT's who will be able to develop their skills and to correctly train future EMT's as well as insuring, in the short term, refreshment training sessions for operational EMT's.</p> <p>Improving the organisation of the hospital structure, in order to provide a higher quality of services and a more efficient reception of patients by putting in place a crisis plan in case of an influx of a large number of victims. This mechanism will allow the immediate mobilisation of the various tools and means available.</p> <p>Raising awareness and de-stigmatisation of mental health disorders among the population in the District of Nablus.</p> <p>Improved access to mental health treatment especially in isolated villages</p> <p>The strengthening of the NGO network involved in mental health in the District of Nablus.</p> <p>Advocating on the right to health and access to health care services be it locally or abroad, advocating on the adverse effects of the Wall and other barriers which are de facto linked to it on health</p> <p>Lobbying with decision makers to raise awareness on the difficulties related to accessing medical services.</p>
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	The Palestinian population
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	Jerusalem, Nablus, and Gaza
By Gov./Localities:	NA
Partners:	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, PRCS, UNRWA, local Palestinian NGO's.
Project Duration:	3 Years
Funds Required:	US\$ 2,171,950


 Save the Children <small>USA</small>	Name: Save the Children Federation Headquarters: Westport, CN, USA Sector: Education, Health, Psychosocial, Economic Opportunities, Humanitarian Response Website: www.savethechildren.org Location: Jerusalem, oPt
Objectives:	To create lasting positive change in the lives of Palestinian children with a focus on the most needy and underserved
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Children, youth, parents, community members
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	Nationwide
By Gov./Localities:	NA
Partners:	ECHO, USAID, Ministry of Education, MoH, Ministry of Youth and Sport, National Committee for Summer Camps, Municipalities and village councils
Project Duration:	NA
Funds Required:	NA




	Name: UCODEP Headquarters: Arezzo (Italy) Sector: Psychosocial Website: www.ucodep.org Location: Jerusalem, Occupied Palestinian Territory
Objectives:	To contribute to the improvement of the psychosocial well-being of the most vulnerable children, in particular orphans. To improve the livelihoods of food insecure people in West Bank through the enhancement of the Small Ruminants sector.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Children.
Number of Beneficiaries:	N/A
Project areas/Location:	The West Bank
By Gov./Localities:	Nablus, Jenin, Tubas, Hebron, Bethlehem, Jericho
Partners:	Defence for Children International (Palestine Section), Palestinian Counselling Service, Ministry of Social Affairs
Project Duration:	October 2005 – October 2008
Funds Required:	US\$ 1,850,000 (2 projects)


	Name: Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS) Headquarters: Stockholm (Sweden) Sector: Agriculture and Rural Development Website: www.upmrc.org Location: Ramallah, oPt
Objectives:	PMRS is a grassroots, community-based Palestinian health organisation. PMRS seeks to improve the overall physical, mental, and social well being of all Palestinians, regardless of racial, political, social, economic or religious status. The comprehensive health programs provided by PMRS focus on the needs of the most vulnerable members of Palestinian society: women, children, and the poor in rural villages, refugee camps, and urban centres. PMRS follows the principles and practices of Primary Health Care in our provision of preventive, curative and promotive health services. Therefore, participation and involvement of local communities, as well as values of voluntarism are core values and cornerstones of each of our programs.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Community at large, Palestinian families giving a special emphasise to women and youth as the most vulnerable groups
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	West Bank, Gaza Strip
By Gov./Localities:	Jerusalem, Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin , Jericho, Tubas, Salfit, Tulkarem, Qalqilya, Hebron and Gaza.
Partners:	N/A
Project Duration:	N/A
Funds Required:	N/A


	Name: Palestinian Counselling Center Headquarters: Jerusalem, oPt Sector: Psychosocial/Health Website: www.pcc-jer.org Location: Jerusalem, oPt
Objectives:	The PCC is a community based counselling and consultancy organisation that advocates for positive mental health and well being for the Palestinians in the oPt through provision of quality care and capacity building.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Trauma - affected children and adults, in and out of school young people and others.
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	The West Bank
By Gov./Localities:	Jerusalem, Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin , and Jericho.
Partners:	NA
Project Duration:	NA
Funds Required:	NA


	Name: World Vision Headquarters: Geneva (Switzerland) Sector: Food security/agriculture, MED, education, response to conflict Website: www.wvi.org Location: Jerusalem, West Bank and Gaza
Objectives:	To improve the lives of children and poor people through emergency relief, education, health-care, economic development and promotion of justice.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Children, women, farmers, and marginalised groups.
Number of Beneficiaries:	200,000
Project areas/Location:	The West Bank and Gaza Strip
By Gov./Localities:	East Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, Ramallah, and Gaza Strip
Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, MoH, ECHO, EU, USAID, AusAID, and many other local NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2006
Funds Required:	US\$ 850,000


	Name: Right To Play (Middle East Regional Office) Headquarters: Toronto (Canada) Sector: Child Development and Sport Website: www.righttoplay.com Location: Jerusalem,
Objectives:	To use sport and play to enhance child development and to build both individual and community capacity.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Children, youth, teachers and coaches in UNRWA mandated schools, Training Centres, Women Centres, Youth Centres, Rehabilitation Centres as well as refugee specific Community Groups.
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	West Bank, Jerusalem
By Gov./Localities:	NA
Partners:	Diakonia, Norwegian Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Palestinian Ministry of Youth and Sports, SPAR (Norway), UNDP- UNV, UNICEF, UNRWA
Project Duration:	N/A
Funds Required:	N/A

	Name: Acción contra el Hambre (ACH) Headquarters: Madrid (Spain) Sector: Food Security and Water & Sanitation Website: www.accioncontraelhambre.org Location: Jerusalem, Gaza and Tubas
Objectives:	To improve living conditions of vulnerable population affected by the conflict, addressing their rights on access to basic needs such as safe water and food.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Vulnerable families with limited access to safe water and food
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	Tubas and Gaza
By Gov./Localities:	NA
Partners:	Municipalities, PWA, MoH, ARIJ and ECHO
Project Duration:	May 2005 – April 2006
Funds Required:	€ 1,300,000 (US\$ 1,562,640)
	Name: The Welfare Association Headquarters: Geneva (Switzerland) Sector: All development sectors Website: www.welfareassociation.org Location: Jerusalem, oPt
Objectives:	(1) To build capacities of local organisations, including good governance; (2) To assist local organisations in improving their needs-based services to the community; (3) To promote the preservation and revitalisation of Palestinian culture, heritage and identity; (4) To provide emergency relief and support to the needy.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	The general Palestinian population, especially children and youth, women, and the poor and marginalised.
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	All regions: West Bank and Gaza; Palestinian community in Israel; Palestinian camps in Lebanon.
By Gov./Localities:	NA
Partners:	Palestinian NGOs, CBOs, World Bank, EU, UN agencies, International NGOs, Palestinian ministries, local governments.
Project Duration:	N/A
Funds Required:	N/A
	Name: Save the Children - United Kingdom Headquarters: London, UK Sector: Education, Protection Website: www.savethechildren.co.uk Location: Jerusalem; oPt
Objectives:	To promote the rights of Palestinian children, particularly the right to quality education and protection.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Kindergarten and primary school children, parents, teachers & administrators
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	West Bank, Jerusalem
By Gov./Localities:	Hebron, Nablus, Qalqiliya, Jenin, Gaza City, Khan Younis.
Partners:	Ministry of Education, Tamer Institute for Community Education, Charitable Care & Welfare Society, Save the Children Netherlands, Save the Children New Zealand, Save the Children Italy
Project Duration:	January 2005 – March 2006
Funds Required:	US\$ 670,000


	Name: The Academy for Educational Development (AED) Headquarters: Washington DC (USA) Sector: Education, Training, and Procurement Website: http://www.aed.org Location: Ramallah, Dahiyat al-Barid, Gaza City
	Objectives: To assist with the development of Palestinian economy and society through education programs in US-based and local-based universities, through technical training, and through procurement of equipment designed to update the technical proficiency of the private and public sectors
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s): Adults qualifying for degree programs, organisations qualifying for technical assistance	
Number of Beneficiaries: NA	
Project areas/Location: West Bank and Gaza Strip	
By Gov./Localities: Nation wide	
Partners: USAID	
Project Duration: Higher Education Support Initiative: August 2002 – August 2006 Search For Common Ground: September 2002 – January 2006 Presidential Scholarship Program: September 2003 – August 2007	
Funds Required:	Dependent on project requirements


	Name: Medical Aid for Palestinians Headquarters: London, United Kingdom Sector: Health Website: www.map-uk.org Location: Ramallah, oPt
	Objectives: Provision of health care for isolated communities in the West Bank, improving nutrition in Gaza, psychosocial support to women and children traumatised by the conflict and addressing the needs of particularly vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, whether disabled by birth or injury
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s): Community members in the West Bank and Gaza, trauma-affected children, disabled and others.	
Number of Beneficiaries: NA	
Project areas/Location: oPt	
By Gov./Localities: West Bank, Gaza Strip and Jerusalem	
Partners: West Bank: PMRS, AEA, HWC, ICPH, PFFPA, ICS, HCC, ECRS, SCC and PWWSD Gaza: PMRS, PADR, El Karmel Cultural Assoc, DRS, El-Wedad Assoc for Social Rehab, MAFD, HSA	
Project Duration:	Projects approved on a yearly basis
Funds Required:	Approx. US\$ 1,750,000


	Name: A.M.Qattan Foundation Headquarters: London - UK Sector: Culture and the Arts, Education, and the Audio-Visual Sector Website: www.qattanfoundation.org Location: Main office in Palestine: Ramallah Projects/programs offices: Ramallah and Gaza
Objectives:	Raising the standard of education in Palestine; providing incentives for young Palestinian artists and creators to develop their skills and explore new horizons; and providing opportunities for children to expand their knowledge and access to other cultures.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Children, youth, teachers and coaches in UNRWA mandated schools, Training Centres, Women Centres, Youth Centres, Rehabilitation Centres as well as refugee specific Community Groups.
Number of Beneficiaries:	Teachers, children, young artists and audio-visual professionals.
Project areas/Location:	Occupied Palestinian territory and the Arab World
By Gov./Localities:	NA
Partners:	Official and non-official organisations working culture, the arts, child development and the audio-visual sector.
Project Duration:	Open ended
Funds Required:	The Foundation is self-funding.


	Name: Cooperazione Internazionale Sud Sud (CISS) Headquarters: Palermo – Naples (Italy) Sector: Protection of Cultural and Natural Resources Website: www.ciss.org Location in oPt: Ramallah, oPt
Objectives:	To support local communities in getting social and economic benefits from their cultural and natural resources
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Youth, students, local communities in general, local administrators
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	West Bank and Gaza Strip
By Gov./Localities:	Abu Dis, East Jerusalem, Sabastiya, Jericho, Khan Younis
Partners:	Al Quds University, Ministry of Local Government, Municipality of Sabastiya
Project Duration:	January – December 2005
Funds Required:	US\$ 300,000


	Name: Enfants Réfugiés du Monde Headquarter: Paris (France) Sector: Psychosocial support and education Website: www.enfantsrefugiesdumonde.org Location: oPt
Objectives:	Programs address the material and non-material needs of refugee, displaced and returnee children, victims of war or natural disasters.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Palestinian refugee children, their educational environment and professionals on childhood
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA
Project areas/Location:	Jerusalem, Ramallah, Gaza Strip
By Gov./Localities:	NA
Partners:	Palestinian NGOs
Project Duration:	January 2006 – October 2007 (co-funded in part only)
Funds Required:	€ 400,000 (US\$ 480812)

	Name: CESVI – World Aid from Italy Headquarters: Bergamo, Italy Sector: Psychosocial Website: www.cesvi.org Location: Tulkarem, oPt
	Objectives: Support the youth and children in the district through improvement of psycho-social counselling professionalism and rehabilitation of youth centre.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s): Palestinian refugee children, their educational environment and professionals on childhood	
Number of Beneficiaries: Children and Youth in Tulkarem District	
Project areas/Location: Tulkarem District	
By Gov./Localities: NA	
Partners: Palestinian Youth Union (Ramallah)	
Project Duration: December 04 – November 06	
Funds Required: € 450,956 (US\$ 542,063)	

	Name: International Orthodox Christian Charities, Inc. (IOCC) Headquarter: Baltimore, MD (USA) Sector: Education & Educational Infrastructure, Public Health/ Environment Training & Awareness, Institutional Capacity Building, Employment Generation, Women Economic Empowerment & Employment and Humanitarian Website: www.iocc.org Location: Jerusalem, oPt
	Objectives: To assist in the education, training, rehabilitation, building and empowerment of the Palestinian community and its institutions of civil society.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s): Schools, Children & Youth, Women, PNGOs, Municipal and Village Councils	
Number of Beneficiaries: NA	
Project areas/Location: East Jerusalem, West Bank & Gaza Strip	
By Gov./Localities: Jenin, Nablus and North West Ramallah District	
Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Government, MoH, Village/Municipal Councils, PNGOs & Women's Organisations, USAID, Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Greece	
Project Duration: January 2006 – October 2007 (co-funded in part only)	
Funds Required: NA	

	Name: CHF INTERNATIONAL Headquarters: Silver Spring, MD, USA Sector: Community Development, Habitat and Housing, Finance. Website: www.chfinternational.org Location: Jerusalem, WB & Gaza Strip
	Objectives: CHF International's mission is to be a catalyst for long-lasting positive change in low- and moderate-income communities around the world, helping them to improve their social, economic and environmental conditions.
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s): Palestinian Population in WBG	
Number of Beneficiaries: NA	
Project areas/Location: Covers all West Bank & Gaza Strip communities	
By Gov./Localities: NA	
Partners: National Ministries, Several NGOs and CBOs, Several Donors and Local Banks.	
Project Duration: CHF is active in WBG since 1994.	
Funds Required: NA	

	Name:	Quaker Service- Jerusalem & Quaker Palestine Youth Program
	Headquarter:	American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, PA USA
	Sector:	Advocacy, Capacity Building, Youth
	Website:	www.afsc.org/israel-palestine
	Location:	Jerusalem, Ramallah, Gaza City
Objectives:	To advocate for peaceful, just solution to the Israeli/Palestinian conflict, to provide skills and opportunities for youth.	
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Palestinians, Israelis, youth and young adults	
Number of Beneficiaries:	NA	
Project areas/Location:	Jerusalem, West Bank, Gaza	
By Gov./Localities:	NA	
Partners:	Holy Land Trust, Bethlehem; Green Action, Tel Aviv	
Project Duration:	November 2005- October 2007	
Funds Required:	US\$ 250,000	

	Name:	American Near East Refugee Aid
	Headquarter:	Washington DC
	Sector:	Job Creation
	Website:	www.anera-jwg.org
	Location:	Jerusalem, Nablus, Hebron, Gaza City, Khan Younis
Objectives:	Relieve economic hardship through the provision of short-term job opportunities that develop the infrastructure of much needed preschool facilities in the Gaza Strip in turn providing direct long-term employment opportunities for women and exposing more children to early learning experiences crucial to their emotional and intellectual development.	
Beneficiaries / Target Group(s):	Unemployed labourers, children 3-5, young women and mothers	
Number of Beneficiaries:	7,637	
Project areas/Location:	Khan Younis, Rafah, Middle Camps, Gaza City, North Gaza	
By Gov./Localities:	NA	
Partners:	Local Palestinian NGOs	
Project Duration:	January – December 2006	
Funds Required:	US\$ 1,192,903	

ANNEX IX. TABLE OF PROJECTS BY SECTOR AND THE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES TARGETED

Sector	Project Title	Location	Agency	Individual beneficiaries
Health	Emergency chain programme	Gaza Strip and West Bank	MDM	N/A
	Improving identification and treatment of mental health disorders among Palestinian population in Nablus district	Nablus	MDM	N/A
	Mobile Clinics in Ramallah, Qalqilia and Tulkarem Governorates	Tulkarem, Qalqilia, Ramallah	PMRS	70,403
	Nutrition	Gaza Strip and West Bank	UNICEF	Nation wide project
	Sustain the health status in areas prone to complex humanitarian situation	Jerusalem	UNICEF	Nation wide project
	Emergency preparedness and early response in the health facilities in area susceptible to acute crisis	Gaza north, Nablus, Jenin	UNICEF	200,000
	Medical Waste Management	oPt	WHO	Nation wide project
	Improve the health sector preparedness and capacity response to emergencies	oPt	WHO	Nation wide project
	Development of a communication and advocacy strategy for health access for the Palestinian population	oPt	WHO	Nation wide project
	Strengthening Coordination and Information Management	oPt	WHO	Nation wide project
	Management of NCD in emergency	oPt	WHO	Nation wide project
	Effective management of communicable diseases in complex emergencies	oPt	WHO	Nation wide project
	Nutrition Surveillance System	oPt	WHO	Nation wide project
	Strengthening reproductive health services in the oPt, by improving commodity security and strengthening logistics management	oPt	UNFPA	Nation wide project
	Healthy Mother, Healthy Child	Jerusalem, Ramallah and Hebron	PRCS	50,000
	Combating drugs and HIV/AIDS in Jerusalem	Shufat, Anata, Al-Ram, Old city	UNFPA	N/A
	Strengthening reproductive health care in marginal groups	Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqilia, Nablus old city	UNFPA	100,000
	Mobile Health clinics	West Bank	UNRWA	11,000
	Psychosocial support to poor women in Jabalia and Bureij	Jabalia, Bureij	UNFPA	80,000
	Psychosocial Support	12 child protection teams for family outreach in emergency and transition phases	Gaza, Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarem, Qalqilia, Jenin	UNICEF
Protecting children against violence		oPt	UNICEF	255
11 safe child-friendly spaces and opportunities for sport for adolescents		Gaza, Rafah, Khan Younis, Jenin, Tulkarem, Nablus, Hebron	UNICEF	25,400
Mobile psychosocial centres for women in Rafah and Khan Yunis		Rafah, Khan Younis	UNFEM	13,450
Psychosocial support for Palestinian female teachers in the West Bank		Jenin, Tulkarem, Qalqilia, Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah, Bethlehem, Jerusalem	UNFPA	1,000

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

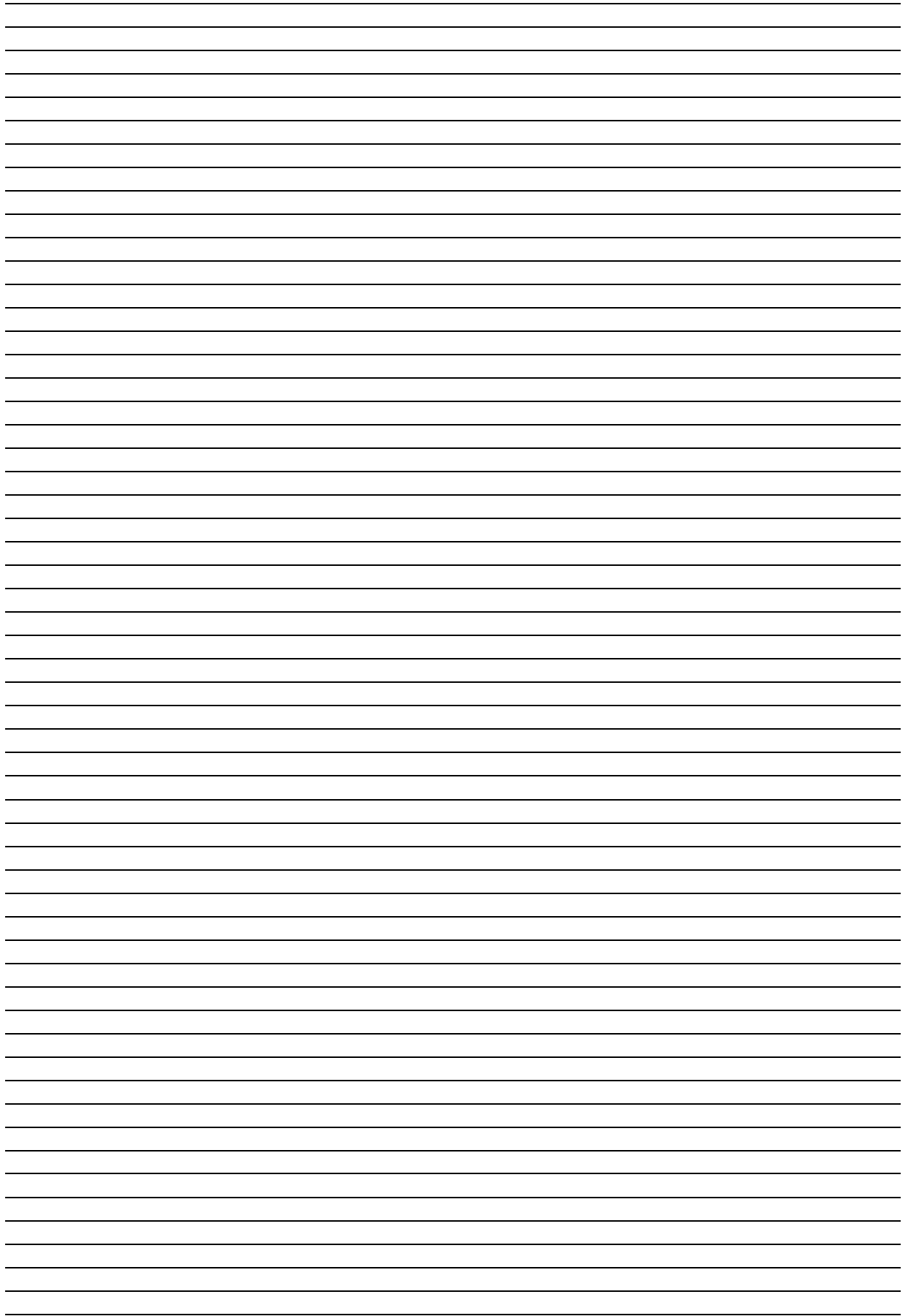
Sector	Project Title	Location	Agency	Individual beneficiaries
Education	Financial support to enhance equity and access to education for all in Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	UNESCO	300
	Creation of 5 adolescent-friendly learning spaces and empowering adolescents	West Bank and Gaza Strip	UNICEF	10,000
	Improve quality education in the oPt	Southern Gaza and Northern West Bank	UNICEF	15,300
Agriculture	FAO programme coordination	West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	Nation wide project
	Emergency relief for sheep and goat farmers on the eastern slopes affected by the security measures	Eastern Slopes	FAO/UNDP	6,100
	Emergency relief for the most vulnerable farmers affected by the wall	Northern West Bank	FAO/UNDP	6,100
	Support to needy fishermen in GS to restore their fishing activities after disengagement	Khan Younis and Rafah	FAO/UNDP	5,780
	Improvement of food security and gender equality through promoting household food production	West Bank	FAO/UNDP	1,830
	Reducing the mortality rate of the newborn calves in the dairy farms in the West Bank	West Bank	FAO/UNDP	19,520
	Restoration of the agricultural production in GS after disengagement	Gaza Strip	FAO/UNDP	12,000
	Emergency food aid to poor Palestinians through mitigation of agricultural marketing problem in WBGS	Hebron, Tulkarem, Qalqilia, Gaza	UNDP	19,200
	Rehabilitation of the public owned Gaza Citrus factory adding minimum equipment to be able to produce juices for the Gaza Strip, and possibly the West Bank	Gaza Strip	UNDP	N/A
	To contribute to alleviate food insecurity situation of vulnerable Palestinian families in the Gaza Strip	Beit Lahya, Deir El Balah, Khan Younis, Rafah	ACH	14,600
Food Security	Develop the agricultural access roads in the Palestinian territory	17 communities in west Bank and Gaza	PARC	3,520
	Develop the agricultural access roads in the Palestinian territory	West Bank and Gaza Strip	PARC	32,320
	Emergency Food assistance in the Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	UNRWA	626,400
	Emergency food assistance in the West Bank	West Bank	UNRWA	460,000
	Food security and capacity building initiatives for marginalised women in 5 deprived areas of the Gaza Strip	Gaza (Beit Hanoun, Johr Eldeik, Fokhary, Al-Mawasi)	UNFEM	2,040
	Protracted relief operations for non-refugee Palestinians	oPt	WFP	480,000

Sector	Project Title	Location	Agency	Individual beneficiaries
Emergency Job Creation and Cash Assistance	Emergency Cash Assistance in the West Bank	West Bank	UNRWA	9,150
	Emergency Employment: Direct Hire in West Bank	West Bank	UNRWA	91,000
	Emergency Employment: Indirect Hire in West Bank	West Bank	UNRWA	17,782
	Generating Employment: Nurturing initiatives in Education	Gaza Strip	ANERA	7,637
	Emergency Cash Assistance	Gaza Strip	UNRWA	22,900
	Emergency Employment: Direct Hire in the Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	UNRWA	90,240
	On the job training for unemployed youth	West Bank	UNDP	5,500
	Livelihood creation for rural and urban women	West Bank	UNDP	8,500
	Environmental Protection and Improvement Programme in the Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	UNDP	1,400,000
	Democracy in underserved neighbourhoods through youth advancement	West Bank and Gaza Strip	UNDP	2,700
Emergency Water & Sanitation	Emergency job creation and cash assistance through water and agriculture labour intensive activities	Ramallah	CHF	
	Improving access to Water and Sanitation in the oPt: Empowerment, entitlement and participation	11 village clusters in West Bank and Gaza	World Vision	3,000
	Installation of small desalination plant units for the distribution of safe drinking water by public fountain in Gaza Strip	Gaza	PHG	N/A
	Solid Waste removal and rehabilitation of Jenin wastewater treatment plant	Jenin	ACH	10,000
	Rehabilitation and/or extension of water networks in villages of Nablus, Jenin and Tubas district	Nablus, Jenin, Tubas	ACH	45,000
	Emergency Humanitarian and Social infrastructure with construction of a sewage network and purchase and installation of vertical well pump	Jenin	ACH	9,500
	Emergency water supply & Rehabilitation programme	Ramallah (Beilin), Tubas (Tammoun), Hebron, Bethlehem	UNDP	N/A
	Operations Support Officer Program	West Bank	UNDP	1,830
	Operations Support Officer Program	Gaza Strip	UNRWA	682,657
	Humanitarian coordination, information and advocacy	West Bank and Gaza Strip	UNRWA	938,531
Coordination			OCHA	Nation wide project

ANNEX X. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACH	Accion Contra el Hambre
AIDA	Association of International Development Agencies
ANERA	American Near East Refugee Aid
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CHF	Community Habitat Finance
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
ECHO	EC Humanitarian Aid Office
EFA	Education for All
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EU	European Union
EWaSH	Emergency, Water and Sanitation, and Health Co-ordination group
EWOC	Emergency Water Operations Centre
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFT	Food for Training
FFW	Food for Work
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System
FTS	Financial Tracking System
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HCC	Al Hussein Cancer Centre
HDIP	Health, Development, Information and Policy Institute
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israeli Defence Forces
IEA	International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IUED	Institut Universitaire d'études du Développement
JWC	Joint Water Committee
LACC	Local Aid Coordination Committee
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDM	Médecins du Monde
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoP	Ministry of Planning
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NAF	Needs Assessment Framework
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Plan of Action for Children
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
oPt	occupied Palestinian territories
Oxfam	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief

PA	Palestinian Authority
PAPP	Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PLC	Palestinian Legislative Council
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
PMRS	Palestinian Medical Relief Services
PNGO	Palestinian Non-Governmental Organization Network
PRCS	Palestinian Red Crescent Society
PRP	Palestinian Recovery Programme
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
RAP	Rapid Action Programme
SHC	Social Hardship Cases
TIMMS	Math and Science Achievement Test
UHCW	Union of Health Work Committees
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSCO	United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
UPMRC	Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Committees
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping
VAT	Value Added Tax
WaSH MP	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Monitoring Project
WatSan	Water and Sanitation
WB	West Bank
WBGS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association



Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: CAP@ReliefWeb.int Comments reaching us before 28 February 2006 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2007. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. What did you think of the review of 2005?
How could it be improved?

2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?
How could it be improved?

4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?
How could it be improved?

5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?
How could it be improved?

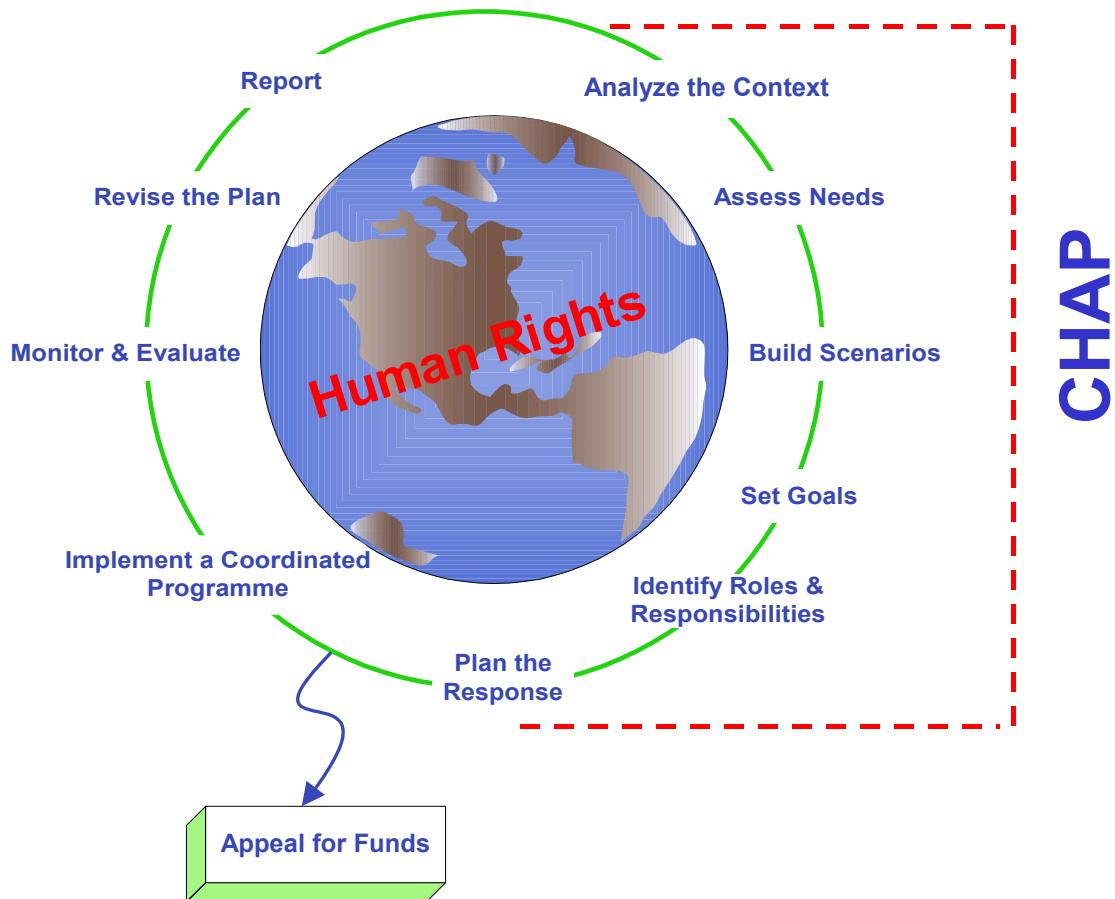
6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:
Title & Organisation:
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