

Occupied Palestinian territory Gaza Flash Appeal



Shareef Sarhan Gaza - January 2009

2009

Consolidated Appeal Process



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



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

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

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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>. Continuously-updated project details and budgets can be seen on www.reliefweb.int/fts.



	Crossing Point
	Governorate Border
	Green Line
	Israeli Built-up area
	Built-up area
	Refugee Camp

OCHA United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
 Cartography: OCHA-oPt - Jan 2009. Base data: OCHA oPt, PA MOP
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between December 27 and January 18, Israeli forces conducted a major combined military operation in the Gaza Strip. The operation lasted for 23 days and comprised bombardment by land, sea and air and incursions into Gaza by Israeli troops. Before and during that period, Hamas and other Palestinian militant groups fired rockets from Gaza into Israel, and engaged Israeli troops in Gaza during the ground invasion.

The conflict resulted in extensive casualties and destruction of homes, livelihoods and infrastructure. It significantly debilitated basic services, further compounding an already serious humanitarian situation resulting in large part from the 18 months of sustained closure of Gaza to all but the most essential commodities. With fighting taking place in densely populated areas, and with hospitals, ambulances and UN facilities being hit by shells, there was almost no safe space in the Gaza Strip. As the borders were also sealed, civilians had no place to flee, and bore the brunt of the fighting. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health figures, 1,326 Palestinians were killed during this period, including an estimated 430 children and 110 women. 5,450 Palestinians were injured, including 1,855 children and 795 women. With every other person in Gaza a child – 56% of the population is under 18 – children were dangerously exposed to the fighting around them. In Israel, 3 civilians were killed and 182 injured, as a reported 1,200 rockets fell on Israeli civilian areas.

Homes and public infrastructure throughout the Gaza Strip, including UN facilities, sustained extensive damage, with Gaza City the worst hit. An estimated 21,000 homes were destroyed or badly damaged in the fighting.¹ At the height of the fighting, nearly 51,000 people were displaced in shelters, and a larger number of people were believed to be living with host families.

A unilateral Israeli ceasefire on January 18, followed a day later by a unilateral ceasefire by Hamas and other Palestinian factions, put at least a temporary end to the fighting, pending the conclusion of broader arrangements to sustain a ceasefire as envisaged in Security Council resolution 1860. The Israeli army completed its withdrawal from the Gaza Strip on January 21. The coastal road has reopened and movement is possible between the northern and southern parts of the territory. Basic humanitarian assistance is entering Gaza, but is constrained by Israeli restrictions on the amount and type of aid and by logistical difficulties. The ceasefire is, for the most part, holding although serious incidents have been reported.

The 18-month closure had already left most of the population of 1.4 million unable to exercise many of their most basic rights and severely reduced their access to services, amidst collapsing infrastructure and acute shortages of power, water, shelter, food and medical services. Prior to 27 December 2008, 80% of the population was already receiving aid of some kind (although not all on a regular basis). This proportion is expected to increase further once more comprehensive information on the impact of this latest fighting is available. The food sector is projecting that the food-insecure proportion of the population will rise from 56% to over 76% as a result of the latest crisis. Initial assessments by humanitarian agencies have confirmed that supplies of fuel, the provision of medical, water and sanitation services, electricity, and shelter also remain critical.

In their visits to the region, both the UN Secretary-General and the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) stressed two key points as necessary conditions for a successful humanitarian response. The first is that it is critical to ease the crossings regime for relief items, equipment and construction material, and spare parts, and for the free and sustained movement of humanitarian personnel to implement this planned response. The second condition is that the operation not become entangled in the political disputes around Gaza. As stated by the Emergency Relief Coordinator, it is important that humanitarian agencies be able to “work effectively with the Israeli authorities, cooperate closely with the Palestinian Authority, and deal practically [as before and at a technical level] with those in control on the ground without any of the parties trying to exert political control over humanitarian operations.” The United Nations is committed, through this impartial and neutral approach, to provide humanitarian assistance and ensure access.

Needs in Gaza are extensive, and require the combined, coordinated response of international and national humanitarian agencies. In this context, this Flash Appeal builds upon, and supersedes, the Initial Response Plan and Immediate Funding Needs document of January 15, which requested \$117 million for urgent humanitarian action. It includes those portions of the Initial Response Plan which are

¹ According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS).

still relevant, and can be carried forward, as well as new and revised projects, all of which will be incorporated in a revised 2009 Consolidated Appeal for the occupied Palestinian territory. As with the Initial Response Plan, agencies have been encouraged to adapt and revise project proposals that were already in the 2009 Consolidated Appeal as much as possible.

This Flash Appeal seeks **\$613 million**² to cover the identified and estimated needs of a projected caseload of 1.4 million persons for a nine-month period. (\$82 million in funding to date for the Initial Response Plan can be counted toward this target, leaving unmet needs of \$531 million.) The nine-month planning horizon has been selected to allow projects for immediate life-saving needs and initial and essential repairs of key infrastructure to cover the period until recovery and reconstruction activities can be implemented. Although there is now relative calm in Gaza, without political progress the humanitarian situation is likely to remain critical and volatile. As new needs become apparent, the Appeal will be revised as required. The appeal includes 106 NGO projects and 82 UN projects, including 11 projects of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The year-long emergency programming for Gaza and the West Bank in the 2009 Consolidated Appeal, now **totalling \$259 million (excluding the current Flash Appeal)**, will also have to be funded without undue delay. The projects highlighted here are to be considered part of the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) CAP 2009 and should in no way prejudice funding for other annual humanitarian programming, including for the West Bank, as presented in the 2009 Consolidated Appeal.



² All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars.

TABLE I: GAZA FLASH APPEAL 2009
 Summary of Requirements (grouped by sector/cluster) *
 As of 1 February 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector/Cluster	Requirements \$	Funding to date \$	% Covered	Unmet Requirements \$
Agriculture	29,518,016	-	0%	29,518,016
Cash for Work and Cash Assistance	92,338,376	13,191,685	14%	79,146,691
Coordination and Support Services	29,817,823	5,681,469	19%	24,136,354
Early Recovery	27,475,000	-	0%	27,475,000
Education	46,219,914	1,773,756	4%	44,446,158
Food Security and Nutrition	153,525,104	34,602,175	23%	118,922,929
Health	46,262,341	6,114,004	13%	40,148,337
Protection	5,515,926	-	0%	5,515,926
Psycho-social and Mental Health	38,375,495	1,610,107	4%	36,765,388
Not yet specified	-	949,675	-	(979,675)
Shelter and Non-food Items	119,081,180	12,774,060	11%	106,307,120
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	25,230,954	5,523,776	21%	19,977,178
Total	613,360,129	81,950,707	13%	531,409,422

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 February 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

TABLE II: GAZA FLASH APPEAL 2009
 Summary of Requirements (grouped by appealing organisation)
 As of 1 February 2009
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Organisation	Requirements \$	Funding to date \$	% covered	Unmet Requirements \$
Accion Contra el Hambre	2,631,700	-	0%	2,631,700
Action by Churches Together (ACT)	200,000	-	0%	200,000
Action Contre la Faim	950,000	-	0%	950,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	1,412,000	-	0%	1,412,000
Al-Dameer Association for Human Rights	150,000	-	0%	150,000
Al-Haq	47,000	-	0%	47,000
Arab Agronomist Association	850,000	-	0%	850,000
Asamblea De Cooperacion Por La Paz	640,900	-	0%	640,900
Associates for International Resources and Development	750,000	-	0%	750,000
Associazione di Cooperazione allo Sviluppo	700,000	-	0%	700,000
AUSTCARE - Australian Care for Refugees	250,000	-	0%	250,000
CARE International	5,658,600	-	0%	5,658,600
Catholic Relief Services	1,500,000	-	0%	1,500,000
CHF International	9,036,895	-	0%	9,036,895
Christian Aid	325,000	-	0%	325,000
Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI	2,500,000	-	0%	2,500,000
Diakonia, Sweden	600,000	-	0%	600,000
Economic & Social Development Centre of Palestine	3,157,000	-	0%	3,157,000
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	6,548,000	-	0%	6,548,000
French Red Cross	1,200,000	-	0%	1,200,000
Gruppo Volontariato Civile	2,510,000	-	0%	2,510,000
Handicap International	1,390,000	-	0%	1,390,000
House of Water and Environment	1,800,000	-	0%	1,800,000
International Medical Corps	3,190,000	-	0%	3,190,000
International Organization for Migration	1,800,000	-	0%	1,800,000
International Rescue Committee	84,000	-	0%	84,000
Islamic Relief	2,472,000	-	0%	2,472,000
Medical Aid for Palestinians	1,430,640	-	0%	1,430,640
Medical Emergency Relief International	621,396	-	0%	621,396
Mercy Corps	8,800,000	-	0%	8,800,000
National Center for Community Rehabilitation	750,000	-	0%	750,000
Norwegian Church Aid	70,000	-	0%	70,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	2,750,000	-	0%	2,750,000
OCHA (Emergency Response Fund)	-	2,087,415	0%	(2,087,415)
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	450,000	-	0%	450,000
OXFAM	2,730,000	-	0%	2,730,000
OXFAM GB	5,883,189	877,193	15%	5,005,996
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	1,765,000	-	0%	1,765,000
Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees	700,000	-	0%	700,000
Palestinian Center of Organic Agriculture	500,000	-	0%	500,000
Palestinian Farmers Union	621,000	-	0%	621,000

G A Z A F L A S H A P P E A L

Organisation	Requirements \$	Funding to date \$	% covered	Unmet Requirements \$
Palestinian Hydrology Group	262,000	-	0%	262,000
Polish Humanitarian Organisation	500,000	-	0%	500,000
Première Urgence	863,842	-	0%	863,842
Public Committee Against Torture in Israel	100,000	-	0%	100,000
Relief International	2,740,000	-	0%	2,740,000
Save the Children	950,000	-	0%	950,000
Save the Children - Sweden	1,962,748	-	0%	1,962,748
Save the Children - United Kingdom	447,660	-	0%	447,660
Save the Children - USA	4,875,000	-	0%	4,875,000
Save the Children Alliance	2,700,000	-	0%	2,700,000
START Services	1,118,850	-	0%	1,118,850
Swedish Cooperative Centre	500,000	-	0%	500,000
Union of Agricultural Work Committees	1,620,000	-	0%	1,620,000
Union of cooperative association for saving and credit	250,000	-	0%	250,000
United Nations Children's Fund	34,520,175	5,501,175	16%	29,019,000
United Nations Dept of Safety and Security	1,390,556	-	0%	1,390,556
United Nations Development Fund for Women	1,076,441	-	0%	1,076,441
United Nations Development Programme	49,325,156	-	0%	49,325,156
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	2,940,000	-	0%	2,940,000
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)	650,000	-	0%	650,000
United Nations Mine Action Service	725,000	-	0%	725,000
United Nations Population Fund	5,444,680	-	0%	5,444,680
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	325,868,613	58,371,982	18%	267,496,631
Welfare Association	734,000	-	0%	734,000
World Food Programme	82,588,738	13,183,337	16%	69,405,401
World Health Organization	9,782,350	1,929,605	20%	7,852,745
TOTAL	613,360,129	81,950,707	13%	531,409,422

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 1 February 2009. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Office (UNSCO) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) was damaged by IDF ordnance which destroyed the Presidential guesthouse next door.¹² Hamas militia appear to have recklessly endangered Palestinian civilian lives by operating in residential areas, or by booby-trapping civilian buildings. According to some reports, Hamas carried out extrajudicial killings of Palestinian opponents during the 23 days of this conflict. Following the ceasefire there have also been occasional attempts by Hamas to divert humanitarian aid items.

Despite the danger and logistical difficulties, assistance was delivered throughout the crisis. From the eleventh day of the operation, the Israelis announced unilaterally three-hour (and later four-hour) daily lulls in fighting to allow aid to be distributed, though these periods were too short to do all that was needed.

Summary of humanitarian response in Gaza to date since 27 December

Cluster	Key facts and figures of response to date in Gaza
Food and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNRWA's 10 food distribution centres operated throughout the crisis. In the first week of the ceasefires, UNRWA distributed food to about 20,000 persons a day, rising to over 30,000 during the second week of the ceasefire. Since the air strikes started, WFP has been able to deliver 5,130 metric tons of food into Gaza, out of which 3,027 metric tonnes (MTs) has been distributed. Since 27 December, the World Food Programme (WFP) has succeeded in reaching more than 217,500 beneficiaries from its regular caseload; these received a two-month ration. An additional 154,000 Palestinians have been reached through emergency rations of bread, canned meat, date bars / high energy biscuits. The availability of fresh foods (vegetables, fruits, fresh meat, bread, etc.) remains a concern, because agricultural lands, poultry farms, and other sources of local food production have been severely affected by the Israeli military operation and availability of agricultural inputs remains low due to the ongoing blockade. UNICEF is supporting a local NGO, Ard el Esan, to care for and support 900 children in its facility-based therapeutic programme for severely acute malnourished children. UNICEF has procured F75, F100 and therapeutic spread and is supporting four therapeutic feeding centres together with Ard El Esan. UNICEF has provided micronutrient supplies sufficient for 50,000 children including Vitamin A and D. International NGOs have been able to implement food distribution projects during the past weeks. Nevertheless, the outreach and population covered by these programmes is still insufficient.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Education Cluster was activated on January 20th Provision by UNICEF of 130 School-in-a-Box kits to 12,000 children, 84 recreation kits to approximately 8,000 children, 6 school tents, 42 math teaching kits and 42 science teaching kits distributed to Beit Hia (North Gaza) on January 26th. Education sector assessments (formal and informal) by cluster members/organizations have been conducted or are on-going. Priority needs include: provision of safe learning spaces, psycho-social support to learners and educators and repair of existing educational buildings. UNICEF is helping to address the shortage of textbook by shipping in additional remedial worksheets. Some teachers have not been able to return; additional qualified teachers are much needed to fill the gap.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaza medical staff worked around the clock under extremely difficult conditions to provide the best possible emergency care to the massive number of injured flooding the hospitals. About 6,000 Ministry of Health (MoH) staff provided health care during the emergency although there were periods when some could not reach their work place for security reasons. Ambulance personnel operated to the furthest extent possible during the fighting, at great risk to their lives. 16 health personnel were killed, and 22 injured while on duty, during the conflict. At least 2,091 casualties were admitted as in-patients to the hospital during the conflict period. Provision of public health services through activities such as the coordination of medical goods and supplies; deployment of medical staff and mobile clinics,

¹² UNRWA shelters were marked and their GPS locations provided to the IDF. Five staff members, one Job Creation Programme worker and three contractors have been killed, and 11 staff members, two Job Creation Programme workers and four contractors injured. WFP reports the death of one contractor and two injured persons working for them. Four incidents of aid convoys being shot at have been reported. At least 55 UN buildings have sustained damage, 28 of them during the first three days of the operation. One NGO partner clinic was reported to have been destroyed and several NGO compounds were damaged.

3.4 EDUCATION

Lead Agencies: UNICEF & Save the Children

Members: UNESCO, UNDP, UNRWA, WFP, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Tamer Institute, IMC, Relief International (RI), Islamic Relief (IR), Maan, other organisations as required (e.g. CBOs).

Sectoral objectives

All children and youth living in Gaza have been affected by the recent conflict. Estimated beneficiaries will include all children from pre-school through to university age (3 to 18 years). 56% of the Gazan population being under 18, this equates to 740,000 people and several thousand university students:

- Provide quality education in safe learning spaces for all children and youth in Gaza in line with the INEE Minimum Standards, as a joint effort of all the partners in the Education Cluster;
- Enhance access to quality of education through provision of teaching and learning supplies as well as psycho-social support to all affected children, youth and teachers.

Proposed activities

Coordination and advocacy

- Coordinate the Education Cluster response, organise and implement effective interventions applying the cluster approach to expand upon and formalise the work of the existing Education Sector Working Group (ESWG).
- Advocacy for education as an integral part of humanitarian response and for access of essential goods and personnel to Gaza.

Needs assessment

- Rapidly assess the structural damage to existing learning facilities, in both rural and urban contexts and identify needs for immediate interventions (e.g. provision of transitional/temporary classrooms and latrines).
- Assess the situation of education sector human resource needs (adequate number of trained teachers, education officials including planners and managers who can lead the recovery and reconstruction process, and psycho-social experts to support traumatised children).
- Assess the situation of supply needs (adequate number of textbooks, stationery, chairs & desks, office equipment including paper, notebooks, computers and photocopiers, etc.).

Provision of quality education opportunities in safe learning spaces and teaching and learning supplies

- Provision of learner-friendly schools or temporary learning spaces and innovative educational opportunities (including informal education, accelerated learning and after school activities) to affected school/learning space/institution.
- Provision of teaching and learning supplies to each affected school.
- In coordination with the WASH Cluster provide safe drinking water and latrines to each school.
- In cooperation with the Food Security Cluster and the MoE ensure that the most vulnerable children and youth receive emergency school feeding.
- In partnership with the Disabilities Cluster ensure that the needs of children and youth with disabilities are addressed.
- Small-scale repairs of damaged schools. (Destroyed schools to be covered by activities under the Early Recovery group).

Improve overall emotional situation of affected children

- Provision of intensive psycho-social support to affected children, youth and teachers, including access to a referral system and collaborating, as necessary, with other clusters (Mental Health and psycho-social agencies).
- Provision of support to parents and educators, including school managers and management committees in dealing with traumatised students and teachers.

Expected Outcomes

- Priority areas and scale of interventions are identified.
- Safe, learning-friendly spaces are available to all children and youth promoting high (95%) attendance rates.
- A minimum of teaching, learning and administrative supplies are available to all affected school and university populations.
- Safe drinking water and separate latrines are available in all education institutions.
- All affected children and youth return to school and begin the process of recovery from the trauma of the conflict and move towards a state of normality (e.g. regular school attendance and learner achievement).
- Parents in the affected areas provide support to education.

Origin (new or revised) and Project Code	Project Title	Appealing Agency	Funding Requirement	Funding to date	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Partners
EDUCATION			46,219,914	1,773,756			
New OPT-09/E/23958/5160	Addressing Physical and Mental Health and Psycho-social Needs of Children in Gaza through School Outreach	International Medical Corps (IMC)	375,000	-	Improving educational chances for children through improved knowledge and practice around the identification and management of normal and abnormal emotional reactions to war through: Health and mental health screening in schools; Training and orientation for medical teams, teachers and school personnel on child mental health multi-disciplinary approaches; Monthly case reviews with multidisciplinary team and develop child specific care plans including timely referrals to community-based resources.	A minimum of 10,000 schoolchildren and 250 school staff in the worst affected areas of Gaza	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs
New OPT-09/E/23959/5160	Maintaining good health through targeted school feeding	International Medical Corps (IMC)	1,875,000	-	Improving educational chances for children through the provision of one cooked meal per day to the most vulnerable school children. The project will supplement home feeding with a minimum of 1,000 kcal per day.	A minimum of 5,000 schoolchildren in the worst affected areas of Gaza	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Local NGOs
New OPT-09/E/23960/6971	Remedial and Non-formal Education Program for Primary and Secondary School Students in Gaza	Relief International (RI)	600,000	-	1. To create alternative adequate safe learning spaces for children and youth and to build the capacity of educators to offer emergency education through establishment of and emergency repairs to existing community learning centers; training of educators in provision of remedial and non-formal education; adaptation and distribution of RI's remedial education manuals, along with learning, sports, and arts supplies; assessment of nutritional needs of targeted students and provision of two daily meals to students. 2. To offer remedial, non-formal education and psycho-social recovery opportunities to primary and secondary school children through summer courses in Arabic, Math, English, and Science; extracurricular activities (sports, music, drama, games, etc.); service learning and youth leadership projects; and rehabilitation services for students and their families, with a focus on mothers (counselling, referrals, literacy activities, skills training courses).	Prioritizing gender mainstreaming and parity, 100 teachers, 3,000 students from non-UNRWA schools in Northern Gaza and Gaza City; students' families; indirectly, the targeted communities	Al Nayzak, Tamer Institute, Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Societies, Palestinian Authority Ministry of Education

Origin (new or revised) and Project Code	Project Title	Appealing Agency	Funding Requirement	Funding to date	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Partners
New OPT- 09/E/23961/6971	Comprehensive Early Childhood Development and Kindergarten Emergency Rehabilitation Program in Northern Gaza and Gaza City	Relief International (RI)	600,000	-	1. To provide safe, adequate learning spaces for kindergarten students through small-scale emergency repairs in kindergartens; assessment of nutritional needs of students and provision of two daily meals; and procurement and distribution of learning, sports, arts, and game supplies to kindergartens. 2. To provide psycho-social services and opportunities for recovery from trauma to kindergarten educators, students, and their families through counselling and training on psycho-social well-being of children for educators and parents; facilitation of sports, arts, games, and community service activities for kindergarten students.	Prioritizing gender mainstreaming and parity, 300 kindergarten educators and 3,000 children aged 4-6, 30 kindergartens; indirectly, beneficiaries' families and targeted communities at large	SOS Villages, Union of Palestinian Medical Relief Societies, Palestinian Authority Ministry of Education
New OPT- 09/E/23957/6042	Back to School in Gaza	Save the Children - US (SC-US)	1,050,000	-	Support children's access to early childhood and primary education, including children with disabilities, in the most affected areas of Gaza (North Gaza, Gaza and Rafah): (1) Provide supplementary (e.g. recreational) and basic education supplies for students and for schools; (2) Build the capacity of teachers to use supplies, creative resources, and remedial materials through active-learning techniques; (3) Make small scale repairs to damaged schools	Approximately 30,000 primary aged boys and girls and 2,700 Kindergarten boys and girls; Approximately 700 primary level and 90 Kindergarten level teachers; School Repair: 50 primary schools and 30 Kindergartens	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, Welfare Association, Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution (PCDCR), Culture and Free Thought Association, Tamer Institute, Early Childhood Resource Center and other local partners

Origin (new or revised) and Project Code	Project Title	Appealing Agency	Funding Requirement	Funding to date	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Partners
New OPT- 09/E/23968/124	Psycho-social Support in Schools	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1,500,000	-	To create a safe and protective space for children and bring back normality to support and maintain a productive learning environment through provision of psycho-social support in schools .	40,000 students and 5,000 teachers	Ministry of Education and Higher Education, PCDCR, CTCCM, PRCS, YMCA, Save The Children Sweden, Ma'an, Tamer, PYLARA, Palestinian red Crescent Society, Canaan, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Qowa
New OPT- 09/E/24068/124	Back to School in Gaza	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	6,000,000	-	Through provision of the most needed education supplies to schools and students return a sense of normality to the education system and ensure children start learning again	50,000 students, 10,000 ECD children, 250 schools, 4,000 teachers	Ministry of Education and Higher Education and local NGOs
New OPT- 09/E/23970/776	Emergency Response to Meet the Priority Educational Infrastructure Needs in the Gaza Strip	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	10,927,140	-	To immediately restart all facets of the Education sector through supporting its daily activities, restoring essential services, and livelihoods by: 1.) Making small scale repairs to 157 partially damaged schools, as well as 56 partially damaged pre-schools. 2.) Providing temporary safe, adequate, decent, and conducive alternative educational, special needs and disabled friendly shelters for female and male students and teachers of 7 totally damaged schools, children and caregivers of 7 totally damaged pre-schools. 3.) Supporting students and teachers with the necessary school furnishings, equipment, etc, required for educational instruction.	Approximately 140,000 male and female students and children; as well as 6,000 teachers, educators and caregivers	UNICEF, UNESCO, and Palestinian counterparts
New OPT- 09/E/23962/5103	Provision of emergency secondary education in non-UNRWA schools	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	800,000	-	To ensure youth and adolescence have immediate access to meaningful learning opportunities in safe spaces; To provide psycho-social support that allows youth and adolescences to begin the process of trauma healing	Students of approximately 350 governmental secondary schools in Gaza	Local NGOs, agencies in other Clusters working on psycho-social issues

Origin (new or revised) and Project Code	Project Title	Appealing Agency	Funding Requirement	Funding to date	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Partners
New OPT- 09/E/23963/5103	Emergency rehabilitation of higher education institutions	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	800,000	-	To facilitate the delayed conduct of first semester exams; To provide alternative spaces for lecturing and study opportunities, including e-learning	Direct beneficiaries are the students and educators of 14 universities, colleagues and open universities in Gaza. Indirect beneficiaries are the local communities and the recovery process as a whole, to which a comprehensive education response is critical	Institutions of Higher Education, including universities. UNDP for repairs and provision of temporary spaces
New OPT- 09/E/23964/5103	Support for crisis planning and management for affected school principals and district officials	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	400,000	-	To provide essential managerial tools and professional support to education officials responsible for the reactivation and recovery of the education system; To strengthen the role of schools principals and managers in guiding and coordinating essential emergency programmes, including psycho-social support and teacher training	At least 200 schools principals and district officials. Indirectly the entire education system in Gaza	UNESCO institutes and partners, INEE network members
New OPT- 09/E/23965/5103	Training in INEE Minimum Standards	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	320,000	-	To ensure that emergency education programmes are developed and implemented in line with established international standards for education in emergencies; To ensure that emergency education interventions align with existing local standards and contribute to the improvement of the education system as a whole (narrow gap between Gaza and West Bank education services)	200 key education officials and cluster partner staff. Indirectly the entire education system in Gaza and the West Bank	UNESCO institutes and partners, INEE network members and Education cluster partners
New OPT- 09/E/23966/5103	Promotion of schools as safe zones	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	420,000	-	To map recent attacks on schools and education institutions in Gaza; As part of the global campaign for protection of children in armed conflict, to strengthen international advocacy and mechanisms for the protection of schools as safe zones for teachers and learners; To provide education sector partners with training on the concept of schools as safe zones and mechanisms for protection of schools and learners in armed conflict	The entire education sector in Gaza and the West Bank. Indirectly the international education in emergencies promoting mechanisms for the protection of schools as safe zones for teachers and learners	Education cluster members, UNICEF and NGOs monitoring school safety, UN Special Representative for Children and Armed conflict

Origin (new or revised) and Project Code	Project Title	Appealing Agency	Funding Requirement	Funding to date	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Partners
New OPT- 09/E/23920/5593	Emergency Education	United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)	17,549,100	1,773,756	Resumption of education services for 200,000 refugee pupils in UNRWA schools in Gaza; Repairs to damaged UNRWA schools, replacement of damaged equipment and school supplies, remedial and summer learning programmes, strengthened teaching and management support for education programmes, awareness raising on UXO risk.	200,000 refugee pupils	n/a
Revised from 2009 CAP OPT- 09/E/21418/5351	Safe Areas for Emergency Education in Gaza (SAfEE)	Save the Children-Sweden (SCS)	981,374	-	To provide children from the most harshly affected areas in Gaza where military violence and recurrent restrictions on movements have occurred with appropriate emergency education response programs	6,075 beneficiaries, including 3,000 boys (50%) and girls (50%) from the ages 10 to 14; 75 newly graduated teachers; and indirectly 3,000 parents of children attending the Safe Areas for Emergency Education (SAfEE)	Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution (PCDCR) and direct implementation by Save the Children
Included in IRP 15 Jan OPT- 09/E/23885/124	Immediate after crisis Education in Gaza	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,022,300	-	To ensure back to schools normality and children to continue their schooling immediately after the crisis in Gaza through: Conducting repairs for 200 primary schools including replacing some school/classroom furniture and simple equipment or school tents; Providing 40,000 students with stationary item such as pens, pencils, rulers in school bags; Equipping 200-250 primary schools (40,000 students) in Gaza with teaching equipment; Providing 150 ECD kits to benefit at least 5,000 pre-school children in 100 community centres or kindergartens; Orienting 2,000 teachers on using remedial worksheets, and in improved teaching approaches and psycho-social counselling in emergency situations.	42,000 (40,000 primary school children; 2,000 teachers)	Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Local NGOs