




# GAZA CRISIS APPEAL

August 2014

[www.ochaopt.org](http://www.ochaopt.org)

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs occupied Palestinian territory  
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Coordination Saves Lives



# FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



**\$ 367 MILLION** REQUESTED

The Gaza Crisis Appeal presents the joint strategy of the humanitarian community, including UNRWA to respond to the current crisis in the Gaza Strip. The requirements presented here update those previously shared with donors through the Gaza Preliminary Needs and Requirements report of 24 July 2014.<sup>1</sup>

The situation in Gaza is volatile and needs are changing by the day. The majority of these figures are valid as of 3 August 2014. Planning figures are also subject to update once needs assessment data becomes available.



**1.8 MILLION**

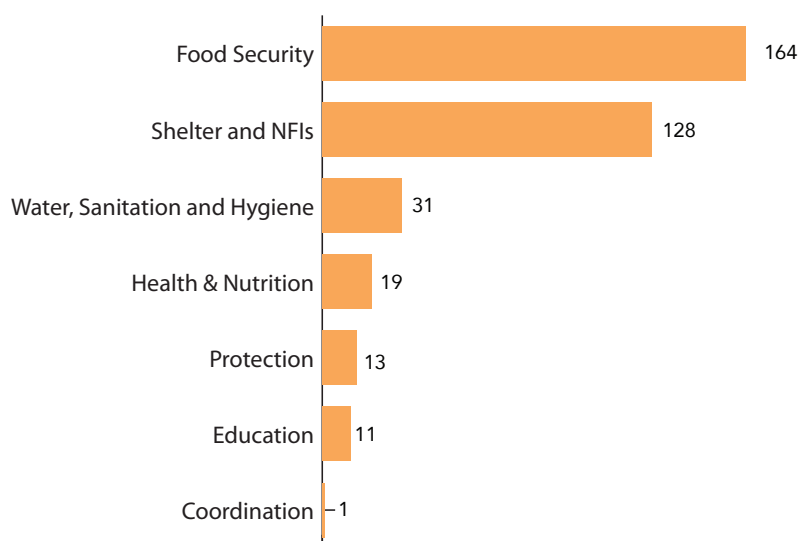
EST. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED  
AS A RESULT OF THIS CRISIS



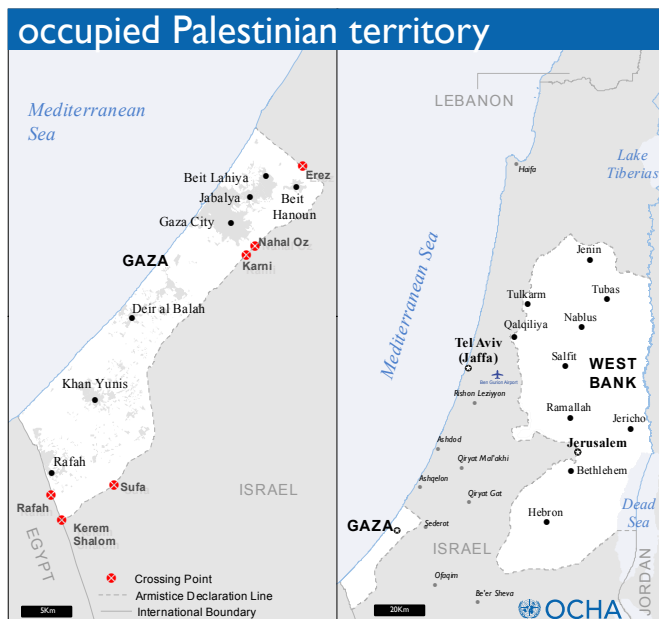
**490,000**

ESTIMATED DISPLACED PEOPLE IN  
NEED OF IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE;  
ALL 1.8 MILLION ARE BEING  
TARGETED IN SOME WAY BY THE  
PROJECTS IN THIS APPEAL

## REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER (US\$ MILLION)



1. The appeal requirements will be reflected in the revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan.



Map Source(s): OCHA oPL. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 09.07.2014

have increased, particularly since the start of an Israeli ground operation on 18 July. This has resulted in a high level of civilian casualties, children and women in particular, the widespread destruction of buildings and infrastructure and a steep rise in internally displaced persons (IDPs). Thousands of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) remain in areas affected by the conflict and represent an increasing threat for civilians as well as for humanitarian workers however; the difficulties in moving around the Gaza Strip due to the security situation make the initial clean-up of densely populated areas and public spaces difficult.

The ongoing fighting has resulted in significant civilian casualties and damage to infrastructure and civilian property all over Gaza. The current hostilities have so far resulted in 1,717 fatalities (of which, over 80 per cent are civilians in the 1,176 cases where identity and status has been confirmed, including 196 women and 377 children). Over 9,000 people have been injured, including at least 222 boys and 132 girls aged between one month and 17 years old). Many families have lost multiple family members. As of 3 August, at least 114 families have lost three or more family members in the same incident, with a total of around 630 fatalities (over 35 per cent of all fatalities). As of 3 August, over 10,600 homes were severely or completely destroyed.

Amidst near non-stop bombardment and fighting, there is no safe place for Palestinians in Gaza. Nearly half the Gaza Strip has been declared a "buffer zone" by the Israeli military, creating massive displacement. The number of IDPs exceeds 292,534 in UNRWA, governmental schools and other public buildings. Up to 200,000 may be taking shelter with host families. The total number of IDPs could therefore number around 490,000 (over a quarter of the population). IDPs constitute one of the key vulnerable groups identified for assistance and their numbers have continued to grow dramatically throughout the crisis, placing a strain on the existing local capacities as well as the humanitarian partners who are catering to their needs.

Ongoing hostilities in Gaza have rendered almost impossible for humanitarians to deliver its mandate to save lives, protect and assist those in need, including the ability of medical staff to save lives, of aid workers to meet needs, or for technicians to repair damage to infrastructure vital to the population.

The paramount concern right now is the protection of civilians and adherence to international humanitarian law and human rights law, particularly the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution in attack and respect for the right to life. Credible reports about the targeting of civilians and civilian objects, protected under international humanitarian law, is a serious concern. The bombardment and military

## THE CRISIS IN GAZA

On 8 July 2014,<sup>2</sup> a humanitarian emergency was declared in the Gaza Strip, following an escalation in hostilities involving intense Israeli aerial and naval bombardment and Palestinian rocket fire into Israel. This is the worst escalation of conflict in the Gaza Strip since the beginning of the Israeli occupation, surpassing the length and severity of Israel's 2008/2009 Operation "Cast Lead".

The humanitarian impact of these strikes in Gaza comes at a time of heightened vulnerability and instability in Gaza. Unemployment has increased dramatically since mid-2013, following a halt of the illegal tunnel trade and, exacerbating the impact of the blockade and the longstanding access restrictions imposed by Israel which have been preventing any meaningful economic activity. Additionally, public sector salaries, including those of the security forces, have not been paid regularly since August 2013. The ongoing energy crisis, worsened dramatically by the shelling of the Gaza Power Plant on 29 July and causing its shutdown, has created power outages currently up to 22 hours a day. This has had a devastating effect on the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health sectors and has left Gaza on the brink of a public health crisis. Since the current escalation in hostilities began, the situation on the ground has evolved rapidly and needs

2. UNRWA declared an emergency on the evening of 8 July, which launched the UNRWA operations centre. This was followed by a declaration of an emergency by the Humanitarian Coordinator on the morning of 9 July, which established emergency protocols for the other UN agencies and members of the Humanitarian Country Team.

ground operations have resulted in an unacceptably high civilian death toll, large scale displacement, and significant psychological trauma. There is significant, credible evidence that the parties to the conflict are violating international humanitarian law, including actions that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

In a very serious incident on 20 July a home in eastern Khan Younis was targeted in an airstrike, killing at least 25 persons including 18 children and 5 women, two of whom were reportedly pregnant. A further three persons were injured. According to information received, one person, allegedly a member of the Al Qassam brigades, was in the building when the airstrike took place. More recently, for example, in another serious incident on 3 August, an Israeli aerial attack on the house of Al Ghoul family in Rafah resulted in the killing of eight family members including two women, three children (1 month, three years and 13 years old) and injury to seven others.

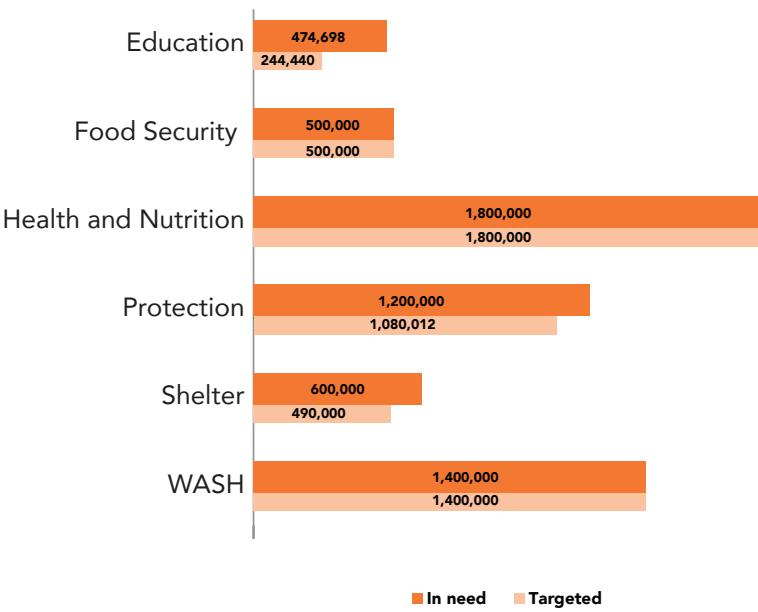
Apart from the protection of civilians and the evacuation and treatment of those injured, the main priority for humanitarian agencies continues to be the provision of food, water, mattresses and hygiene items to those displaced, as well as fuel, essential water, health and solid waste facilities to affected populations, including the non-displaced. The protection of service providers and humanitarian workers during these life-saving operations is of utmost importance. All members of families who have experienced a death, injury or loss of home over the past few weeks require direct and specialized psychosocial support, including at least 373,000 children. Children, women and other vulnerable groups who have been displaced require protection responses to address risks of exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation and gender based violence, particularly those staying in overcrowded shelters.

Public infrastructure and services continue to be affected by hostilities, including several attacks on UNRWA schools that were used as shelters by families. A 24 July attack on an UNRWA school in Beit Hanoun being used as an IDP shelter left at least 16 dead and another 200 injured. On 30 July the Jabalia Elementary Girls School, where 3,300 people were taking shelter, was struck at least three times by Israeli forces. At least 17 people were killed, including four children. On 3 August, a missile fired by Israeli forces landed outside the gate of an UNRWA school in Rafah, killing at least nine people, including women and children, and injuring approximately 45. The school was a designated emergency shelter which had been hosting more than 3,000 people displaced by fighting in the area. This

is the third occasion in ten days that a UN school had been hit. Since the current emergency started, over 100 UNRWA installations have sustained damage. To date, 141 schools, at least 26 health facilities<sup>3</sup> as well as significant and essential WASH infrastructure have been damaged. The ongoing military incursion has greatly increased trauma casualties, which hospitals are hard-pressed to treat without adequate medicines and medical consumables.

Service providers and humanitarian workers are severely constrained in their responses, and risk their lives, due to the prevailing security situation. The security situation has also hampered assessments, resulting in limited capacity to identify and respond to needs of specific groups of affected population such as children and pregnant women amongst IDPs; and sex and age disaggregated information of IDPs is lacking. While the imperative is to save lives, it is also important to plan early recovery activities that can be implemented on day one of a durable ceasefire.

PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED



3. As of 2 August

# WHO'S AFFECTED

The entire Gazan population of almost 1.8 million people is affected by this crisis in some way. Within those affected there are an estimated 490,000 displaced people in immediate need of food, water and health services, as thousands of families have had to flee their homes. Those remaining in their often damaged homes are becoming increasingly vulnerable, without adequate access to basic services and exposed to the constant violence.

A damaged and overwhelmed health system has left nearly the entire population without adequate access to health services. Intense bombardment from air, land and sea has had a devastating impact. The crisis is also directly impinging on the mental well-being of all of Gaza's residents, particularly children and their families, many of whom have had to endure the third such crisis

in six years. Access to water and sanitation services has been affected to the detriment of at least 1.4 million people: Gaza's disintegrating water and sanitation infrastructure is sustaining further damage, raising the risk of water-borne disease. The shutdown of the only Gaza power plant and the damage sustained by the feeder lines from Israel and Egypt have left many critical social infrastructures without energy. Repairs are impossible under current conflict conditions.

Through the projects identified in this appeal, humanitarian actors are focusing on the new needs generated by this crisis, as experienced by groups of people who have been rendered the most vulnerable by the Gaza emergency. These include:

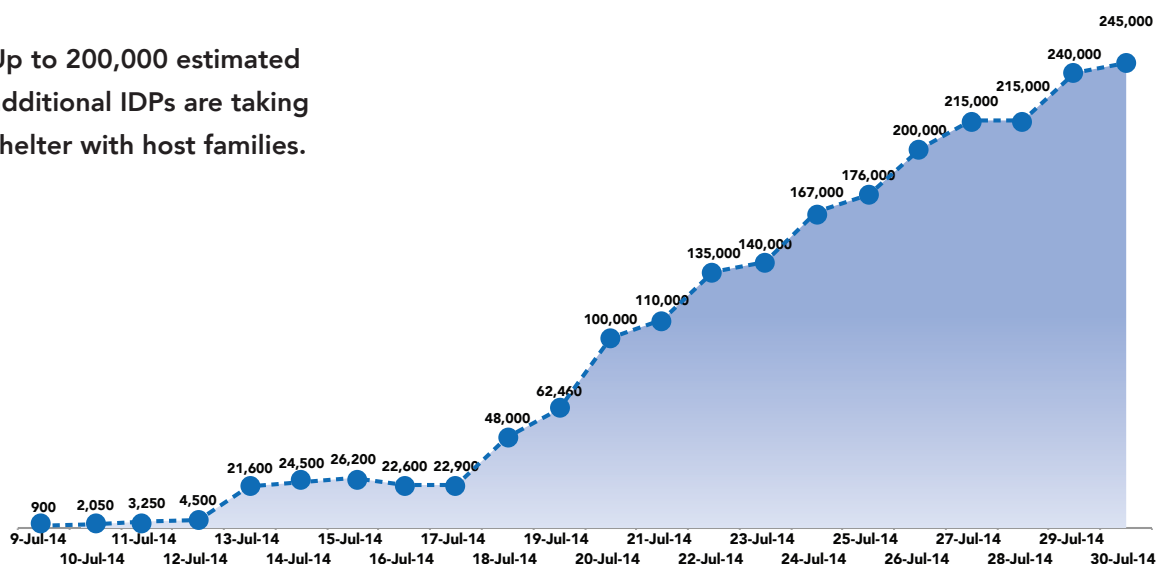
## > An estimated 490,000 IDPs

Some 292,534 IDPs are taking shelter in UNRWA schools and other public buildings and up to 200,000 may be taking shelter with host families because their homes have either been destroyed or become uninhabitable). Humanitarian actors have faced severe challenges in reaching some of the shelters to provide basic supplies, including food and water, particularly due to hostilities in northern (Beit Hanoun and Beit Lahia) and middle (Bureij and Maghazi) areas. A number of shelters are extremely overcrowded, with some hosting over 80 people in a classroom. IDPs are in desperate need of water tankering and water kits; food and cash vouchers and adequate shelter management, particularly for non-UNRWA shelters. The high numbers of children in need of care, the loss of household belongings and the lack of water and fuel increase the burden of care which falls on women. Protection needs related to the anticipated increase of incidence of gender based violence (GBV) and harassment, to the lack of access to information, as well as the approach to providing assistance for female IDPs all require a gender sensitive humanitarian response. Ensuring that displaced people have safe and appropriate shelter to return to is also a priority.

### DISPLACED PEOPLE

(In UNRWA shelters and registered in government schools)

Up to 200,000 estimated additional IDPs are taking shelter with host families.





The background of the entire page is a high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a scene of complete devastation. In the foreground and middle ground, there is a large pile of rubble, including broken bricks, concrete slabs, and twisted metal. The debris is scattered across the ground, with some larger blocks of masonry visible. The background shows more of the same wreckage, with the silhouettes of some structures still standing amidst the ruins. The overall atmosphere is one of tragedy and the aftermath of conflict.

## > Children

Over half of Gaza's population is under the age of 18. The intense psychosocial stress caused by violence has deeply affected children and already at least 373,000 children have been identified as in need of psychosocial support. Children are also estimated to make up a significant number of the displaced. The thousands of ERW left in conflict areas occupied by civilians affects the entire population; however, these are a particular threat to children and boys in particular who are the first victims of incidents involving ERW. Children make up a high proportion of those killed and injured so far: some 30 per cent of civilians killed and 30 per cent of those injured have been children. Extensive child protection and welfare support will be required to address the complex needs of children. Specific interventions will also be required to prevent violence and engage young people in constructive activities.

## > Women, including pregnant women

Women as primary care givers experience the brunt of household traumas and the efforts to overcome them. From the experience of previous Israeli invasions into the Gaza Strip, IDPs themselves perceive that there is heightened vulnerability among female family members in relation to safety and security needs. The current emergency is leaving health-care centres damaged, without adequate medical equipment and stock and health-care providers are unable to properly attend women in need of Sexual and Reproductive Health attention. Based on the current reports of increased numbers of miscarriages, premature births, and child mortality amongst pregnant women (due to the stress and lack of service coverage), the need of preventing maternal and neonatal mortality became urgent. Around 45,000 pregnant women in Gaza are currently in need of maternity care, including a number of IDPs. Due to increased levels of stress and anxiety, many of these women are likely to face obstetric complications that need life-saving medical interventions while access to maternal health services is increasingly limited by the conflict. Furthermore, private maternities are closed and home deliveries are on the increase due to lack of resources and movement constraints.

## > Elderly people

Older people aged 55 and above account for 6.1 percent of Gaza's population (approximately 110,799 people). The psychological toll of the conflict on older people is also of concern as for many of them the experience of previous Israeli invasions in the Gaza Strip has already undermined their sense of security. Leaving one's home and land is highly traumatic for older people, who may find their current displacement difficult due to mobility challenges or to a desire to hold on to ancestral homes or land. The social and economic situation facing many older people makes them vulnerable to shocks and emergencies. The situation is particularly harsh for older women who are widows: over 40 per cent of relatively young older women (aged 60-69) are widowed, a number rising to 90 per cent for those over the age of 80.

## > People with injuries

Due to overcrowding of hospitals, people with injuries are released prematurely from hospitals or are not provided with needed surgical care due to the meagre health resources. The restrictions on transfers and referrals of casualties outside Gaza have implications on the prospects for survival and access to life saving health care for increasing numbers of the casualties.





## Farmers and fishermen with damaged livelihoods:

Many farmers, herders and fishers have already been badly affected by the hostilities due to destruction of productive assets and the loss of their livelihoods, necessitating food support to these groups in the interim. Few figures are available so far, but according to the Ministry of Agriculture, some 19,000 households dependent on farming, fishing or herding are expected to need assistance to minimise the deterioration of their productive assets, and later on to restore their livelihoods. The shelling of large areas of Gaza has rendered swathes of agricultural land inaccessible due to unexploded remnants of war (ERWs) resulting from massive amounts of explosive used in Israeli air strikes. ERW represent a high risk for the farmers who might try to remove the dangerous devices themselves to be able to access their land or who risk to hit such items when working the land.

## RESPONSE PRIORITIES<sup>4</sup>

- Enhance the protection of affected populations by promoting respect for international humanitarian law and human rights; mitigating the impact of violations that have occurred; psychosocial support and addressing immediate ERW and other explosive threats.
- Address the shelter needs of the affected population, both in the immediate term through effective shelter management and in the medium term, through supporting the displaced to return to adequate housing in a timely manner, either through temporary rental assistance or immediate shelter repair and reconstruction.
- Ensure provision of basic services, including water and sanitation, health, energy and solid waste collection, social protection, child protection/welfare as well as education, to the affected population with a particular focus on IDPs in UNRWA-run, governmental and informal shelters as well as those with host families
- Meet the food security needs of affected populations and food insecure families and enable recovery and restoration of damaged livelihoods.
- Meeting the needs of IDPs is a key cross-cutting issue as additional shelters are needed to reduce overcrowding and accommodate new IDPs, alongside the replenishment of food, water, and non-food item (NFI) stocks. Assistance for IDPs living with host families also needs to be increased, particularly the provision of NFIs and water.

4. The priorities listed in this section were the four over-arching agreed strategic priorities for response that were used by clusters/sectors to guide and shape the formulation of their individual response plans.



# Humanitarian Snapshot



**1.8 MILLION**  
AFFECTED PEOPLE  
IN THE GAZA STRIP



**490,000**

ESTIMATED DISPLACED PEOPLE IN UNRWA  
/ GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS & WITH HOST  
FAMILIES.



**9,300**  
INJURED

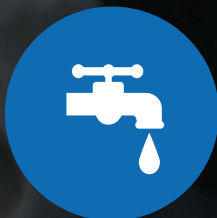
**2,805** CHILDREN

**3,009** WOMEN



**10,690**

HOUSING UNITS DESTROYED OR  
SEVERELY DAMAGED



**1.2 MILLION**

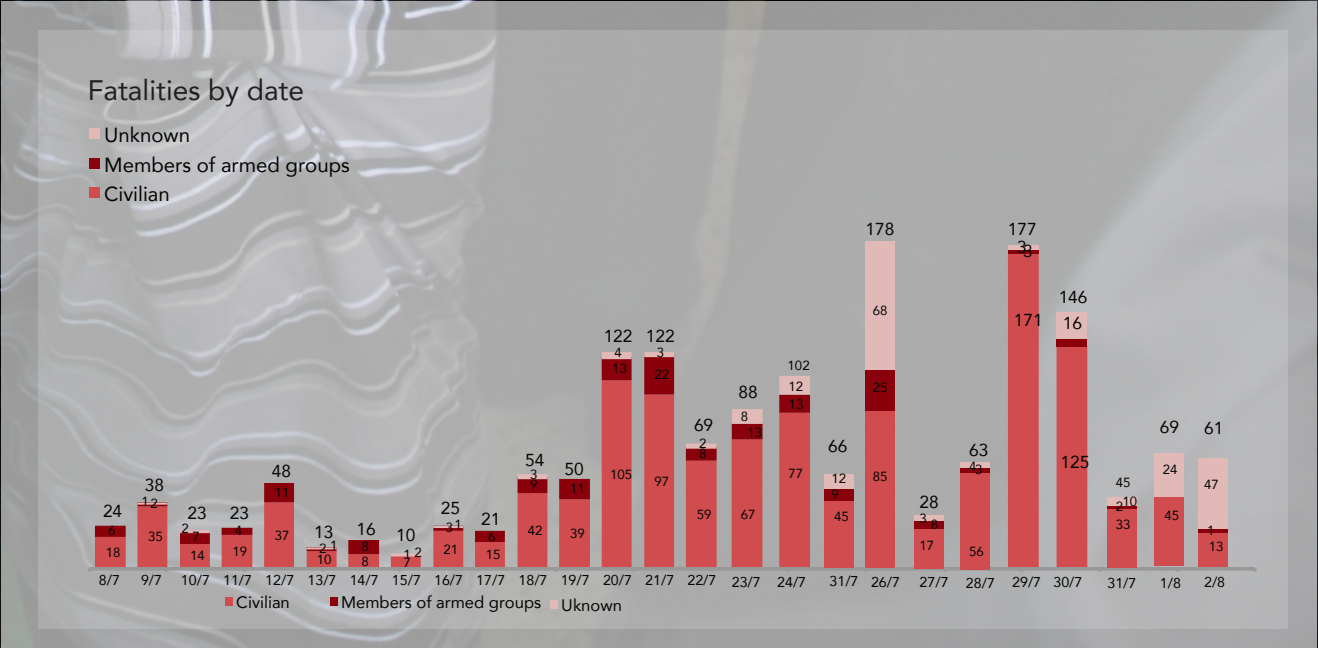
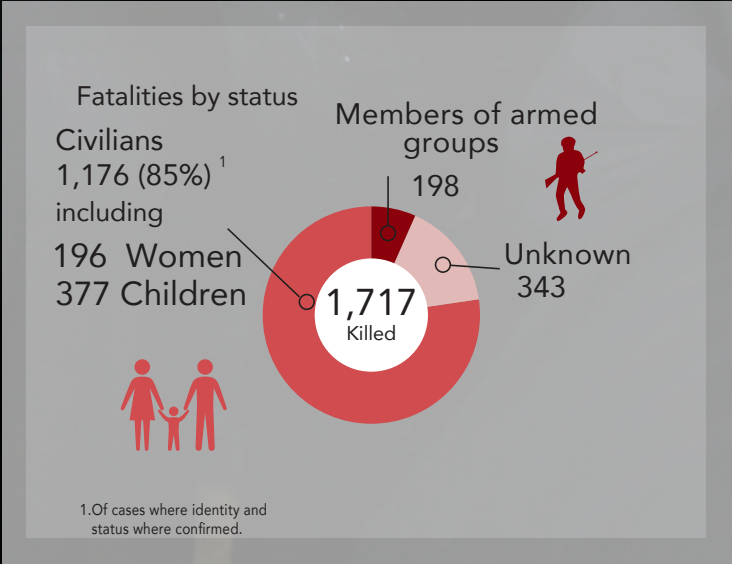
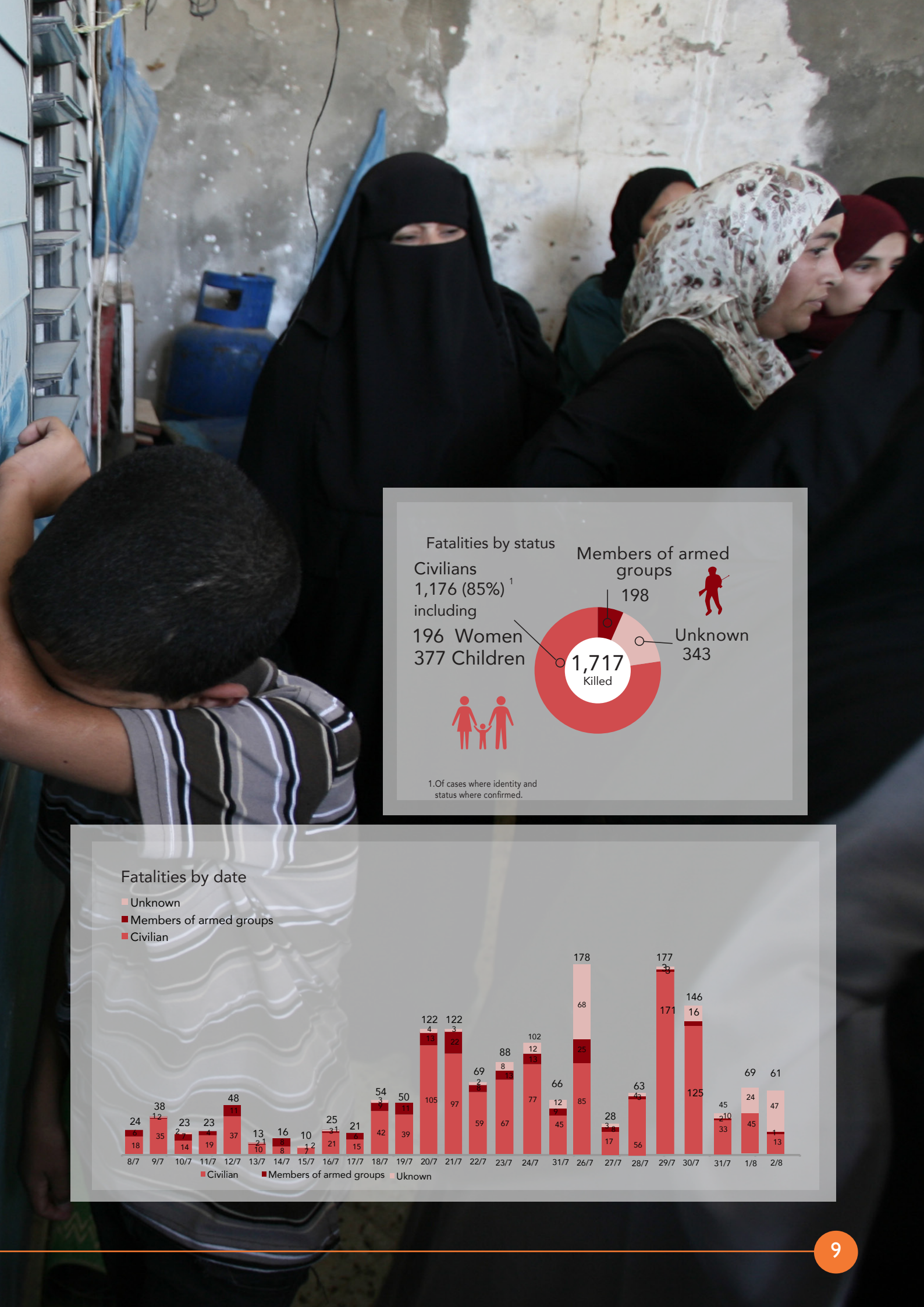
AFFECTED BY HALT OR  
REDUCTION OF WATER SUPPLY



**2 HOURS**

OF ELECTRICITY PER DAY  
SUPPLIED IN GAZA CITY  
ON AVERAGE







## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The lack of security continues to challenge humanitarian operations. The operating environment in Gaza is extremely dangerous, with significant implications on the protection of civilians and aid workers and on the assessment of needs and the delivery of assistance. Humanitarian space is needed to allow humanitarian workers to carry out life-saving activities, for example, through regular and meaningful humanitarian pauses or corridors for the evacuation of the injured. Pauses must be daily, predictable, and adequate in length so that humanitarian staff can dispatch relief to those in need, rescue the injured, recover the dead and allow civilians some reprieve so that they can restock and resupply their homes. This is needed among other reasons, to complete search and rescue operations in several areas, conduct explosive ordnance assessment and disposal, and repair critical water and electricity infrastructure.

Most of Gaza's crossings to the outside world remain effectively sealed. Kerem Shalom crossing has been open as normal for the passage of goods throughout the crisis. However, these have been limited to certain types of items such as food and NFIs. Other urgently needed items such as spare parts for WASH infrastructure and medical equipment remain restricted and sometimes require lengthy coordination processes that are not adequate to respond to emergency needs on the scale that is emerging in Gaza right now. Since July 2013, the Rafah border crossing has been severely restricted by the Government of Egypt. A limited number of medical evacuations have taken place through Rafah crossing as well as evacuation of foreign nationals, dual nationals and Egyptian nationals and their families. Rafah crossing has subsequently been open for Palestinians with foreign residency cards or visas, as well as Palestinians in a critical medical situation. However, in view of the security situation it has been virtually impossible to access Rafah from the Gaza side. A more significant flow of people and humanitarian supplies through Rafah crossing is needed. Restrictions remain on the Erez passenger crossing and only limited categories of people are able to exit Gaza through Erez. The shortage of medical equipment, skilled medical teams and drugs and disposables mean that complex surgical cases are being referred outside of Gaza, yet access through Rafah and Erez crossings is constrained.

## RESPONSE AND GAPS SO FAR

### Response

Despite both funding and security constraints, so far humanitarian partners have been able to mount a number of responses to assist and protect people in Gaza, including, for example:

- Provision of food assistance to 285,534 IDPs in UNRWA and governmental schools, and 25,000 IDPs residing in private shelters or with host families.
- Distribution of NFIs to 325,899 displaced people.
- Distribution of fuel to Ministry of Health (MoH) hospitals; fuel deliveries to water and sanitation installations, solid waste management facilities and municipalities.
- Health workers are providing services in hospitals, primary care clinics and community mental health centers.
- Emergency psychosocial support to 2,343 children and a 24/7 helpline providing guidance via telephone to caregivers.
- Coordination of public schools and private schools for use as temporary shelters.
- Monitoring and investigating incidents in order to identify possible violations of international law, as well as consolidating and communicating information on civilian fatalities.
- Coordination of delivery of essential medical supplies to governmental and non-governmental organization (NGO) -run hospitals.
- Water tankering for IDPs accommodated in UNRWA shelters, informal shelters and areas where water pumping is not possible due to damaged or inaccessible WASH infrastructure.
- GBV prevention interventions carried out by social workers, in more than 80 shelters.
- Engaging adolescents and young people in positive and constructive activities for the benefit of the affected population, in shelters and their communities.
- Assessment by UNMAS expert of buildings affected by the conflict upon request of UN agencies



International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), with the Palestine Red Crescent Society and local authorities are responding in the areas of medical care, water and shelter. The ICRC is undertaking dialogue with the parties to the conflict about the conduct of hostilities, reminding them of their obligations under international humanitarian law.

## Gaps

- Shelters are overcrowded and their WASH infrastructure is insufficient and cannot support the high numbers of IDPs residing there.
- Emergency shelter kits (blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, etc.) for at least 8,217 families and cash assistance for at least 10,690 families to cover rental fees and urgent expenses.
- The supply of basic food, water and non-food items to the whole Gaza population on a regular basis in a way that is accessible to displaced and conflict-affected populations.
- Shortage of medical equipment, skilled medical teams and drugs and disposables to conduct complex surgeries in the Gaza Strip; furthermore, surveillance systems as well as routine immunization and cold chain services are severely disrupted.
- Access to maternity care is restricted for an estimated 45,000 pregnant women in the Gaza Strip, of whom approximately 10,000 are displaced.
- The lack of access to water and sanitation facilities and the need for maintenance and repair is the biggest constraint.
- Emergency psychosocial support teams are working at half capacity due to funding constraints.
- Farmers are unable to attend to their farms. This puts the entire agricultural sector at risk.
- Limited access to cash may affect the local economy.
- The security situation has prevented education and shelter partners from conducting a full damage assessment or even making broad observations of the full scope of damage to schools and shelters.
- Although there is a functioning Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit in Gaza, it cannot work until a political agreement is reached between parties to the conflict necessitating an emergency response capacity to address immediate ERW and other explosive threats.



# COORDINATION

With 45 humanitarian actors responding to the immediate crisis covered by this appeal, coordination and underlying support services are an integral part of mounting a concerted, timely, targeted and efficient response for those most in need. Coordination of the response is ensured through close cooperation between UNRWA, OCHA and other HCT partners who are responding to needs on the ground. Throughout the crisis the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in Gaza, chaired by OCHA, has been meeting daily. The EOC continues its daily meetings, focusing primarily on the coordination of the IDP response and challenges related to humanitarian space. OCHA, UNRWA, Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PCRS) and Internal Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continue the coordination of opening up additional government schools for IDP shelters.

Response in the UNRWA-run Designated Emergency Shelters (DES) is coordinated to ensure complementarity and no duplication as other-HCT partners support UNRWA in the DES. UNRWA is additionally engaging unskilled and skilled labourers to support emergency response services such as the DES, local authorities and CBOs). The Ministry of Social Affairs has established an Emergency Operations Centre in Ramallah, while the Ministry of Health, with support from the World Health Organization (WHO), is running an emergency operation room following up on the health situation in Gaza. EOC – Gaza members have been conducting joint monitoring visits to hospitals and government school shelters, discussing harmonized approaches to appeals and sharing information on relief items stock levels.

Accurate monitoring, analysis and reporting of the complex and ongoing crisis by the clusters continues to be of the mainstay of the Humanitarian Country Team response. Gaps in humanitarian response/ inequities in delivery are identified and addressed through timely needs/response monitoring by cluster coordination mechanisms including the assessment and information management working group focal points based in the Gaza EOC. OCHA and clusters collect and analyze information on violence and displacement, on response and gaps and on access challenges

through the issuance of a daily situation report. The UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) is tracking security incidents impacting on humanitarian action. Coordination efforts are also underway to make sure that woman and girls are consulted and included in the design and delivery of the emergency humanitarian assistance that is provided to them and their families, to counteract their feelings of being “voiceless and ignored”. In addition, the HCT has met regularly since the beginning of the crisis with the humanitarian donors.

As the number of those affected by the crisis continues to mount by the day (particularly those who have been displaced) HCT partners are committed to working together to continue providing for the needs of all those in Gaza Strip who have been rendered vulnerable and in need of assistance by the current crisis

The logistics cluster has been formally activated under the leadership of the World Food Programme (WFP), and should restrictions on the Rafah corridor ease, this will serve as a crucial logistics corridor into Gaza that can help speed up the provision of assistance to people in need. The logistics cluster will reinforce the capacity of aid organizations to facilitate the entry of humanitarian goods and personnel into Gaza.

The HCT does not consider it necessary so far to activate a separate Cluster addressing any specific gap of an early recovery nature. Should the situation change and such a need become apparent, this will be decided in due course. In the meantime early recovery is mainstreamed through existing clusters.

The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) is playing a critical and effective role in addressing urgent funding requirements during the current crisis. To date it has supported seven projects to improve food security, health, shelter and the supply of NFIs, protection and water, sanitation and hygiene for a total \$1.85 million.

# CLUSTER NEEDS AND PLANNED RESPONSES



## Education

### Key needs

Although a full impact assessment has yet to be conducted, it is clear that there has been significant damage to educational infrastructure across Gaza. As of 3 August, at least 141 schools had been reported as damaged and another 113 schools had been converted into temporary shelters for the displaced. Considering that pre-crisis Gaza already faced a shortage of almost 200 schools and that two-thirds of schools operated on double shifts (limiting students' classroom time to only four hours/day), the impact of the hostilities on the education system will be significant. In order to start the school year, the Education Cluster will work with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) and implementing partners to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure (and explore the possibility of temporary learning spaces or transportation support for students left without access to schools in their home communities). Schools which have been used for weeks (or potentially months) as shelter for thousands of IDPs will require rehabilitation, particularly WASH facilities, to restore them to their pre-crisis state. Additional support will be required to replace lost or destroyed teaching and learning materials, school furniture, and student supplies. Psychosocial support (PSS) and extra-

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#### PEOPLE IN NEED

474,698 students



#### PEOPLE TARGETED

244,440 students



#### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

11 million

curricular activities will be a corner stone of the coming school year in order to restore structure and stability to the lives of children most affected by the conflict.

### Planned Response:

- 1. School reconstruction and rehabilitation (including replacement of damaged furniture and classroom materials):** At least 141 schools have been damaged so far, with the number likely to increase once access to the field improves. The cluster plans to coordinate an assessment of damages to public schools (both primary and secondary schools) kindergartens (KGs)/early childhood development (ECD) centres and will need to fundraise for these rehabilitation costs. It is expected that a significant amount of destroyed furniture and classroom supplies will need replacing in these schools, KGs and other education facilities. It is important to note that intensified advocacy will be required to ensure a sustained humanitarian corridor to allow for access of construction materials into Gaza.
- 2. Provision of extra-curricular activities:** The cluster will work closely with the child protection working group (CPWG) to develop a special Psychosocial Support (PSS)/extra-curricular activity programme for children and youth returning to school which could ease children's transition, enable them to process some of their experiences and create a common framework for children to cope and move forward. This would be supplemented at the community level by PSS activities in community-based organizations (CBOs) and family centres (coordinated through the CPWG).
- 3. Procurement of school uniforms, stationary and other student supplies:** For families who have lost their homes or experienced significant damage to their homes, the cluster will seek to support them with the provision of school uniforms and supplies for children returning to school. The cluster is also reaching out to WFP to explore the possibility of expanding the school feeding programme, particularly for the most affected communities.





### Key needs

The crisis in Gaza has worsened an already extremely fragile environment in terms of food security and livelihoods. Around 66 per cent of the people in Gaza were receiving food assistance prior to this crisis and the household food insecurity level or vulnerable to food insecure stood at 72 per cent<sup>5</sup> of households. The forced displacement of around 490,000 people has rapidly increased the level of food insecurity. All those currently displaced are in immediate need of emergency food assistance. Food security sector partners anticipate this figure will carry on rising as long as military activities continue on the ground. It is a high priority to support thousands of displaced people gathered in different informal centres in Gaza City and in need of food, water NFIs and other assistance.

The livelihoods of many farmers, breeders, herders and fishers are being completely destroyed partly as a consequence of the direct destruction of their land or productive assets, and partly due to their inability to attend to their land and livestock. More than 19,000 farming families and 3,600 fishing families have stopped their economic activities and are enduring huge damages and losses to their productive assets. The closure of access to the sea as well as intense shelling from warships has prevented fishers from

	<b>PEOPLE IN NEED</b> <b>500,000</b>
	<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b> <b>500,000</b>
	<b>REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b> <b>164 million</b>

accessing their livelihoods from the outset of this crisis. Farmers, breeders, herders and fishers need immediate food assistance, support to feed their animals, as well as urgent post-conflict support in the form of return packages, repairs and inputs to support them and reactivate their livelihoods to avoid long-term food aid dependence.

### Planned Response:

1. Immediate food assistance to displaced people and food insecure people.
2. Urgent after-conflict food assistance support to those who remain displaced or return back home but have lost their livelihood or continue to remain food insecure.
3. Provision of cash assistance to Palestine refugee families needing assistance covering the extraordinary expenses resulting from the emergency.
4. Immediate restoration of productive capacities and assets for farmers, breeders, herders and fishers with particular focus on seasonal time-bound activities.
5. Urgent animal feeding (fodder and water) to prevent complete livestock loss.

5. Sefsec 2014. This includes food insecure and vulnerable to food insecurity due to vulnerable group being now at risk.



### Key needs

The conflict of July 2014 has resulted in severe loss of human life and multiple injuries, as well as extensive disruption of the Gaza health system including damage to infrastructure, breakdown of services and interruption of health management and coordination structures. The health system is struggling to cope with overwhelming numbers of injuries in the face of medical supply shortages and power outages, and the population is at risk for outbreaks of communicable disease. Women, children and the elderly are among the most vulnerable affected groups. As of 3 August the death toll had reached 1,717 (196 women, 377 children), and well as over 9,000 people who have been injured.

Prior to the conflict, Gaza residents were served by 32 hospitals. The 13 Ministry of Health hospitals managed 90 per cent of patients requiring secondary and tertiary care, every month treating more than 80,000 patients in emergency rooms and conducting more than 3,000 major surgical operations.

Since the onset of the conflict, 15 hospitals and at least 14 primary health clinics have been damaged. Ten hospitals have been closed due to damage incurred, and/or due to lack of security for staff and patients to access services, substantially reducing total hospital bed capacity in Gaza. Large numbers of injured people have overwhelmed the hospitals that remain functional, with a 50 per cent increase in major surgical procedures. Shortages of drugs and disposables have been an ongoing challenge, with 122 types of drugs and 459 types of disposables out of stock in Gaza as of June 2014. These shortages have been exacerbated by the increase in demand as a result of the conflict. All elective surgical procedures have been stopped, to enable the MoH to cope with the increased number of emergency surgical operations for injuries. Generator fuel shortages pose an additional problem. Hospitals currently depend on their diesel-powered generators to an unanticipated extent, after damage to one of the main turbines of the Gaza power plant further reduced electric power supply.

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**PEOPLE IN NEED**  
**1.8 million**



**PEOPLE TARGETED**  
**1.8 million**



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**  
**19 million**

A total of 34 out of 75 MoH and UNRWA primary health care facilities are closed to date. Disruption of medical supply systems and inability of people to access health facilities have left chronic disease patients without medication refills, while routine antenatal care and immunization programs have broken down.

The massive damage to and destruction of public structures and homes, have led to large numbers of displacement and people living in overcrowded and rough conditions, without adequate water, sanitary services or other essentials, posing public health challenges.

Furthermore, damage to water and sanitation infrastructure place large segments of the population at risk for communicable disease outbreaks. The confluence of ongoing violent conflict, an overstretched and severely compromised health system, and the breakdown of public infrastructure places the population of Gaza at substantial risk of an unprecedented health disaster.

### Planned Response

1. Provision of public health services through activities such as the coordination of medical goods and supplies; stock of essential drugs and medical supplies; deployment of medical staff and mobile clinics; strengthening disrupted disease surveillance system; provision of generators and fuel to maintain electricity in order to maintain services as well as the cold chain. Ensure support to maternities and emergency obstetric care, in order to minimize further loss of lives of pregnant women and their newborns.
2. Facilitate the entry of medical supplies and medical delegations to Gaza, to assist the medical teams in performing special medical interventions.
3. Advocate for the right to health and provide the necessary information to OCHA and the HCT for press releases and humanitarian monitoring purposes.
4. Coordinate among different clusters/sectors, to synergize efforts and strengthen cooperation and collaboration in the best interest of beneficiaries.
5. Maintain MoH/WHO emergency operations room in Ramallah, in cooperation with WHO, for following up on the health situation in Gaza, and monitoring all assistance, interventions and donations to the health sector.





## Protection

### Key needs

There have been a high number of civilian fatalities and injuries in Gaza. The Protection Cluster has raised serious concerns about attacks impacting civilians and civilian objects. These attacks may be in violation of international humanitarian and human rights law possibly amounting to war crimes. From 7 July to 3 August, at least 1,717 Palestinians, comprising at least 1,176 civilians, including 377 children and 196 women, have been killed and well over 9,000 have been injured.

Children are among the most affected by the loss of homes and are even more exposed to the impact of the conflict. There has been a high number of child casualties and children affected by the loss and injury of relatives and loss of homes. Children make up 30 per cent of the civilian casualties and all injuries. Ensuring family support for children who are orphaned will be a particular challenge.

There has been large scale displacement and protection-related concerns that particularly affect women and children. It is estimated that some 490,000 people have been displaced. As of 3 August, at least 64,150 people have been rendered homeless due to the destruction of their homes, most of whom are women and children. As of 3 August over 269,793 people have been displaced in 90 UNRWA schools. Some 200,000 plus additional people may be sheltering in Ministry of Education-run schools and with relatives and friends. There are serious concerns about the safety of people fleeing and the emergency shelters, due to the impact of projectiles. Those with limited mobility face additional constraints to reach refuges and once inside, accessing assistance. Emergency shelters are overcrowded and there are concerns that women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities are exposed to violence and abuse inside the temporary shelters. Children are particularly vulnerable to abuse and women are more vulnerable to sexual assault and domestic violence in over-crowded shelters. Likewise, these concerns extend to those displaced in private homes, which are also overcrowded. Evidence from

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**PEOPLE IN NEED**  
1.2 million



**PEOPLE TARGETED**  
1.08 million



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**  
13 million

previous crises in Gaza has shown an increase in GBV incidence in the aftermath of conflict or hostilities

Thousands of ERW remaining in civilian areas have been reported since the beginning of the conflict. This presents a major hazard to the population, particularly to children, families living or going back to areas affected by the conflict, farmers and humanitarian workers removing the rubbles. In addition, UN premises are also affected as weapons have been found in three UNRWA schools, while some UN buildings have been hit by bombs.

Vulnerable and marginalized groups face increased specific protection risks, in particular older people and persons with disabilities. In Gaza, people 55 years and older account for 6.1 per cent of the population (approximately 110,799 people) and persons with disabilities account for 7 to 10 per cent of the population, thus between 126,000 and 270,000. There is limited data on their protection situation, risks and needs. Unless this is addressed the humanitarian response will not be tailored to their specific needs and may fail to meet their rights.

## Planned Response

The protection cluster and its partners will address the abovementioned protection concerns and needs through the following responses:

1. **Psychosocial support to children:** at least 373,000 children already require direct and specialized psychosocial support on the basis of families who have experienced a death, injury or loss of home since the beginning of the Israeli military operation. Trained young people will be involved in the co-facilitation of psychosocial support activities. Adolescents will also be engaged in other constructive activities for the benefit of their communities, which will contribute to strengthening their resilience. This also includes provision of psychosocial support at each DES during the emergency (i.e. up to 113 DES); and reinforcements in schools across the Gaza Strip and CBOs for a four-month period following cessation of hostilities
2. **Removal of unexploded ordnance:** UNMAS is augmenting its capacity to ensure rapid, safe and efficient removal and destruction of ERWs, and to provide technical support to humanitarian actors. One EOD expert has been deployed, and others will follow in the coming days. Work possibilities on the ground are limited to assessment and mapping of the needs for the moment, due to military operations. UNMAS will continue to provide expertise upon request and will strengthen its operations as soon as a ceasefire is reached.
3. **Community-based child protection responses:** In Gaza, 21 Family Centres will be re-commissioned to target displaced children and children affected by house damage, serving as child friendly spaces with a range of child protection interventions. In addition, up to 50 community-based organisations will be supported to provide immediate support to children and their families in a holistic way. Immediate responses include psychosocial assessment; counselling and referral; mine risk education; family reunification; case management for families rendered homeless; and outreach services to vulnerable households and communities.
4. **Child Protection supplies:** Procurement of specific items will be carried out to support interventions including purchasing PSS kits, PSS leaflets, children's cloths, blankets, and mine risk education leaflets.
5. **Targeted ERW awareness/risk education activities:** Risk education is initially targeting persons in UNRWA shelters and will then be conducted in schools and affected areas, with a focus on children (especially boys), farmers and communities living in and near the access restricted area. Risk education and advice will be provided to humanitarian workers, especially those working on rubble removal.
6. **Monitoring and documentation of cases and violations of international law:** OHCHR, as Protection Cluster lead, will continue working with Palestinian and Israeli human rights organisations to document, verify and report on information on civilian fatalities. The Protection Cluster has identified incidents which raise serious concerns about possible violations of International Humanitarian Law and human rights law in the conduct of hostilities. Human rights organisations will monitor and document reports of violations which will support interventions on behalf of victims and their families to seek accountability.
7. **Legal assistance to pursue accountability for violations:** Based on the monitoring and documentation of violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, human rights organisations will provide legal assistance to victims of violations and their families to pursue accountability for violations.
8. **Monitoring & reporting on grave violations against children:** In accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1612, the UN Resident Coordinator and UNICEF will continue to coordinate and chair a multiagency Working Group on Grave Violations against Children and report on violations against children that will be used to support reporting and programmatic interventions.
9. **Gender based violence response:** Interventions on GBV prevention and multi-sectoral responses (including legal and psychosocial responses, health care, etc.) will be strengthened to address the expected increase in GBV, and in particular the provision of psychosocial support.
10. **Regular data collection, monitoring and reporting on the situation of older people and persons with disabilities:** Data collected should be disaggregated by sex, age and disability so the specific needs of different gender and age groups can be properly identified and addressed. Common and all sectoral needs assessments, should involve older people and persons with disabilities.
11. **Mainstreaming protection across cluster and sector humanitarian response to the crisis:** Technical support is provided to ensure that protection is at the core of the humanitarian response, including in common and sectoral needs assessments. Efforts will include data disaggregation by sex, age and disability and the monitoring of the needs of vulnerable groups so that the specific needs of different gender age groups and persons with disabilities can be properly identified and addressed.





## Shelter and Non Food Items

### Key needs

The entire population of the Gaza Strip (1.8 million) has been affected directly or indirectly by collapsing buildings and infrastructure during the current conflict. More than 269,793 people have fled from their homes, mainly from areas east of Salah Ad Din Street, to seek refuge at 90 UNRWA schools located all over the Gaza Strip. Moreover, 22,741 IDPs are currently living in 19 government and private schools and public facilities in Gaza City under the management of Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), in addition to the tens of thousands of IDPs sheltered in private homes with host families and relatives. This brings the total number of IDPs to some 490,000.

Aerial bombardment and ground operations related to Israeli Operation "Protective Edge" have resulted in more than 2,520 destroyed housing units and 2,375 housing units adjacent to targeted locations sustaining severe destruction and damage, to the extent that they have now become uninhabitable. In addition, the cluster estimates that about 5,435 housing units have sustained structural damages and are requiring repair and shelter assistance, although these are still uninhabitable. Additionally, the estimated number of housing units which have sustained minor damages (windows and doors) is 32,610. The current destruction coupled with the pending caseloads that require rehabilitation and reconstruction from the previous wars, is putting a further strain on the high shortage of housing units. As such, the provision of emergency

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**PEOPLE IN NEED**  
600,000



**PEOPLE TARGETED**  
490,000



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**  
123 million

temporary shelter is urgently needed to address problems of overcrowding and the immediate needs for safe shelter for IDPs. The provision of essential NFIs, such as blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits and kitchen items, for families living with host families, in temporary shelters or damaged housing is urgently needed, as the number of IDPs continues to rise and further deplete NFIs from UNRWA and partner's stockpiles. Provision of cash rental subsidy, immediate repairs and rehabilitation of shelter damage and rubble removal are also urgently needed. As well, there is a need for shelter for Palestine refugees which UNRWA has included in its humanitarian appeal.

### Planned Response

- 1. Safe shelter for IDPs and provision of NFIs:** Ensure adequate and safe shelter for IDPs by supporting UNRWA and government-run formal shelters, IDPs sheltering in private homes with host families and relatives in camp management and provision of NFIs.
- 2. Cash rental subsidy:** Provide rapid economic support to displaced families affected by the conflict and those unable to return to their homes due to total or severe destruction of their housing units, allowing them to cover rental fees, living expenses and purchase of basic household items.
- 3. Immediate repair and rehabilitation of shelters:** Restore decent living conditions for families, whose housing units have sustained minor damages due to the recent bombing in the Gaza Strip and to ensure the early and safe return of people to their homes, and reduce the psychological trauma and distress caused by displacement.
- 4. Rubble and debris removal:** Remove rubble and debris caused by collapsing buildings and damaged infrastructure in the current conflict.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

### Key needs

The number of IDPs hosted in UNRWA shelters reached 269,793 in 90 shelters on 3 August. It is estimated that many thousands more are located in public schools, hospitals, churches, mosques and open areas. The number of persons with host families is unknown. All of these people need water for drinking, water for domestic use, access to sanitation and hygiene articles.

A 3km area from the fence separating Israel and Gaza has been declared a "no go" zone and has partially been destroyed. This area covers 162 km sq (44 percent of the Gaza Strip). Around 282,000 people were residing in this area prior to its declaration, including As Shuja'iyyeh (Eastern Gaza City) and Beit Hanoun. This population is likely to have displaced either to shelters or to host families.

An additional estimated 1.2 million people have reduced access to water, due to electricity shortages, lack of fuel and pressure in the water network to reach certain streets, areas on higher altitude or upper levels of multi-story buildings. They are exposed to severe public health risks due to the mixing of sewage with water from damage that occurred in the sanitation system, the lack of chlorination and the lack of solid waste collection. The total population of Gaza, or 1.8 million people, is in one way or another affected.

The electricity system has been severely damaged. Gaza's sole power plant was hit and is unlikely to be operable for the foreseeable future. Before the start of hostilities, the Gaza Strip was supplied with electricity from three sources: purchases from Israel (120 megawatts, MW) and from Egypt (28 MW), and production by the Gaza Power Plant (GPP) (60 MW). This supply met approximately 46 per cent of the estimated demand. With the destruction of main feeder lines and now the Gaza Power Plant, the available amount on 30 July was about 30 to 40MW which amounts to 19 percent of what was supplied before and to 9 percent of the total need.

At the moment, the lack of electricity to operate pumps and equipment of wells, sewage pumping stations, waste water treatment plants and desalination plants can only be replaced by generators, which need fuel. Fuel was already supplied by UNRWA (121,500 litres per month for WASH facilities). The estimated additional amount required

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**PEOPLE IN NEED**  
**1.4 million**



**PEOPLE TARGETED**  
**1.4 million**



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**  
**31 million**

equalling the loss of electricity is around 500,000 litres of fuel per month. Fuel is one of the most urgently required commodities.

Water wells, reservoirs and damaged pipelines located in the 3 km no-go zone are no longer accessible. Zimmo water wells southeast of Beit Hanoun, whose functioning is crucial to supplying water to Gaza city, can no longer be accessed. Water wells, reservoirs, sewage pumping stations, waste water treatment plants and water and sewage lines have been damaged. Service providers are unable to reach these locations in order to carry out daily operations such as switching on and off generators and pumps or changing of valves.

Water wells have not been chlorinated although chlorine is available, because chlorine dosing vehicles cannot reach the wells. Five water technicians lost their lives while attempting to operate WASH facilities or repair critical damages. The WASH Cluster has received reports of outbreaks of lice and scabies due to the lack of water. There also are unconfirmed messages about bloody diarrhoea.

Access to WASH facilities and humanitarian space is urgently needed to avoid an outbreak of public health diseases.



### **Planned Response:**

The cluster's priorities are grouped into two separate areas: support to service providers and response at the household and community levels.

- 1. Support to service providers:** operation and immediate (during hostilities) repair of water and waste water lines including distribution of fuel for WASH facilities, immediate (after ceasefire) repair of components of facilities such as water wells, sewage pumping stations, waste water treatment plant, desalination plants (longer term damages can only be estimated after cessation of hostilities and respective assessments) and supply of material according to service provider contingency plan including chlorine, fuel, tankers, pumps and spare parts, as well as clearing of transitional dump sites.
- 2. Household and community levels:** The cluster plans to carry out water tankering for desalinated water for drinking, including water quality control measures and for municipal water for domestic use, including water quality control measures. Hygiene kits will be distributed and hygiene promotion campaigns undertaken such as radio broadcasts and leaflets. Storage containers such as PE tanks and/or jerry cans or similar will be distributed and filling points set up (collapsible storage tanks with fittings and stand posts) for IDPs in open areas. Water vouchers for emergency supply of drinking water and hygiene articles and chlorine tablets for household based chlorination will be distributed. The activities will target IDP shelters in UNRWA schools; IDPs in public schools and informal shelters; IDPs in host families including the families; and communities affected by lack of access to water and/or sanitation. The cluster also plans to engage in solid waste removal at the earliest opportunity to prevent a public health disaster.

The package of projects put forward by the cluster for this appeal so far include the critical needs compiled by partners. This should be regarded as a tool to activate immediate response and not as an exhaustive list of needs and response. The activities are, in fact, life-saving and thus urgent funding must be mobilized as soon as possible. It will be required to expand the appeal to include increased needs of existing proposals and also to include others that have not been addressed in this first package. The value of the package is expected to multiply once proper assessments are conducted. This said it is important to note that projects developed in the 2014 Strategic Response Plan process for Gaza remain valid and are very much needed. The lack of funding received to address these needs has made the WASH situation vulnerable already before the escalation.

## **ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE**

Women and children have been most affected during the current hostilities as evidenced by the high number of fatalities, injuries and displacement amongst them. The response will ensure that gender sensitive approaches will be mainstreamed throughout the response starting with data collection for assessments of needs. In the immediate term, this is particularly critical to interventions related to shelter and NFIs. There are also indications of gender specific needs related to psychosocial support for boys and girls and also women.

Efforts to ensure outreach to women in particular during the emergency response will secure their access to critical information on available protection and basic services including on reproductive health services and child health and hygiene. As the main care providers to their families, women will play a significant role in mitigating threats related to worsening water and sanitation conditions. Direct consultations will be pursued as a valuable source of information on the needs of the affected population and the adequacy of the humanitarian response.

Building on evidence from previous crises, the recovery stages will prioritize gender specific needs associated with coping strategies such as increased incidence of domestic violence, early marriage and gender biases in access to livelihoods and shelter. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the elderly and people with disabilities.

# GAZA CRISIS, WHAT IF?

## ...WE FAIL TO RESPOND



If humanitarians are not able to raise funds and deliver aid for the Gaza crisis.

- Over 1.2 million people will not have adequate access to water.
- More than 141 damaged schools will not be ready for the upcoming school year, added to the existing shortage of almost 200 schools.
- The trauma faced by over 373,000 children will go untreated with essential, direct psychosocial support.
- Over 490,000 IDPs will not receive the immediate food assistance they need to see them through these months of crisis.
- Over 40,785 housing units with major to minor damages will be left unrepaired, and the families that called them home will have no place to return to.



# LIST OF APPEAL PROJECTS

The majority of projects contained in this appeal are either new projects that have been developed in response to this crisis or existing 2014 SRP projects that have reprogrammed all of their activities and requirements towards meeting current needs in Gaza. A small minority of the projects in this appeal address both crisis needs and ongoing protracted needs in Gaza or Gaza and the West Bank. Such projects are indicated in the table with an \*.

## Education

Project Code	Appealing organisation	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/ E/60999/R	NRC	'Better Learning' - Emergency Education Response	750,000 (of a broader project of \$932,000)
OPT-14/ E/61171/R	UNICEF	Safe learning environments for girls and boys in vulnerable communities in Area C of the West Bank and Gaza	2,749,788 (of a broader project of \$3,413,988)
OPT-14/ E/61173/R	UNICEF	Mitigating the impact of conflict on adolescent girls and boys through sports, art, and after schools community engagements.	1,200,000 (of a broader project of \$1,976,400)
OPT-14/ E/70157/R	UNDP	Education Facilities Emergency Rehabilitation in the Gaza Strip - Gaza 2014	2,845,260
OPT-14/ E/70170/R	UNESCO	Protect education from attack, promote schools as safe zones and provide inclusive quality education in affected secondary schools in Gaza	750,000
OPT-14/ E/70220/R	CRS	Rehabilitation of Private Kindergartens	496,291
OPT-14/ E/70236/R	COOPI	Support to the Education Sector in Gaza	695,500
OPT-14/ E/70253/R	RI	Responding to critical emerging education needs in Gaza	1,434,705
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10,921,544</b>

Project Code	Appealing organisation	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/ER/60910/R	COOPI	Enhancement of protection and living conditions of vulnerable and marginalized communities of the northern governorates of West Bank and Gaza Strip	1,775,000 (of a broader project of \$2,902,375)
OPT-14/A/60976/R	FAO and ACF Spain	Emergency support to low resilience fishers, urban and peri-urban livelihoods in the Gaza Strip through small scale domestic food production	5,000,000
OPT-14/F/61024/R	WFP	Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip, EMOP 200298	48,009,844 (of a broader project of 87,216,994)
OPT-14/A/61036/R	FAO	Prepare and respond to shocks affecting low resilience herders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	5,100,000 (of a broader project of \$8,000,000)
OPT-14/A/61109/R	FAO	Prepare and respond to shocks affecting low resilience farmers in the West Bank and Gaza	5,100,000 (of a broader project of \$8,000,000)
OPT-14/A/61167/R	Oxfam Italia	Emergency support to communities affected by IHL violation in Gaza Strip and WB	1,560,292 (of a broader project of \$1,816,000))
OPT-14/F/70117/R	WVI	Enhanced Food Security and Improved Access to Livelihoods of Vulnerable Families in the Gaza Strip	4,783,748
OPT-14/F/70130/R	FAFD	Emergency response - Support the steadfastness of the people displaced from the war of Gaza	1,480,00
OPT-14/F/70147/R	CARE International	Early Recovery and Protecting Livelihoods of Affected Small Scale Farmers by the by the Gaza crisis	249,228
OPT-14/F/70184/R	WA	Restoration of affect agriculture land in support of livelihoods in Gaza strip immediately post conflict	221,222
OPT-14/F/70206/R	SC	Livelihood Support to Vulnerable and Food Insecure Households in Gaza Strip through Cash for Work activities - Round III	1,086,000
OPT-14/F/70215/R	CRS	Restoring Livelihoods of Conflict-Affected Fishermen in Gaza	475,494
OPT-14/F/70239/R	OXFAM GB	Emergency Food Vouchers for Conflict Displaced Families in the Gaza Strip	1,877,141
OPT-14/F/70242/R	SCC	Humanitarian assistance and restoring livelihood of small-scale farmers in Gaza strip	620,000
OPT-14/F/70244/R	ACPP	Emergency action to mitigate the urgent food needs of 28,490 IDPs (9,900 women, 6,590 men, 7,200 girls and 4,800 boys) in vulnerable areas of the Gaza Strip, with a special focus on infants and children.	958,696
OPT-14/F/70248/R	PFA	Repair and Rehabilitation of Damaged Agricultural Open Fields in Khan Yunis and Middle Area Affected by the Recent War on Gaza	233,046
OPT-14/F/70256/R	UNRWA	Cash-for-Work Opportunities Supporting Emergency Response and Early Recovery in the Gaza Strip	8010312
OPT-14/F/70319/R	UNRWA	Food Distribution in Designated Emergency Shelters	73,000,000
OPT-14/F/70319/R	UNRWA	Cash for Work	5,800,001
ERF funded Project	PARC	Emergency Response through Distributing Food and non-food baskets- Gaza Strip	247,226
ERF funded project	Dan Church Aid	Immediate Food and Hygiene assistance to vulnerable IDPs hosted in private and official shelters in Gaza	250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>164,494,938</b>





## Health and Nutrition

Project Code	Appealing Organization	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/H/61081/R	ACT/DCA	Humanitarian Emergency Response for Combating Malnutrition in under five year old children in The Gaza Strip	165,000 (of a broader project of \$765,557)
OPT-14/H/61093/R	UNFPA	Life-saving continuum of obstetric and newborn care in the Gaza Strip	395,280
OPT-14/H/70097/R	Al Makassed Hospital	Medical care for Gaza casualties	5,000,000
OPT-14/H/70125/R	UHCW	Emergency Intervention in order to guarantee health services in the Northern area of Gaza Strip - Palestine	265,197
OPT-14/H/70127/R	UNFPA	Enhance institutional and community level emergency preparedness and response for reproductive health	756,000
OPT-14/H/70168/R	HelpAge International	Gaza Emergency: A health and protection response targeting older widows, women and men	438,410
OPT-14/H/70176/R	WHO	Procurement of essential pharmaceuticals and supplies to the health sector to respond to most urgent humanitarian needs in oPt.	4,000,000
OPT-14/H/70203/R	HI	Emergency intervention for the most vulnerable women, men and children affected by the Gaza crisis	560,000
OPT-14/H/70207/R	Medico International	Gaza Crisis: Life-saving Primary Health and Post-surgical Medical Care and Urgently Required Medical Supplies to the Stock of the MoH in the Gaza Strip	653,923
OPT-14/H/70209/R	WHO	Strengthening health information and coordination in emergency for more effective humanitarian health action in Gaza	462,000
OPT-14/H/70247/R	MDM	Support of the surgical response in Gaza, to face the continuous inflow of injured people, due to the crisis in Gaza	150,000
OPT-14/H/70251/R	MDM	Support to psychosocial response for Gaza emergency 2014	60,000
OPT-14/H/70255/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: Urgent child health care and improved young child feeding for affected communities	3,000,856
OPT-14/H/70323/R	UNRWA	Ensuring access to health care in the Gaza Strip	3,200,000
ERF funded project	Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)	Responding to the emergency needs of neonatal units in Gaza hospitals by procurement of essential drugs and disposables	250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$19,356,666</b>

Project Code	Appealing Organization	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/MA/60531/R	UNMAS	Protection of the people living and working in Gaza against the increased risk posed by Explosive Remnants of War	1,500,000
OPT-14/H/61043/R	ACT/DCA	Providing Psychosocial Support for Children in Northern Gaza and mobile emergency trauma outreach	394,367 (of a broader project of \$476,000)
OPT-14/H/61196/R	UNICEF	Humanitarian Psychosocial Response for Children and Families	1,335,000 (of a broader project of \$2,225,000)
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61197/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: Community Based Humanitarian Child Protection Mechanisms in Gaza (Child Friendly Spaces)	684,051
OPT-14/MA/61199/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: Saving Lives of Children and Families through mine/ ERW risk education (MRE) in oPt	234,533
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61200/R	UNICEF	Informing humanitarian programmatic and advocacy response through documentation of grave violations against children affected by armed conflict	556,416
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70114/R	WVI	Psychosocial support for crisis-affected children and mothers in Gaza.	107,500
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70129/R	CMBM	Alleviating Psychological Trauma and Stress Among Children and Emergency Service Providers	450,149
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70138/R	IMC	Psychosocial support for children and their families residing in ARA affected by the on-going hostilities	439,583
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70163/R	PCHR	Enhanced protection for civilians in the Gaza Strip and challenging impunity	577,000
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70175/R	TASD	An emergency recovery of 1000 displaced families and their 4000 children through psychosocial support	212,074
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70188/R	ACT/CA UK	Essential Psychosocial support for vulnerable people in Khan Younis, Gaza	120,000
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70189/R	B'Tselem	Promoting respect for IHL and human rights: Gaza Crisis Appeal 2014	50,587
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70196/R	WCH	Psychosocial protection emergency project	112,080
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70219/R	Solidaridad	Comprehensive protection response, including GBV, to women, men girls and boys affected by the Crisis in the Gaza Strip	178,200
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70231/R	SC	Intensive Family Focused Crisis Counseling Services for Gaza	1,445,000
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70243/R	UN Women	Improved psychosocial status and SGBV support to women, men, girls and boys in overcrowded and internally displaced families in the Gaza Strip	235,332
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70326/R	UNRWA	Psychosocial support	4,600,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>13,231,872</b>





## Shelter and Non Food Items

Project Code	Appealing Organization	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/S-NF/60446/R	NRC	Emergency response to new displacement related shelter/NFI needs in Gaza Strip	2,500,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70135/R	Ma'an Development Centre	Support For Gaza's Displaced People:Health, Dignity, Safety and Well-Being	807,736
OPT-14/S-NF/70136/R	UN-HABITAT	Repair of Minor Housing Damage with Households	2,117,670
OPT-14/ER/70148/R	UNDP	Emergency Rubble and Debris removal in the Gaza Strip-Gaza 2014	1,336,500
OPT-14/S-NF/70164/R	UN-HABITAT	Urban Profiling - assessment of priority urban areas	347,425
OPT-14/S-NF/70177/R	Global Communities	Emergency Non-Food Item (NFI) Assistance	250,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70186/R	Global Communities	Emergency Shelter Rehabilitation and Winterization	2,000,000
OPT-14/ER/70211/R	UNDP	Emergency Cash Assistance for affected Non-refugee families in Gaza Strip - Gaza 2014	8,024,195
OPT-14/S-NF/70223/R	UNDP	Quick Impact Housing Rehabilitation Programme in the Gaza Strip - Gaza 2014	14,958,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70224/R	ACF	Distribution of essential Non-Food Items as an emergency response to families affected by the conflict in Gaza	836,972
OPT-14/S-NF/70301/R	UNOPS	To provide access to electricity for IDPs in Gaza	8,970,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70330/R	UNRWA	Conditional Cash Assistance	3,800,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70331/R	UNRWA	UNRWA Installation Repair	1,600,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70329/R	UNRWA	Shelter repair	60,000,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70320/R	UNRWA	Non-Food Items Distribution in the Gaza Strip	19,969,969
ERF funded project	ACF	Emergency assistance to families affected by the Israeli operation "Protective Edge" in the Gaza Strip	234,041
Total			\$127,752,507



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Project Code	Appealing Organization	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/ WS/61095/R	ACF	WASH emergency response in Gaza: rehabilitation of household and community WASH infrastructure, and provision of safe drinking water	982,930
OPT-14/ WS/61161/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: WASH Cluster Coordination	308,853
OPT-14/ WS/70113/R	WVI	Hygiene support for war-affected families in Gaza.	2,281,250
OPT-14/ WS/70201/R	UNDP	Emergency Solid Waste Removal and Management in the Gaza Strip - Gaza 2014	750,000
OPT-14/ WS/70254/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: Immediate WASH response to ensure provision of safe drinking water and urgent hygiene improvement	2,730,456
OPT-14/ WS/70257/R	GVC	Emergency Response to Water and Sanitation needs in the Middle Area, Gaza Strip	884,000
OPT-14/ WS/70261/R	NRC	Rapid Water Provision and Urgent Repairs of Water and Sewage Infrastructure in Gaza Strip	4,815,000
OPT-14/ WS/70263/R	OXFAM GB	Emergency Water Supply for Conflict Displaced Families in the Gaza Strip	1,115,635
OPT-14/ WS/70266/R	ACPP	Emergency action to mitigate the urgent water and hygiene needs of 28,490 IDPs in vulnerable areas of the Gaza Strip, oPt, affected by the crisis, with a special focus on women and children	508,218
OPT-14/ WS/70267/R	ACPP	Emergency action to mitigate the urgent WASH needs of 24,000 people in vulnerable areas of the Gaza Strip, oPt, affected by the crisis, with a special focus on women and children	784,450
OPT-14/ WS/70285/R	SC	Restore the water supply and improve hygiene in affected Households in Eastern Gaza city	550,000
OPT-14/ WS/70325/R	UNRWA	Environmental Health (WASH)	15,000,000
ERF funded project	Action Against Hunger-ACF Spain	Emergency assistance to families affected by the Israeli operation "Protective Edge" in the Gaza Strip.	129,919
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$30,840,711</b>



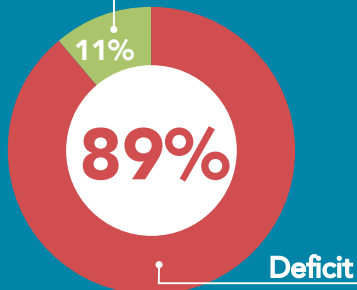
## Coordination and Support Services

Project Code		Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/ CSS/70237/R	UN Women	Engendering Emergency Humanitarian Response to the Gaza Crisis	202,500
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$202,500</b>



### GAZA STRIP TOTAL

Percentage of demand met







**Demand 470 mW**  
**Available 54 mW**

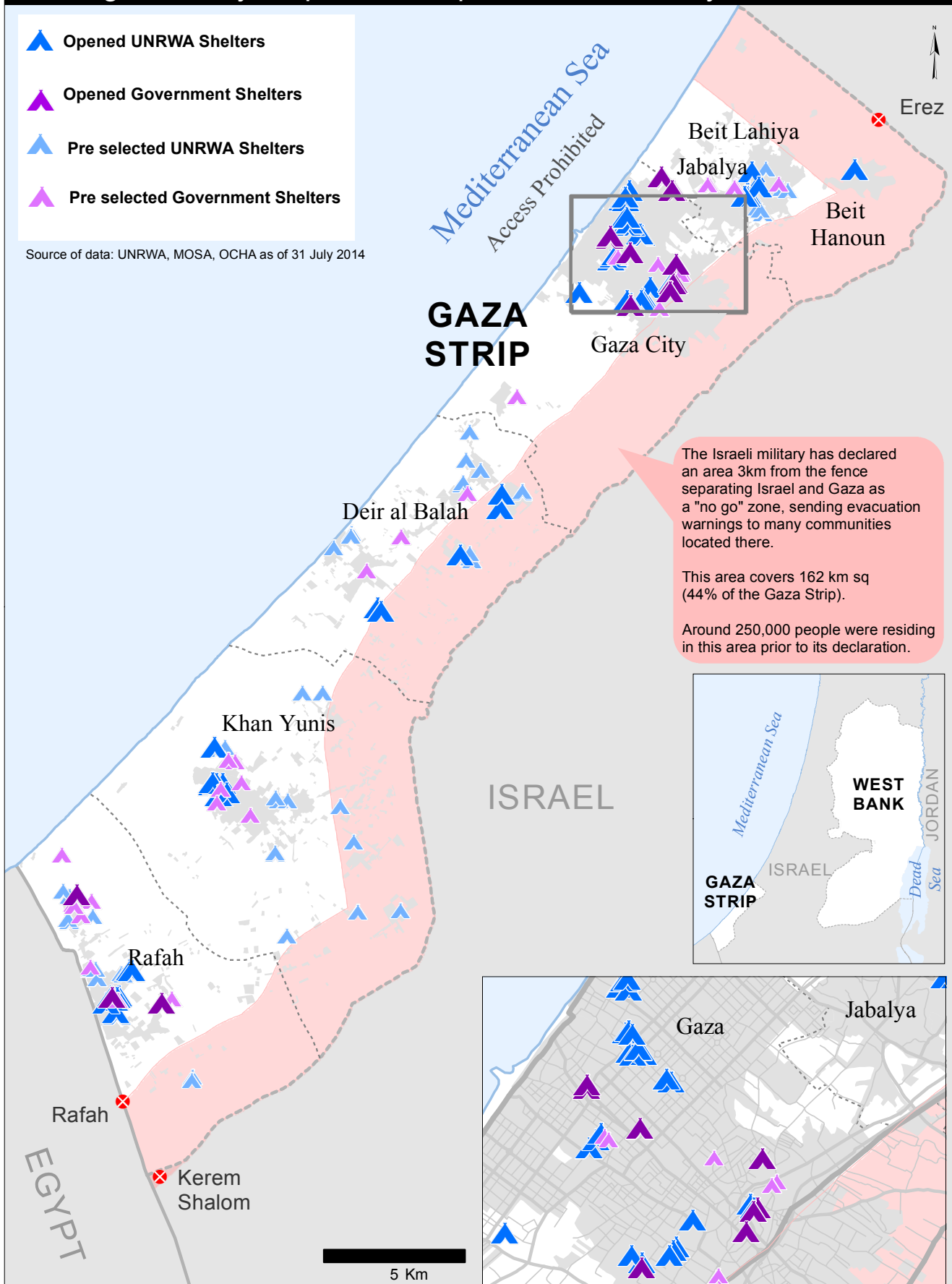
Gaza's sole power plant remains shut down after being shelled on 29 July. According to the Palestinian Energy Authority, repairs could take months to complete, exacerbating the Gazan electricity crisis. This will affect private households, companies and public services provision, including water, sanitation and health facilities.



# Gaza Strip: Shelters opened & pre-selected for hosting Internally Displaced People, as of 31 of July

-  Opened UNRWA Shelters
-  Opened Government Shelters
-  Pre selected UNRWA Shelters
-  Pre selected Government Shelters

Source of data: UNRWA, MOSA, OCHA as of 31 July 2014









**UNITED NATIONS**  
**Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs**  
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