A protracted protection crisis continues in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), driven by Israel’s occupation, including the blockade on the Gaza Strip; insufficient respect for international law; the internal divide between the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Hamas; and recurrent escalations of hostilities between Israeli military forces and Palestinian armed groups. In Gaza, the humanitarian situation remains dire, as evidenced by high rates of unemployment, poverty and food insecurity, while sporadic outbreaks of violence are threatening to ignite a wider confrontation. In the West Bank, the rate of demolitions of Palestinian-owned structures and settler violence remain high, and many Palestinians, particularly in Area C, East Jerusalem, and Hebron city (H2), continue to face the risk of forcible transfer. Across the oPt, some 2.4 million Palestinians will need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2020, the majority in Gaza. For the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in the oPt has identified the below humanitarian consequences that relate to the protection of civilians and forced displacement, access to essential services, and erosion of resilience that translate into needs, with an estimated number of people identified in need for each consequence.*

*Palestinians in the oPt face a range of protection threats, including threats to life, liberty and security, destruction or damage to homes and other property, forced displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to livelihoods, and lack of accountability and effective remedy.

### SUMMARY OF HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

#### Critical problems related to the Protection of Civilians and Forced Displacement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
<th>FEMALES</th>
<th>CHILDREN</th>
<th>PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.9 million</td>
<td>52.6%</td>
<td>44.5%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seventy-nine per cent of 2.4 million have been identified as being affected in some way by the humanitarian consequences related to protection and forced displacement. The 2020 HNO findings identified that violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and International human rights law (IHRL) are at the heart of the oPt crisis and are the main driver of humanitarian needs in oPt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCE</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection risks related to military occupation</td>
<td>1.9m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial distress and mental disorders</td>
<td>498k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender based violence</td>
<td>365k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attacks against healthcare facilities and workers</td>
<td>115.9k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict-related violence</td>
<td>98.5k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible transfer and displacement, and risk thereof</td>
<td>63k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violations of children’s rights</td>
<td>30.6k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education related violations</td>
<td>13.6k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Palestinians in the oPt face a range of protection threats, including threats to life, liberty and security, destruction or damage to homes and other property, forced displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to livelihoods, and lack of accountability and effective remedy.*
Critical problems related to access to essential services

Seventy-five per cent of 2.4 million have been identified as being affected in some way by the humanitarian consequences related to limited access to essential services. The 2020 HNO findings demonstrated that many Palestinians are highly vulnerable and need improved access to basic services, including education, health, WASH and adequate shelter. In Gaza, the blockade, recurrent outbreaks of hostilities and the internal Palestinian political divide have continued to contribute to a serious deterioration in the access of the population to basic services. In the West Bank, strict movement and access restrictions, coupled with extreme limitations on planning and development, have prevented people living in affected areas, particularly Area C, East Jerusalem and Hebron H2, from accessing essential services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCE</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to safe drinking and domestic water services</td>
<td>1.8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate sanitation and hygiene conditions</td>
<td>1.6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited availability and accessibility of essential life-saving health services, maternal and child health services, reproductive health services, and health care for the elderly, as well as reduced nutrition</td>
<td>1.18m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenges in accessing education</td>
<td>389k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate living conditions</td>
<td>158k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Critical problems related to resilience and recovery

Seventy-one per cent of the 2.4 million people have been identified as being affected in some way by humanitarian consequences related to erosion of resilience. The 2020 HNO identified the multiple ways in which the erosion of resilience of Palestinians takes place. People vulnerable to rights violations struggle to cope with prolonged stresses to their livelihoods. These prolonged stresses have also left Palestinians less able to cope with sudden shocks such as spikes in conflict in Gaza, demolitions in the West Bank, and natural or environmental hazards, such as winter storms, the longer-term effects of climate change, and the environmental impacts of inadequate water and sanitation services and electricity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCE</th>
<th>PEOPLE IN NEED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food insecurity</td>
<td>1.7m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited emergency shelter preparedness</td>
<td>600k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited emergency education preparedness</td>
<td>280k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited WASH preparedness capacity during emergencies and shocks</td>
<td>151k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited health preparedness capacity leading to increased risk of mortality and morbidity</td>
<td>43k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the third, and final, year of the 2018-2020 Humanitarian Response Strategy, partners will aim to assist 1.5 million of the most vulnerable Palestinians, with a financial requirement of $348 million. This is similar to the amount requested in 2019, but significantly lower than the $550 million sought in the 2018 appeal. The decrease does not reflect a reduction in the scope of need but rather an acknowledgement that the continuing underfunding for humanitarian operations, as well as the operational constraints affecting humanitarian agencies, will not be reversed in the coming year; hence the prioritization of assistance to the most vulnerable among the totality of people in need. However, the humanitarian community stands ready and able to fill the gap, should operational conditions improve and funding increase.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:
The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with international humanitarian law (IHL) and International human rights law (IHRL), while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account.

PEOPLE IN NEED
1.9 million

PEOPLE TARGETED
366k

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
$32 million

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.

PEOPLE IN NEED
1.8 million

PEOPLE TARGETED
1 million

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
$86 million

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3:
The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued.

PEOPLE IN NEED
1.7 million

PEOPLE TARGETED
1.5 million

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
$230 million
$348 million
REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020 HRP

$263 million (76%) Gaza
$85 million (24%) West Bank

REQUIREMENTS BY VULNERABLE AREA

$9 million East Jerusalem
$8 million H2 (Hebron)
$14 million Area A & B (Food)
$54 million Area C

$263 million Gaza
$348 million REQUIRED FOR 2020 HRP

PEOPLE TARGETED AND PEOPLE IN NEED BY REGION

1.5 million 1.3 million
(87%) 0.9 million
0.25 million
(28%)

Gaza
West Bank

REQUIREMENTS BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

$177 million
In partnership between NNGOs and UN agencies or INGOs (122 projects)

$235 million
UN (including 132 million for UNRWA)

$93 million
International non-governmental organization (INGO)

$20 million
National non-governmental organization (NGO)

192 PROJECTS

REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER

Food Security
Health and Nutrition
Protection
WASH
Education
Shelter/NFIs
Coordination & Support Services

$214 million
$36 million
$34 million
$29 million
$15 million
$10 million
$10 million

GAZA
WEST BANK