

## KEY FIGURES

### People in need and reached



**2 million**  
estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance



**1.6 million**  
people targeted for humanitarian aid



**836,000**  
estimated number of people reached with humanitarian aid

### Food Security



**1.65 million**  
People in the oPt food insecure

**47%**  
of households in Gaza

**16%**  
of households in the West Bank

### Displacement



**31,000 people**  
still displaced in Gaza following the 2014 conflict  
(as of June 2017)

**30,000 people**  
in the West Bank at high risk of forcible transfer

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN FUNDING 2017



**552 million**  
US\$ required for Jan-Dec 2017

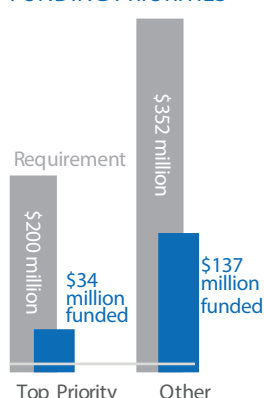


**38%**  
Funded

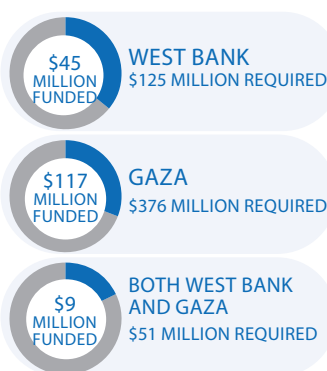


**208 million**  
\$ received as of 30 June 2017

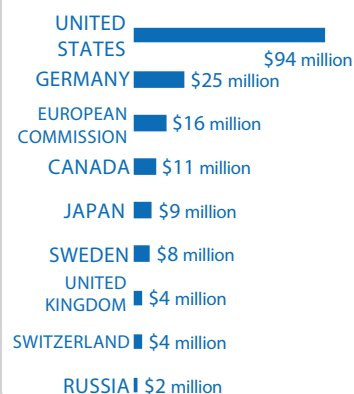
### FUNDING PRIORITIES



### FUNDING BY LOCATION



### KEY DONORS & CONTRIBUTIONS



## FUNDING and BENEFICIARIES 2017

### REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER (MILLION \$)

Protection	\$31	\$54
Food Security	\$117	\$300
Shelter and NFIs	\$11	\$104
WASH	\$2	\$37
Health and Nutrition	\$2	\$18
Education	\$3	\$20
Coordination	\$5	\$19

### PEOPLE REACHED (THOUSAND PEOPLE)

	West Bank	Gaza	Men	Women	Children	Partners (Organization)
Protection	193	328		256	241	36
Food Security	300	1,200	777	763		37
Shelter and NFIs	1.6	55				18
WASH		15	3	2	10	16
Health and Nutrition	66	22	22	42	13	13
Education	49	360	166	160		19

\* Some data on gender and age disaggregation is missing. Therefore, people reached at gender/age level do not necessarily match with the total number of people reached.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

### GAZA STRIP

The humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip deteriorated markedly in the first half of 2017 due to an escalation in the internal Palestinian political divide, against the backdrop of ongoing Israeli blockade. In March 2017, the West Bank-based Palestinian Authority (PA) cut the salaries of some 62,000 employees in Gaza by 30-50 per cent, directly impacting affected personnel and their families and indirectly impacting the wider economy as a result of declining consumption. The level of essential medicines and medical supplies available in Gaza reduced, with partners reporting that the last regular shipment from Ramallah was received in March. As a result, the percentage of medications on the essential drug list at zero stock at the Ministry of Health Central Drug Store in Gaza increased from 24 per cent in March to 31 per cent in June.

The energy crisis worsened dramatically during the second quarter, as a result of a PA decision in May to reduce payments for electricity from the Israel Electricity Company for supplies to Gaza by around 33 per cent. By the end of June, Palestinians in Gaza were receiving only four to six hours of electricity per day, on average. The longer blackouts are having a pervasive impact on all aspects of life in the Gaza Strip, undermining basic services and generating serious public health concerns. Critical facilities have maintained minimal operations with emergency fuel provided by humanitarian agencies to run backup generators and vehicles.

Nevertheless, services at 14 public hospitals, 18 NGO hospitals and health facilities, and 70 primary healthcare facilities have reduced, with some facing partial closure. Over 300 pieces of sensitive medical equipment have been damaged by electricity shortfalls and fluctuations, reducing Palestinian access to critical

medical care. The provision of water has reduced from 90 to 53 litres per capita per day, with most families receiving piped water only once every four days. The discharge of over 108 million litres of almost totally untreated sewage into the Mediterranean Sea every day – equivalent to more than 40 Olympic-sized swimming pools – has increased bacterial contamination in the Mediterranean Sea, according to testing done on Gaza’s beach water in May 2017. The continuing electricity shortage has raised irrigation costs to a point where agricultural livelihoods have become unsustainable for the most vulnerable farmers. Mediterranean Sea every day – equivalent to more than 40 Olympic-sized swimming pools – has increased bacterial contamination in the Mediterranean Sea, according to testing done on Gaza’s beach water in May 2017. The continuing electricity shortage has raised irrigation costs to a point where agricultural livelihoods have become unsustainable for the most vulnerable farmers.

## WEST BANK

No major changes in the situation were recorded in the West Bank during this period. The overall rate of demolitions/seizures and related displacement was significantly lower in Area C than in 2016, however, it remained at similarly high levels in East Jerusalem. The ability of humanitarian actors to respond to emerging needs in some of the affected communities in Area C has been constrained by restrictions related to the legal action taken to prevent demolitions. Students in some Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities also face the risk of demolition and shortage of school infrastructure.

After a three-year decline, settler violence increased during the first half of 2017, undermining the physical security and livelihoods of affected communities. An unprecedented number of settlement housing projects were approved or advanced, including for the establishment of a new settlement in Area C and new settlement compounds in Palestinian neighborhoods in East Jerusalem. Some of this expansion will encroach further on Palestinian land and may lead to the displacement of Palestinian families.

As a result of the abovementioned factors, Palestinians living in herding communities across Area C, in the settlement area of Hebron city (H2), and in certain neighborhoods of East Jerusalem, have continued to face a coercive environment placing them at risk of forcible transfer.

The wave of Palestinian attacks and Israeli measures in response to them, which erupted in late 2015 continued, but at a considerably reduced level. The number of child arrests and detentions by Israeli forces rose in East Jerusalem during the second quarter of 2017. Some 182 cases were documented by UNICEF in the second quarter of 2017, as compared to 136 children arrested in the first quarter.

## CRITICAL CHALLENGES

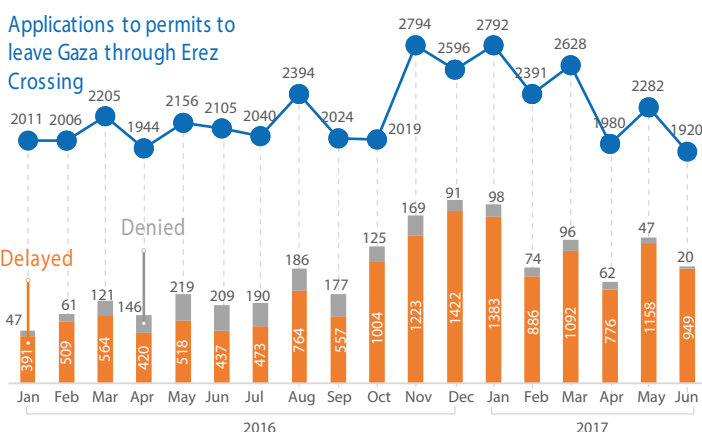
Extreme funding shortfalls are having a debilitating impact on humanitarian operations, particularly in the critical WASH and health sectors. As of the end of June, partners had received just 5 and 11 per cent of their annual requirements, respectively, significantly undermining their ability to respond to the growing crisis in Gaza. Similar funding gaps for agricultural-livelihood support activities across the oPt and for Gaza-based shelter activities have also impacted beneficiaries in those sectors.

Further reductions in humanitarian space and access, rendered by all parties to the conflict, including restrictions on movement, interference with humanitarian operations and restricted access to communities, were documented during the period. In the West Bank, access restrictions imposed by Israeli authorities to areas within the Seam Zone and in Qalqilia restricted the operations of a health cluster partner in these areas.

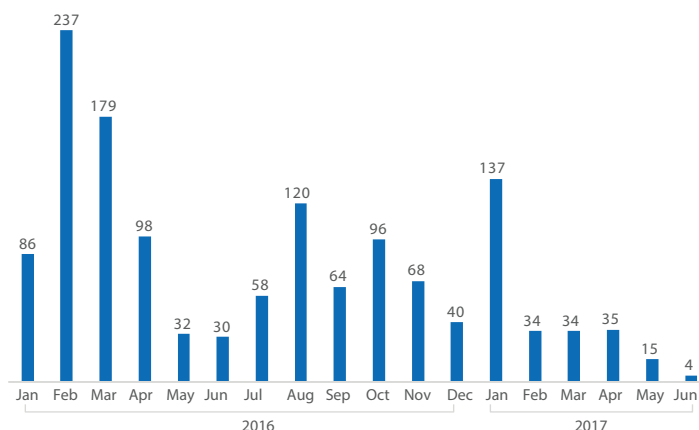
Access to medical care was negatively affected by changes to the referrals process made by the Israeli and Palestinian authorities. The Israeli authorities increased the time required for patients from Gaza to submit applications prior to hospital appointments, doubling from 10 to 20 working days for non-urgent cases. From mid-May, reports indicated a substantial decline in the number of financial approvals issued by the Palestinian Authority for patients from Gaza seeking healthcare outside the Gaza Strip.

Access to schools by children and teachers deteriorated in several locations, including in Hebron where new closures were erected, resulting in the expansion of protective presence activities to a larger number of children than planned, in coordination with the MoEHE. Partners report that on several occasions, Israeli forces prevented protective presence actors from entering identified risk areas for children and teachers. In Gaza, 30 schools in the border areas had to suspend project-related activities for one month due to temporary restrictions and limitations by Gaza’s de facto authorities.

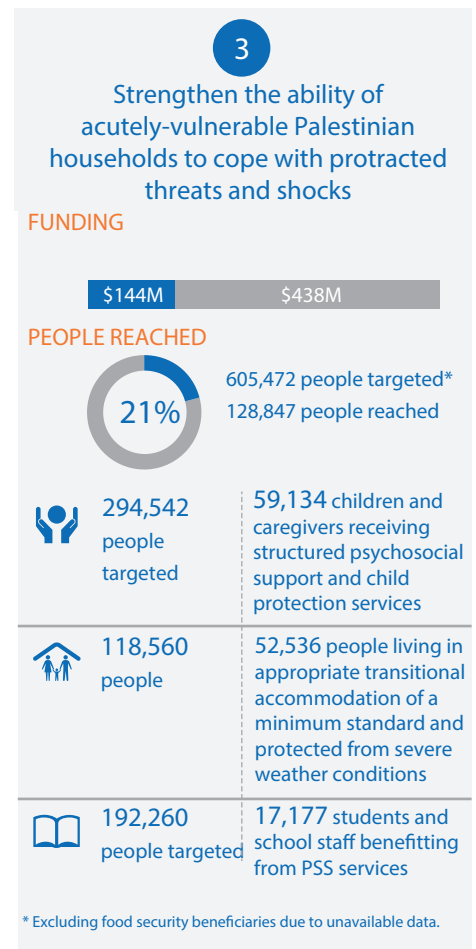
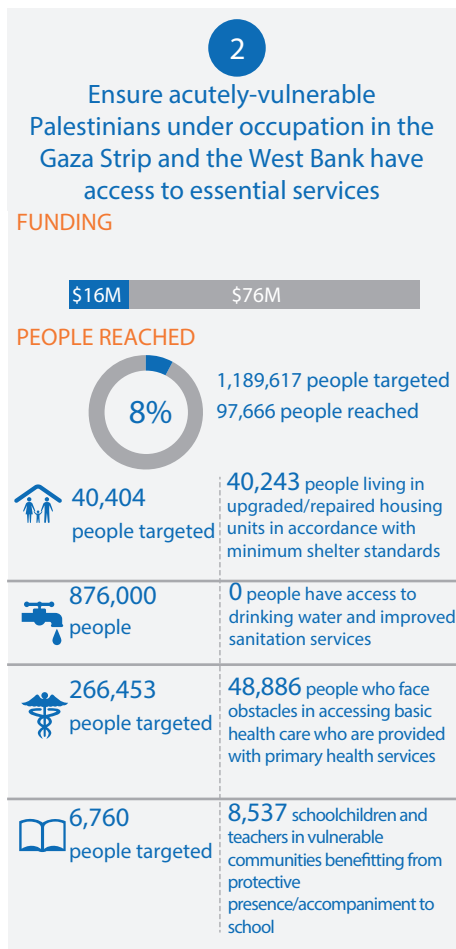
### ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE IN GAZA



### DEMOLISHED STRUCTURES IN THE WEST BANK



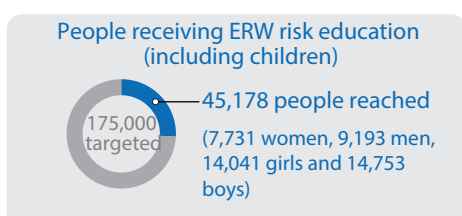
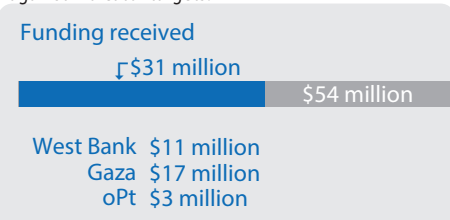
# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



## PROTECTION

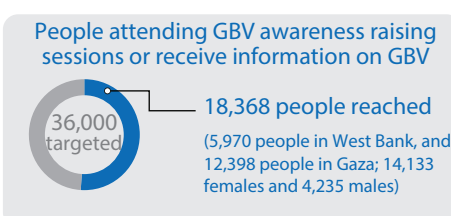


\* This is an estimate figure, extrapolated from the results against indicator targets.



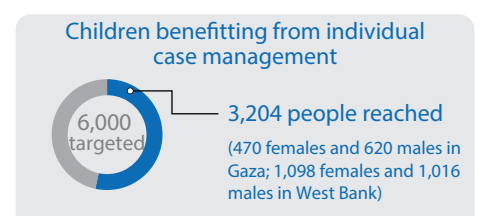
### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Gaza Gender-Based Violence (GBV) referral pathways were developed in Arabic and English and endorsed among the GBV working group members.
- During this reporting period, a Protection Cluster partner cleared the last known accessible unexploded aerial bomb in Gaza, marking an important milestone in addressing the legacy of unexploded ordnance contamination in the Gaza Strip.
- Between January and June 2017, a total of 49,214 (27,250 boys and 21,964 girls) children in West Bank and Gaza were provided structured psychosocial support and protection services including individual counselling, group counselling, life skills, child/parent interaction programs and other psychosocial support activities.
- 248 communities in the West Bank benefited from a regular protective presence by protective presence actors.



### CHALLENGES

- Increased pressure and shrinking space for humanitarian actors by all parties to the conflict. This includes restrictions on movement, interference with humanitarian operations and restricted access to communities.
- As a result of declining humanitarian funds, targets will not be met in key areas, including provision of psychosocial support, child protection services and GBV. In addition, data collection and information sharing activities will be affected.
- Emergency preparedness initiatives and subsequent training of responders have been halted in Gaza pending a review of the Protection Standard Operating Procedures for Designated Emergency Shelters. This may impede responses should there be another escalation of violence.





**1.65 million**  
people in need

**1.57 million**  
people targeted

**1.54 million**  
people reached\*

98%  
of targeted  
people reached



706k women  
780k men

\* Food assistance targets the same groups of beneficiaries multiple times through the year. Therefore 100% of beneficiaries reached in the first half of year does not imply that the 2017 goal has been accomplished.

## Funding received

£\$117 million

\$300 million

West Bank \$26 million  
Gaza \$90 million  
oPt \$1 million

Agricultural-livelihood £\$4 million  
\$58 million

Food Assistance £\$97 million  
\$154 million

Cash-based Programmes £\$17 million  
\$87 million

## People receiving agricultural inputs and services

13,651 people reached  
(1,795 females, 11,856 males)

## People supported through direct access to food (in kind and e-vouchers)

1,524,251 people reached  
(757,735 females, 76,516 males)

## People benefiting from cash-based activities

36,135 people reached  
(16,602 females, 19,533 males)

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Agricultural-livelihood support has reached 3.9 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries across the oPt; a shocking 1 per cent of targeted beneficiaries have been supported.
- Assistance provided through food in kind and e-vouchers reached around 100 per cent of the planned beneficiaries during this term.
- Cash-based activities are confirmed to be better supported for the West Bank than for the Gaza Strip. Approximately 36,000 people have benefitted from this support from January to June, representing 23 per cent of the yearly target.
- Demolition responses in Area C continue to support affected households, mainly by distribution of animal shelters and cash assistance.

## CHALLENGES

- The level of funding to support agricultural-livelihood activities remains very critical and is the lowest of all FSS components. The funding gap is 93 per cent.
- Limited funding for the non-refugee food aid interventions have hampered the provision of a full basket of food assistance to all vulnerable people in need. Some \$11 million is urgently needed to ensure uninterrupted assistance to all people in need from August until the end of the year, including priority funding of \$6 million in Gaza.
- Funding for cash-based intervention is poor, particularly in Gaza, where the funding gap is 94 per cent.

# SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS



**0.28 million**  
people in need

**0.16 million**  
people targeted

**56,572**  
people reached

35%  
of targeted  
people reached



1,604 people in West Bank  
54,969 people in Gaza

\*Implemented through carryover funding from 2016 or funding outside the HRP.

## Funding received

£\$11 million

\$104 million

West Bank \$6 million  
Gaza \$5 million

## Households assisted to upgrade substandard units

611 households reached  
(150 in West Bank, 461 in Gaza)

## Households assisted after demolition or damage within response

26% reached

## CHALLENGES

- Lack of funding for 2017 projects prevents progress towards the majority of cluster targets.
- High number of demolitions in East Jerusalem (56 per cent of shelter-related incidents in 2017).
- Some 31,000 people in Gaza remain displaced due to the destruction of their homes in 2014. There is no end in sight to their displacement due to shortfall in funding for reconstruction.
- Severe lack of funding for the Temporary Shelter Cash Assistance (TSCA) for both refugee and non-refugee displaced families.
- Lack of funding for preparedness of Designated Emergency Shelters and host community support.

## IDP families receiving TSCA per month

4,794 families reached





**1.45 million**  
people in need

**0.5 million**  
people targeted

**14,854**  
people reached

3%  
of targeted  
people reached



2 thousand women  
3 thousand men  
10 thousand children

Funding received

~\$2 million

\$37 million

West Bank 0  
Gaza \$2 million  
oPt 0

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 14,854 people benefitted from a project conducted in Bani Suhailah in the Gaza Strip to minimize the risk of flooding in winter.

## CHALLENGES

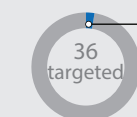
- The majority of projects in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2017 have not been funded despite the high level of need, especially in Gaza.
- The power shortages have contributed to the reduction of water supply, with people supplied with piped water for only 4-6 hours every 3-5 days.
- 90,000 people in the West Bank need urgent assistance to obtain access to clean and drinkable water during summer.

People served with minimum drinking water supplies



0 people reached

Locations where flood prevention / response activities undertaken



1 location reached

People with improved access to sanitation



0 people reached

# HEALTH AND NUTRITION



**1.9 million**  
people in need

**0.6 million**  
people targeted

**88,253**  
people reached

18%  
of targeted  
people reached



42 thousand women  
22 thousand men  
6 thousand children

Funding received

~\$2 million

\$18 million

West Bank \$51 million  
Gaza \$0.3 million  
oPt \$0.9 million

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Since January, Health Cluster partners supported 30,300 children and women with emergency healthcare services/supplies. 48,886 beneficiaries living in Area C have access to primary healthcare services through mobile health clinics. There is no alternative care for these communities. Two mobile clinics in Area C were procured to serve the most vulnerable communities in the southern West Bank, with a total of 5,000 children and caregivers expected to benefit from the health services. A third mobile clinic being designed and constructed for Tubas in the northern West Bank is expected to serve an additional 5,000 children and their caregivers.
- Around 15,408 children screened for malnutrition and anaemia.
- Of 3,548 pregnant women screened for anaemia, 1,303 women (36.7%) were anaemic and received treatment.
- Around 165 educational sessions were conducted on nutrition and infant and young children's nutrition for pregnant and lactating women: 6,043 women attended.
- The Health Cluster has established a Health Emergency Technical Working Group to enhance emergency response planning, preparedness and technical capabilities to respond to the crisis.

## CHALLENGES

- Without a permit from the Israeli authorities, many mobile clinic teams could not access targeted villages and communities. In particular, a Health Cluster partner has continued to experience access restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities, including special/Israeli permits to access areas within the Seam Zone and in Qalqilia. The partner has worked continuously with the DCL and other Israeli actors to ensure access to these vulnerable communities, with minimal success.
- From mid-May there was a substantial decline in the number of financial approvals issued by the Palestinian Authority for patients from Gaza seeking healthcare outside the Gaza Strip.
- Approval rates for patients applying to the Israeli authorities for permits to exit Gaza for healthcare have declined significantly since October 2016.
- On 7 May 2017, the Israeli authorities announced that patients applying for non-urgent permits to exit Gaza for healthcare should submit their applications 20 working days in advance of their hospital appointment. This doubles the previous requirement of 10 working days. The Israeli authorities also ruled on 7 May 2017 that a denial of a patient by the Israeli security would be valid for 6 months.
- A sophisticated coordination process is required at Israeli border crossings for the entrance of internationally procured equipment.

Children treated for moderate and severe malnutrition



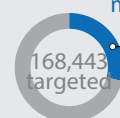
1,878 people reached

Pregnant women and neonates and children receiving lifesaving healthcare



704 people reached  
(343 females, 361 males)

Refugees and non-refugees in underserved communities in Area C benefitting from mobile clinic services



48,886 people reached  
(28,364 females, 9,546 males)



**0.52 million**  
people in need

**0.4 million**  
people targeted

**0.3 million**  
people reached\*

**85%**  
of targeted  
people reached



160 thousand women  
166 thousand men

\* The Education Cluster, as part of their HRP funding, distributed stationery and material support to 260,000 school students. This distribution accounted for the large reach during the reporting period.

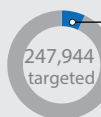
## Funding received

£3 million

\$20 million

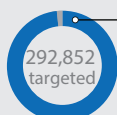
West Bank \$0.5 million  
Gaza \$2.5 million  
oPt 0

## Students and school staff benefitting from psychosocial support services and extra-curricular activities



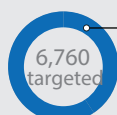
**17,177 people reached**  
(7,522 females and 7,106 males in Gaza; 1,273 females, 1,276 males in West Bank)

## Children and teachers benefitting from the provision of material support to schools



**297,729 people reached**  
(126,784 females and 135,328 males in Gaza; 19,278 females and 16,388 males in West Bank)

## School children and teachers benefitting from protective presence



**8,537 people reached**  
(3,554 females, 4,983 males)

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Education Cluster partners facilitated access to education in high-risk locations in the West Bank, particularly Area C, by providing a protective presence to 8,537 children and teachers on their commute to and from schools.
- The Education Cluster/Education in Emergency Working Group supported the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) in developing the first ever national contingency plan for the education sector, covering both the West Bank and Gaza.
- In the Gaza Strip, the electricity crisis has hampered the holding of the Tawjihi exams by the MoEHE. With the advocacy support of the Education Cluster and partners, 10,000 litres of fuel were secured from the humanitarian emergency fuel supply with the advocacy support of the Education Cluster and partners. This enabled the Tawjihi exam to proceed, which is critical in deciding the future choices and options of young Palestinians.
- The Education Cluster initiated the development of the monitoring dashboard for East Jerusalem that will track indicators on education access and quality for children.
- 1,399 students (744 females), 402 teachers (278 females) and 539 parents (468 females) from 49 target schools in Area C and East Jerusalem participated in legal awareness sessions.
- Education Cluster partners provided 35,616 students in 49 schools in Area C and Jerusalem with stationery and other school materials.
- 12,727 children (including 6,570 females) in the Gaza Strip and 2,549 (including 1,273 females) in the West Bank practiced psycho-educational Better Learning Program (BLP) techniques and exercises in 130 target schools to increase learning capacity.

## CHALLENGES

- During the reporting period, access to schools by children and teachers deteriorated in several locations, including in Hebron where new movement barriers were put in place. In response, protective presence activities were expanded to a larger number of children than previously planned in close coordination with the MoEHE and partners. Additionally, military ordinances placed by Israeli forces have prevented protective presence partners on several occasions from entering areas where children and teachers are exposed to risks.
- 30 schools in the Gaza border area had to suspend project-related activities for one month due to temporary restrictions and limitations by the Ministry of Interior.
- Male parents had low attendance rates in legal awareness sessions across schools in the West Bank
- The primary challenge in 2017 has been funding gaps that will have a negative impact on the implementation of planned activities.