

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW 2019 DASHBOARD



PEOPLE IN NEED

 **2.5M**

Following a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the oPt during 2018, some 2.5 million people have been identified as in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2019. The longstanding Israeli blockade and the internal Palestinian political divide are expected to continue, alongside demonstrations, clashes and casualties. As a result, the health system in Gaza is likely to remain overstretched, clean water and sewage treatment will be insufficient, and unemployment will remain severe. In the West Bank, a coercive environment, including discriminatory planning policies, access restrictions, settlement expansion and settler violence will continue, placing Palestinians in vulnerable communities in Area C, East Jerusalem and the Israeli-controlled part of Hebron city, at risk of forcible transfer.

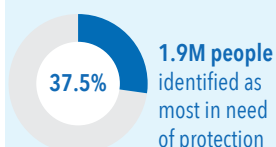


PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

Violations of international humanitarian and human rights law are a driver of severe protection threats against Palestinians and of high levels of acute vulnerability.

4.95M

Palestinians in oPt are affected by protection risks



Nearly **25,000**

Palestinians injured (25% children), **262** Palestinians (**52 children**) killed by Israeli forces and settlers in the oPt in 2018 (to end October).

350,000 people living in 67 communities in the West Bank vulnerable to settler violence.

52,000 people including 26,000 children in need of mental and psychosocial health support as a result of ongoing Gaza tension.



FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Thousands of Palestinians remain displaced as a consequence of the 2014 escalation in hostilities in Gaza. The coercive environment affecting Palestinians in the West Bank, particularly in Area C, East Jerusalem and the H2 area of Hebron, generates displacement and the risk of forcible transfer.

16,500 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Gaza (August 2018)

53% need temporary shelter cash assistance.

Over 13,000

Pending demolition orders in Area C of the West Bank.

Over 10,000 people live in 63 communities in Area C of the West Bank at heightened risk of forcible transfer – 62% are refugees.



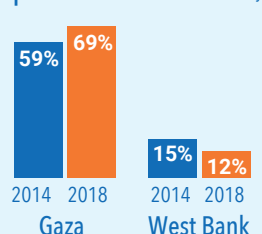
EROSION OF RESILIENCE

High unemployment, low household incomes, the high cost of living (particularly for food) and the erosion of livelihoods have resulted in increasingly high levels of food insecurity in the oPt.

1.7M

People in the oPt (**34% of all households**) are severely and moderately food insecure

Food insecurity prevalence



Food insecurity across the oPt is higher among refugee households, **45%**, compared to non-refugees, **25%**



ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Access to essential services including WASH, healthcare, education, energy and housing is severely restricted for Palestinians across the oPt.

1.9M

people in Gaza received 4 to 6 hours of electricity per day (Jan-Oct 2018).

10.5%

of Palestinians in Gaza have access to safe drinking water through the public water network.

Over 520,000

School children across the oPt face challenges in accessing quality education in a safe, child-friendly environment.

Over 96%

of water extracted from the Gaza aquifer is unfit for human consumption.

294,000

Palestinians are directly affected by Israeli restrictions on water resources and infrastructure in the West Bank.

70%

of UNRWA schools and 63% of Ministry of Education schools operate on a double or triple-shift system in Gaza.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2019 DASHBOARD



Despite deepening needs, some 1.4 million people will be targeted in 2019, as compared to 1.9 million in 2018. This reduction is due to the unforeseen and historic shortfall in humanitarian funding for the oPt, and the shrinking of operational space for humanitarian action. As a result, humanitarian actors have been forced to reduce their planned interventions for 2019 by strictly focusing on top priority needs alone, in coherence with the funding predicted for the year. Exceptionally, the requirements for health have increased due to the rise in casualties in 2018, which had overwhelmed Gaza's health sector. This approach leaves many Palestinians without the humanitarian assistance and protection they critically need, a gap the humanitarian community stands ready and able to fill should operational conditions and funding be improved. However, the target of 1.4 million is the maximum that humanitarian actors can realistically be expected to achieve in the prevailing context.

2019 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



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.

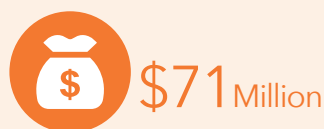
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:



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.

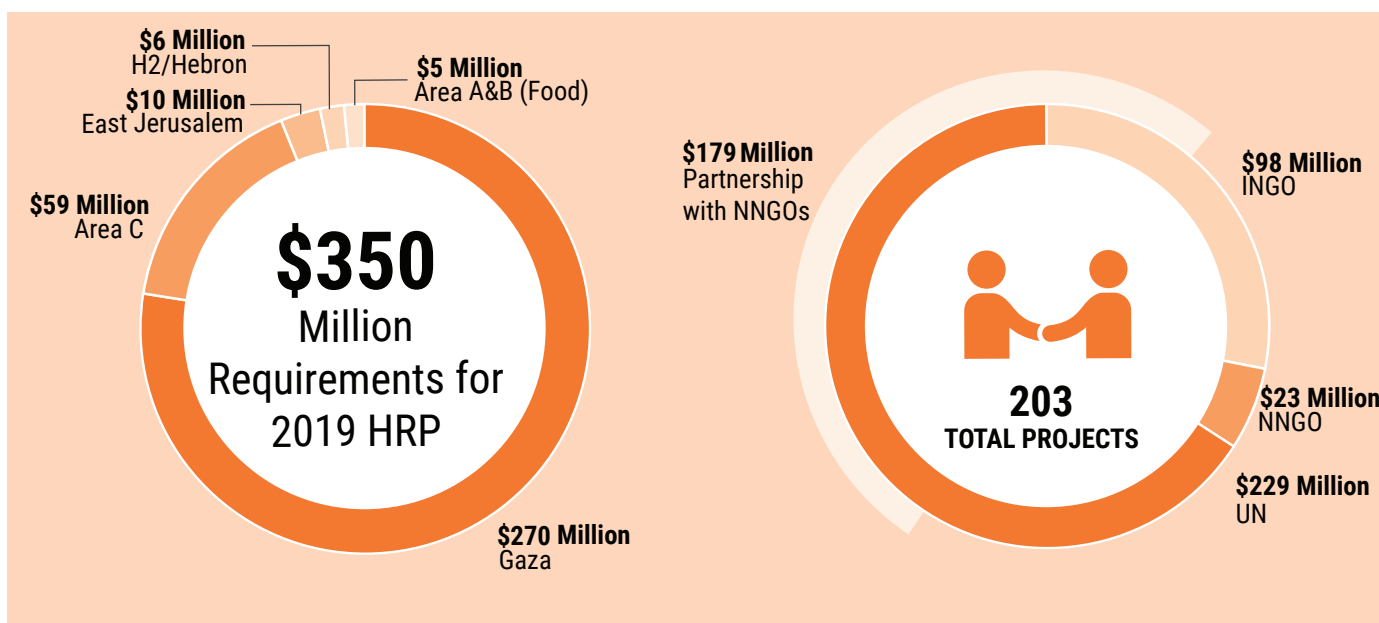
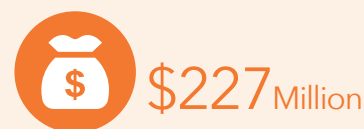
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

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

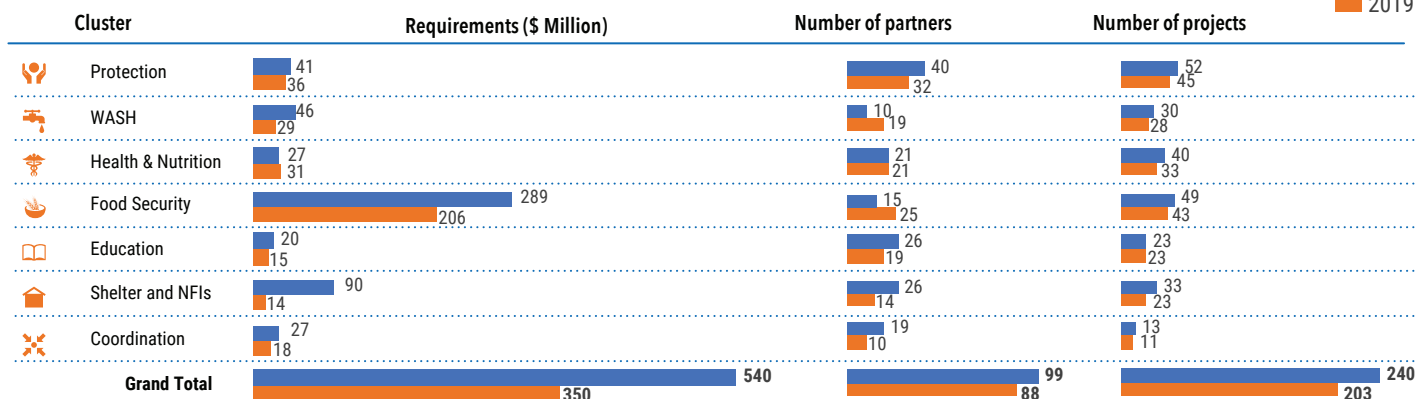
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:



* The funding requirements by geographical area and typology of response are based on partner estimates.

2019 FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER







2018
2019



* The number of partners presented in this table overlap, as organizations may be active in more than one cluster.

CLUSTER ACTIVITIES BY TYPOLOGY OF RESPONSE

In coherence with the centrality of protection to all aspects of the 2019 HRP, activities this year have been organized according to a global protection conceptual model developed by ICRC in 2001, commonly known as the “protection egg”. This model divides into three groups the various activities undertaken by humanitarian and human rights organizations when the authorities have failed to meet their obligations under international law. These three groups – or types of activity – constitute a protection framework which may be imagined in the form of an egg and which is meant to convey the non-hierarchical and interdependent nature of the activities as well as the possibility of carrying them out simultaneously. (Source: <https://shop.icrc.org/icrc/pdf/view/id/2261>).

	Responsive ¹	Remedial ²	Environmental Building ³
	Financial Requirements \$274 million	\$50 million	\$26 million
 Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case management Psychosocial support Legal counselling and representation Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) clearance Gender Based Violence (GBV) referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on mental health and psychosocial support Emergency preparedness training ERW risk education sessions Awareness raising on accessing legal aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health and psychosocial support for adults and youth Strengthened stakeholders' capacities Awareness raising for persons at risk of GBV
 WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH services to the unconnected Operational interventions for service providers Responses to demolitions, other man-made and natural disasters Household water treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH services in schools and other key institutions WASH service to the underserved Household water treatment Hygiene promotion/awareness Sanitation facilities (open defecation areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of service providers Operation and maintenance provision of spare parts Strengthening governance Development of WASH emergency preparedness and Response plans Knowledge management
 Health & Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life-saving health interventions for trauma patients Essential health services to the most vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and documentation of violations Advocacy for universal access to life-sustaining health interventions to the most vulnerable groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening health system through provision of humanitarian interventions, preparedness and resilience building
 Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food distribution or vouchers Essential food production inputs and repair of critical assets for farmers, herders and fishers Renewable energy sources Cash-based support Immediate response to pest and animal diseases endangering livelihood and health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to adequate food production, safety and nutrition services Emergency preparedness capacities of relevant national authorities Awareness sessions (non-agricultural technical trainings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparedness capacities of vulnerable farmers, herders and fishers Re/establishment of sustainable small-scale food production systems with special focus on female-headed households Outreach and quality of essential agricultural support services towards increased resilience Promotion of local food production Coordination among FSS partners
 Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protective presence and protective transportation for children in most vulnerable areas Emergency education supplies to vulnerable, and underserved students and teachers School-based psychosocial support to school staff and students affected by the education-related violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of remedial education to vulnerable school aged children Structured preparedness packages and post emergency responses Supporting conflict affected school children with disabilities with assistive devices, appropriate transportation, specialized learning materials, or adaptations to school infrastructure Essential and basic emergency rehabilitation to schools to ensure school environments are safe for students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting, documentation, advocacy and communication (including dialogue with national and international authorities, and media outreach) on education-related violations
 Shelter & NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate solutions for vulnerable displaced people living in collective centres, host families/relatives or substandard rented accommodation Protection of vulnerable people from natural (harsh weather conditions /summarization / winterization) or manmade disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter repair and rehabilitation activities (in kind and cash) Adequate functionality of essential shelter elements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agency stockpiling and pre-positioning Upgrading of Designed Emergency Shelter (DES) Community capacity building and awareness raising

1-Activities that prevent and stop protection violations or abuses and/or alleviate immediate needs/effects of protection violations.

2-Priority activities that go beyond immediate response towards addressing time-sensitive or high impact underlying issues, advancing the top priority resilience needs, additional priority/time sensitive activities that support affected people or prevent secondary protection abuses or risks.

3-Activities that address critical gaps in the system or context, which result in widespread need. These may be system-wide activities and/or are those linked to the protracted nature of the crisis, which if addressed, would decrease the need for responsive activities listed above. These could be activities that contribute to environment that encourages authorities to respect their obligations and rights of individuals; change in attitudes, policies, values, beliefs; address underlying causes of humanitarian vulnerabilities (but only where the solution remains a humanitarian solution).

GUIDE TO GIVING

CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



To consult the oPt Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and monitoring reports, and to link up with organizations participating to the plan through the clusters, please visit:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/occupied-palestinian-territory>

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises around the world. The OCHA managed CERF receives voluntary contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund.

CERF also provides funding to the world's most neglected crises. When a disaster fades from the headlines, or never makes the headlines, it is much harder to raise funds. The need for help, however, is no less significant.

Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

DONATING THROUGH THE COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN FUND



The Humanitarian Fund (HF) in the oPt is a country-based pooled fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), with the support of the Review Board. In addition, an Advisory Board provides general policy and strategy guidance on the overall oPt HF process and priorities. Members of the oPt HF Advisory Board include the donors to the fund and representatives of national and international NGOs and UN agencies.

Find out more about the HF in the oPt by visiting the oPt HF website:

<http://www.ochaopt.org/content/opt-humanitarian-fund>

For information on how to make a contribution, please contact Saad Abdel-Haq, HPF manager:

abdel-haq@un.org

IN-KIND RELIEF AID



The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact: logik@un.org

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>