

A woman wearing a red headscarf and a black long-sleeved top with colorful patterned cuffs is sitting in a field. She is holding a large, dark, weathered metal bucket filled with fresh green peas. The background is a blurred green field under a bright sky. The entire image is framed by a white border.

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY
HUMANITARIAN FUND

ANNUAL REPORT

2017



oPt HF

oPt
Humanitarian
Fund

THE OPT HF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2017

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CREDITS

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Front Cover. Shokat as-Sufi- Gaza Woman presenting peas harvested on her land, September 2017 Credit: Wissam Sameer Mahmoud Nassar for ACTED OPT

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Disclaimer: Financial data is provisional, and may vary on final certification.

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FOREWORD

2017 marked the 50th year of Israeli military occupation of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. Humanitarian needs throughout the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) remain extensive, particularly in the Gaza Strip.

Soaring unemployment, low household incomes, the elevated cost of living (particularly for food) and the erosion of livelihoods have resulted in continued high levels of food insecurity in the oPt; an estimated 1.6 million people need health and nutrition support, and 1.9 million people require some form of protection assistance. A pervasive crisis of accountability continues, with no effective remedy for the vast majority of alleged violations of international law driving this protracted protection crisis.

In 2017, conditions further deteriorated in the Gaza Strip, in particular, its chronic energy crisis, exacerbating an already-fragile humanitarian situation as a consequence of the further deepening of the internal Palestinian political divide on top of the 10 years of Israeli blockade and periodic escalations of hostilities.

In the West Bank, demolitions of residential and livelihood structures, restrictions on movement, limited access to natural resources and other measures, continued to generate a coercive environment, putting pressure on households and generating a risk of forcible transfer for many Palestinians in Area C, East Jerusalem and the H2 part of Hebron city.

For the 10th consecutive year, the oPt HF continued to play an important role in supporting the humanitarian response; this is particularly important in light of the progressive reduction in the level of funding for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), which jeopardizes the delivery of critical assistance for those in need across the oPt. Thanks to the continued and generous contributions of Belgium, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey,

the Fund succeeded in allocating \$11.7 million for the implementation of 43 emergency projects, reaching over six million people in need. Furthermore, two new donor countries, Malta and Turkey, contributed to the oPt HF for the first time, with Turkey's contribution its first to any pooled fund globally.

In 2017, the Fund was able to utilize its available resources to improve the efficiency of the humanitarian response, by directing funding towards the most urgent, priority humanitarian needs, through an inclusive process that includes all stakeholders, with strong participation of national actors. The oPt HF continues to be a valuable tool to leverage the leadership of the HC and activate the humanitarian architecture to meet needs, in close collaboration with the Fund's donors locally. With support from the OCHA oPt Country Office, this relatively small Fund has been to ensure the greatest benefit to the largest number of beneficiaries in need.

In the years to come, the Fund should be able to increase its impact, growing in scale to cover up to 10 per cent of the HRP request in any given year. This will enable us to more strategically use the fund to address the needs of those Palestinians most impacted by the protracted protection crisis in the oPt.



JAMIE MCGOLDRICK
Humanitarian Coordinator for oPt

“

The oPt HF continued to play an important role in supporting the humanitarian response in oPt for the 10th consecutive year.

JAMIE MCGOLDRICK
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR OPT

”



OPT 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

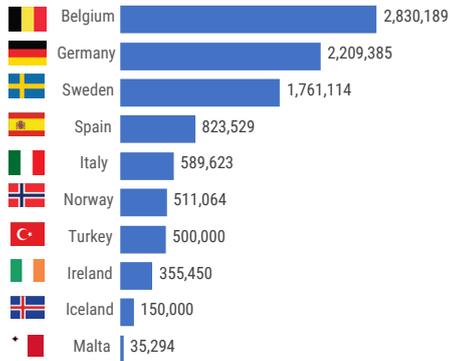
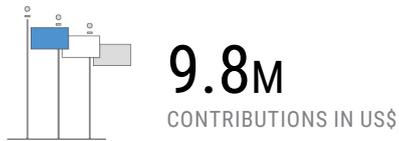
2017 IN REVIEW

In 2017, the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) had 43 projects, for a total of \$11.7 million addressing urgent needs in the Gaza Strip (74 per cent) and West Bank (26 per cent). Projects focused on the areas of education, emergency shelter and Non-Food Items, WASH, protection, food security, and health. Of these, 15 projects were implemented by international NGOs (INGOs), 19 projects by national NGOs (NNGOs) and nine projects by UN agencies. Of the 24 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN, 11 were done in partnership with NNGOs.

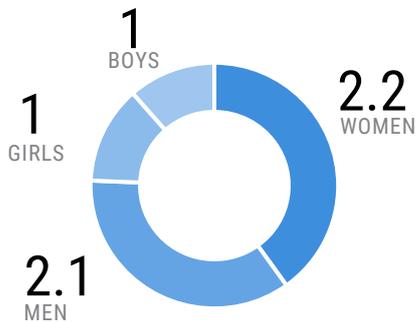


oPt HF oPt
Humanitarian
Fund

OPT HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE



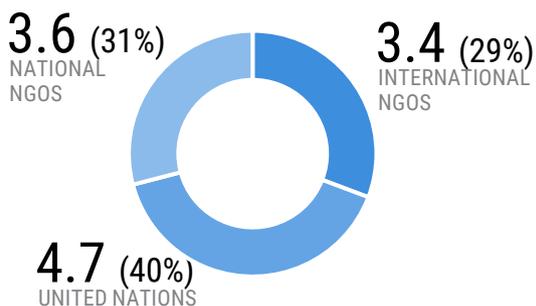
6.4M
PEOPLE REACHED



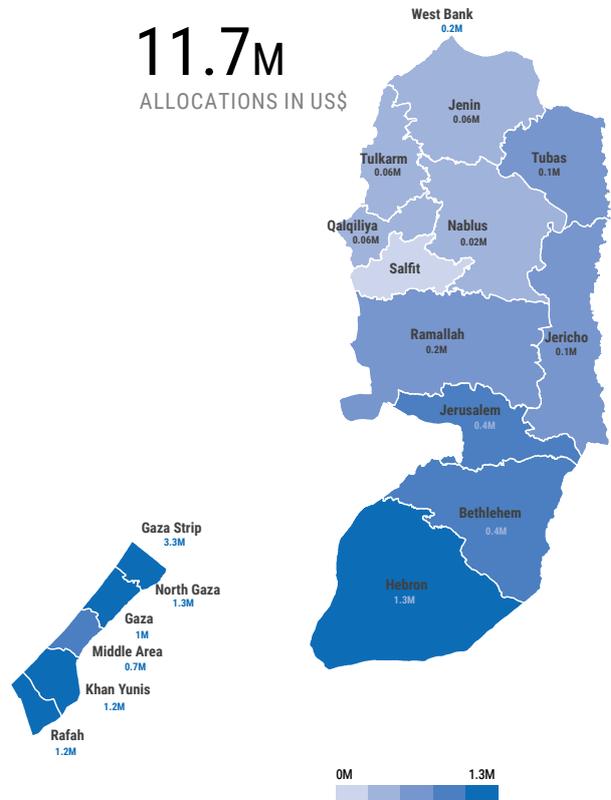
IN MILLION OF PERSONS



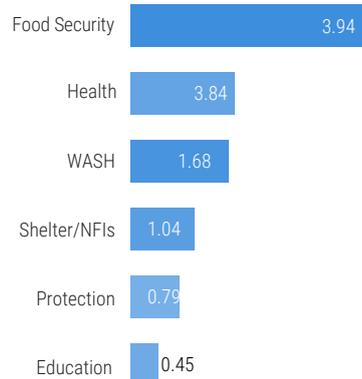
34 PARTNERS | **43** PROJECTS



11.7M
ALLOCATIONS IN US\$



ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER %1.8 OF HRP REQUIREMENTS



ALLOCATIONS IN MILLION USD

2017 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation in 2017

The humanitarian context of the oPt is unique among today's crises and remains directly tied to the impact of the occupation, which marked its 50th year in June 2017. A protracted protection crisis continues. At least 1.9 million Palestinians experience, or are at risk of, conflict and violence, displacement and denial of access to livelihoods, among other threats. The most vulnerable Palestinians are currently denied or restricted in their access to essential services such as water and healthcare. A recurrent cycle of shocks, natural and man-made, has eroded the resilience of vulnerable households to cope with the pro-longed nature of the humanitarian crisis. These dynamics are significantly magnified in the Gaza context by the protracted blockade, imposed by Israel citing security concerns after the takeover of Gaza by Hamas in 2007, three major escalations of hostilities in less than ten years and the intensification of the internal divide between the West Bank-based Palestinian Authority (PA) and the de facto Hamas authorities during the course of 2017. Combined, these factors have devastated public infrastructure, disrupted the delivery of basic services and undermined already vulnerable living conditions.

Gaza Strip

The humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip deteriorated markedly in 2017 due to an escalation in the internal Palestinian political divide, following the decision in March by the de facto Hamas leadership to establish a parallel structure to run local ministries in Gaza.¹ In response, the PA reduced payments for electricity, the allowances of public employees, and payments for the referral of patients for treatment outside Gaza. Longer power outages have negatively impacted basic health and water and sanitation services and limited the ability of farmers to irrigate their lands, further undermining food security and livelihoods.² Following Egyptian mediation, the two sides reached an agreement in October 2017, which envisages the PA resuming control of the Gaza crossings, as a necessary first step towards alleviating the humanitarian situation and achieving the goal of Palestinian unity under a single, democratic and legitimate national authority. Nevertheless, no real progress was made.

The magnitude of the challenges facing Gaza is under-lined in a recent United Nations report projecting the situation of Gaza in the year 2020. The study revisited key indicators first published in 2012, and found "that most of the projections for 2020 have in fact deteriorated even further and faster than anticipated" with the population increasing and the economy and basic infrastructure and services deteriorating, and "simply unable to keep up with demand." Real GDP growth in Gaza has slowed to only 0.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2017, while the unemployment rate for the second quarter rose to 44 per cent.⁴ Unemployment among those aged between 15 and 29 has reached a "staggering" 62 per cent.⁵ According to The Economist, "In real terms, Gazans are about 25 per cent poorer today than they were at the time of the Oslo Accords." The standard of living in Gaza, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person of \$1,700 a year in 2015, is comparable to Congo-Brazzaville; the West Bank figure, \$3,700 a year, is similar to Egypt; while Israel, \$35,000 a year, is "much the same as France".⁶

The August 2014 ceasefire continues to hold, with a relatively low number of Palestinian fatalities (28) and injuries (1181) by Israeli forces, and no further conflict-related displacement recorded. Approximately 23,500 people still remain displaced from the 2014 conflict. The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) has played a key role in facilitating increased imports of construction materials; however, it has been less successful in facilitating the import of dual use materials beyond cement and re-bar, also critical for public works projects. As of December 2017, 5,827 out of the 11,000 totally destroyed housing units have been reconstructed and work on an additional 829 is underway. Insufficient funding is the primary obstacle to completing the remaining residential re-construction projects.⁷ Most of the two million Palestinians in Gaza remain unable to access the remainder of the oPt and the outside world, with only a minority eligible for exit permits via Israel, primarily patients, business people and the staff of international organizations. Although the number of Palestinian exits increased after the 2014 hostilities, figures have declined significantly again since the second half of 2016, with the figure for 2017 is well below the 2016 average. While there has been a gradual increase in the absolute number

1. In September, the Hamas authorities dissolved this institution and invited the PA to return to Gaza.
2. In July, humanitarian agencies in the oPt appealed for \$25 million in humanitarian funding for urgent lifesaving interventions to stabilize the situation in Gaza, following the aggravation of the electricity crisis.
3. Gaza Ten Years Later, UNCT, July 2017.
4. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 18 September 2017, paras, 14,15.
5. Ibid., para. 16. The World Bank estimates that only 51 per cent (or \$1.6 million) of the \$3.5 billion pledged for Gaza at the October 2014 Cairo conference have been disbursed.
6. Start-up nation or left-behind nation?, Economist, 20 May 2017.
7. Out of the 1,280 large scale projects which have been created in the GRM, 464 are completed, 295 are currently ongoing and another 183 are fully confirmed. Meanwhile, 270 projects remain under co side ration, the majority of them for more than 12 months. However in addition to the project confirmation, specific approval is required for individual dual-use items other than cement and bar. Of 330 projects requesting such items, more than 80 projects have had at least one item rejected,

of medical patients allowed through the Israeli-controlled Erez crossing, the approval rate has also been declining. Movement constraints have been compounded by the protracted closure of the Rafah terminal, which has only partially opened for 29 days in 2017, allowing 1,222 patients to exit for medical treatment.⁸

West Bank

Within the context of continued Israeli occupation, the wave of Palestinian attacks, which erupted in late 2015, continued into 2017 but at a significantly reduced level. The killing of two Israeli police officers at the entrance to Haram Ash Sharif/Temple Mount and Israel's subsequent installation of metal detectors on the site led to a significant escalation in violence in July, which declined with the removal of these measures. Concerns remain over the possible excessive use of force and extra-judicial killings by Israeli forces against Palestinians who have carried out attacks or are suspected to have carried out attacks, as well as the lack of sufficient accountability regarding these cases. After a three-year decline, at least partially attributed to preventive measures adopted by the Israeli authorities, settler attacks rose during most of 2017.

Palestinians throughout the West Bank continue to be subject to a complex system of physical and bureaucratic barriers, imposed by Israel, citing security concerns, which restrict

their right to freedom of movement, undermines livelihoods, and increases dependency on humanitarian aid.⁹ In recent years, the Israeli authorities have eased some long-standing obstacles, but Palestinians are still restricted from entering East Jerusalem, areas isolated by the Barrier, "firing zones", the Israeli-controlled area of Hebron H2, and land around or within Israeli settlements.¹¹ Many Palestinians throughout the West Bank are also at risk of displacement and/or forcible transfer due to a coercive environment generated by deliberate Israeli policies and practices. These practices, which include the demolition – or threat of demolition – of homes, schools and livelihood shelters due to lack of building permits which are almost impossible to obtain; aggressive promotion of plans to relocate communities to urban townships; restrictions on access to natural resources; the denial of basic service infrastructure; and the lack of secure residency, are often implemented against a backdrop of the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements. The expansion of settlements, which are illegal under international law, continues, with the number of housing units advanced, approved or tendered since the beginning of 2017 reaching more than 10,000, or more than double the total during all of 2016.¹¹

8. While 22 projects have seen all their requests rejected. At the same time, nearly 4,000 requested items are still pending approval.

9. Before the July 2013 closure, more than 4,000 Gaza residents crossed Rafah terminal to Egypt each month for health-related reasons. Following the killing of a Hamas member in Gaza City on 24 March by unknown assailants, the Palestinian de facto authorities in Gaza imposed access restrictions on the 'Arba-'Arba checkpoint, further reducing the number of Palestinians in Gaza permitted to leave through Erez crossing. On 6 April, the Ministry of Interior in Gaza announced that the restrictions imposed on the exit of people from Gaza had been removed. By the end of 2016 there were 572 fixed closure obstacles, including 44 permanently-staffed check points, 52 partially-staffed checkpoints, and 376 roadblocks, earth mounds and road gates.

10. The presence of settlements restricts access to Palestinian land for cultivation purposes. Over 90 Palestinian communities in the West Bank which have land within, or in the vicinity of, 56 Israeli settlements and settlement outposts can only access their land, if at all, only through 'prior coordination' with the Israeli authorities, generally only for a limited number of days during the annual olive harvest.

11. UNSCO, Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 18 September 2017, p. 6. The 11 projects include one project covered 57% by Health sector

TIMELINE OF EVENTS



FEBRUARY 2017

Israeli officials distributed dozens of military 'stop work' and demolition orders threatening nearly every structure (approximately 140 in total) in one of the community's sites.



MARCH 2017

Disastrous consequences of a further reduction in electricity-supply to the Gaza Strip on the living conditions of two million Palestinians.



APRIL 2017

oPt Humanitarian Fund provided fuel for operating hospitals and WASH facilities in the Gaza Strip for \$0.5M



MAY 2017

oPt Humanitarian Fund supported the resilience of Bedouin herder communities in Area C for \$0.6M



JUNE 2017

1st standard allocation for \$5.5M



JULY 2017

Appeal for funding to stabilize Gaza's deteriorating humanitarian conditions
oPt Humanitarian Fund supported the Response to urgent WASH humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip for \$0.4M



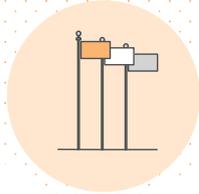
AUGUST 2017

Humanitarian Fund for the oPt released additional \$2.5 million to alleviate ongoing hardships in the Gaza Strip



DECEMBER 2017

oPt Humanitarian Fund released \$2.2 million to alleviate urgent humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Donors contribute to the humanitarian funds before urgent needs arise.



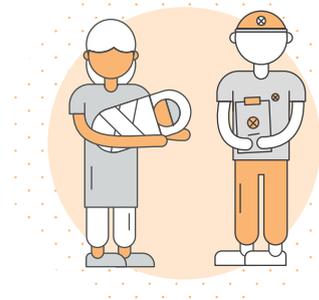
IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that affected people need.



MANAGING FUNDS

Contributions are pooled into single funds.



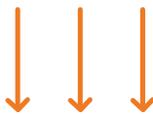
ALLOCATING FUNDS

Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.



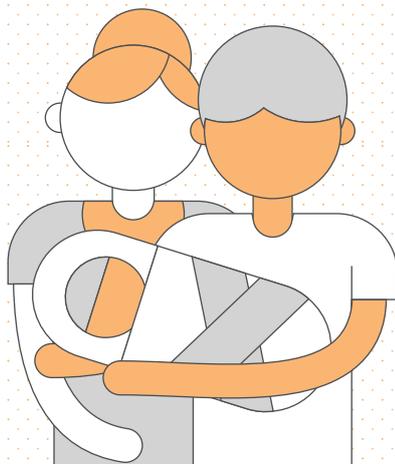
REQUESTING FUNDS

Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.



2017 IN REVIEW

ABOUT THE OPT HUMANITARIAN FUND

oPt HF basics

The oPt HF was created in 2007 to provide rapid allocation and disbursement of funds to NGOs and UN agencies to support humanitarian activities at the sudden onset of emergencies. Following the introduction of the new CBPF guidelines in 2015, the Fund was further aligned to support the delivery of strategic humanitarian response identified under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) while retaining the flexibility to allocate funds to unforeseen events or special requirements. The oPt HF will maintain its ability to respond to unforeseen requirements as a strategic tool within the HCT.

What does the oPt HF fund?

The fund is supporting the highest-priority projects of the best-placed responders including national NGOs through an inclusive and transparent process that supports priorities set out in HRPs. At least two standard allocations are launched per year. The number and size of the allocations are determined by the availability of funds. In order to make a significant impact, the oPt HF will work on gradually increasing the scale of funding to reach 15 per cent of the HRP needs. So far, the Fund had received over \$68 million since its inception with an average of \$9 million in the last three years. The fund has funded 300 projects in the same period.

Who can receive oPt HF funding?

UN agencies, international and national NGOs, and organizations of the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, can apply for and receive funding from oPt HF. Partnerships with national NGOs are encouraged, as they are usually better suited to provide emergency assistance due to their access and experience in the high-priority geographical areas. Ultimately, the determination of whether national or international NGO or UN agency are supported through the oPt HF is determined by the comparative advantage of each organization to deliver the articulated response.

Interested national and international NGOs participate in a two-step eligibility process to become oPt HF partners and apply for funding under the oPt HF allocations. The oPt HF eligibility process ensures transparency and inclusiveness in humanitarian financing, and is fully accountable to affected communities, implementing partners, as well as those contributing to it.

Prospective partners initiate the process to become a partner and request access to Grant Management System (GMS) by contacting the Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) and submitting a copy of registration certificate (preferably in English) that indicates the full name of the partner. The registration certificate is required, and is submitted prior to granting access to the GMS to avoid a possible naming discrepancy in the GMS that will create delays in generating and preparing the grant agreement and the disbursement process.

Who sets the Fund's priorities?

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) determines the Fund's strategic focus, sets the allocation amounts, approves projects and initializes disbursements. The HC chairs the oPt HF Advisory Board that is comprised of senior-level representatives of donors, UN agencies, national and international NGOs. The core function of the oPt HF Advisory Board is to support the HC on the strategic focus, ensuring that the allocations are in line with the oPt Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and that the main objectives of the Fund are met.

How are projects selected for funding?

In order to meet this goal, the oPt HF has two allocation processes.

Standard Allocation: a process through which most of the funds will be allocated to ensure funding for priority projects in line with the HRP, usually occurring twice a year after the launch of the annual HRP and in the second-half of the year, depending upon funding levels.

Reserve Allocation: the reserve allocation is intended for a rapid and flexible allocation of funds in response to unforeseen circumstances, emergencies, or contextually relevant needs. The Reserve Allocation process is significantly quicker and lighter than the standard allocation process. The Standard and Reserve Allocations are completed within specified periods of time to allow implementing partners to respond in a timely manner. For all allocations, the HC publishes an allocation strategy paper that specifies the sectors and activities eligible for funding, developed by OCHA in coordination with the relevant clusters. The oPt HF Advisory Board reviews and endorses the allocation strategy paper.

1. *In the Ad-Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLIC), a high-level donor meeting held in September 2016, the Israeli authorities announced their intention to establish a new electricity line into the Gaza Strip. The line could supply an extra 100 megawatts (MW) of electricity, almost doubling the current supply from Israel*
2. *World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 19 September 2016, p.7.*
3. *Relaxation measures introduced by Israel since 2008 have improved the connectivity between the main urban centers in the West Bank. However, access to large West Bank areas remain highly constrained, including East Jerusalem, the "Seam Zone", the Israeli-controlled area of Hebron city (H2), firing zones, the Jordan Valley border area, settlements' municipal areas, and restricted roads. Movement between the West Bank and Gaza remains largely banned.*
4. *See: Report of the Middle East Quartet, 1 July 2016.*

Who provides the funding?

The oPt HF is funded with contributions from UN Member States, but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception in 2007, the Fund has received more than \$71 million in contributions.

Who manages the oPt HF?

Under the overall supervision of the OCHA Head of Office, the HFU ensures adequate and efficient management of the Fund, including the coordination of allocation processes and oversight of the entire funding cycle from the opening of an allocation to the closure of projects, while providing technical support and policy advice to the HC. The HFU maintains accountability requirements, including risk management and operational modalities, as well as coordination with other units of the OCHA Country Office and sub-offices.

What rules govern the oPt HF?

The oPt HF is guided by the global Country-Based Pooled Fund Guidelines (CBPF), which include the CBPF Policy Instruction and the global Operational Handbook. This guidance is reflected in the localized oPt HF Operational Manual. The Policy Instruction sets out the principles, objectives, governance and management arrangements for CBPFs, while the Operational Handbook provides technical guidance, tools and templates used in the management of CBPFs. The oPt HF Operational Manual and its annexes provide technical guidance, tools and templates used in the management of the Fund. The latest version of the oPt HF Operational Manual was issued in February 2018. The manual and its annexes are available for download at <https://www.ochaopt.org/page/governance-policy-and-guidance>

2017 IN REVIEW

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

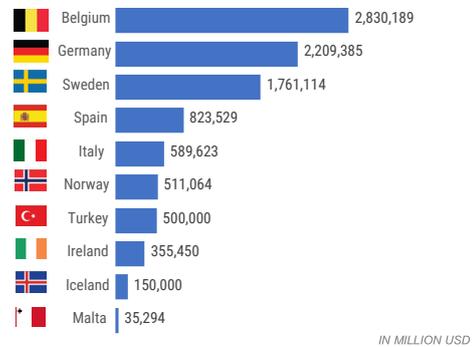
In 2017, ten donors contributed \$9.8 million. This was the highest number of donors in one year since the Fund was established in the oPt. This includes two new donor countries: Turkey, who contributed the first time to the pooled funds globally and Malta, who contributed for the first time to oPt HF. In 2017, two donors (Italy and Iceland) contributed again since their last contributions in 2014. Belgium continued to be the largest contributor for the third consecutive year, contributing 29 per cent of all funds in 2017.

Germany maintained the increased level of contribution with two instalments in one year with 23 per cent. Sweden's contribution also came in two instalments and amounted to 18 per cent of the funds this year.

Six per cent of the pledges and payments were made in the first quarter of the year. In the second quarter of the year, 33 per cent of the pledges and payment were made and allowed the first allocation process to start. When the situation in Gaza deteriorated in April, 47 per cent of the pledges and 56 per cent of the payment were made; this allowed the Fund to start a reserve allocation designated to respond to the emerging crises in Gaza. Due to the scarcity of funds, no second standard allocation was launched.

Since 2007, the oPt HF has received over \$68 million from 14 donor countries. Sweden continued to be the biggest donor to the Fund and contributed 24 per cent of all funds received. Spain is the second biggest donor to the Fund with 16 per cent of the overall funding. Although Belgium started contributing only in 2015, it is now representing 12 per cent of the contributions, the same rate as Switzerland, followed by Norway with 11 per cent and Germany 10 per cent of overall funding. Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK have contributed to the Fund in previous years, especially during periods of heightened tensions in the Gaza Strip. Efforts will continue to encourage more contributions to the Fund by both existing and previous donors to support the HRP and the reserve allocation for unforeseen events.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



AVAILABLE FUNDING IN MILLION USD



SUCCESS STORIES

Emergency rehabilitation of agricultural assets in Southern Gaza

"Emergency rehabilitation of agricultural assets in Southern Gaza State (OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/FSL/INGO/5901 from 15 June 2017 to 15 January, 2018)". Implementing partner Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) in partnership with the Arab Centre for Agricultural Development



“
“In the blink of an eye, everything had vanished”
 Rima recalls the destruction of her crops in 2014.
 ”

The escalation of hostilities in Gaza in 2014 had significant consequences for local agriculture, where loss of productive land and assets, coupled with a lack of financial capacity to cover production costs, led Gaza's agricultural sector to decline by 31 per cent from 2014. Since 2017, the ongoing electricity crisis, combined with increased lack of access to quality water resources, further weakened the agricultural sector in the Gaza Strip, exacerbating farmers' vulnerabilities.

Rima lives in Shokat as-Sufi, a neighbourhood in the Rafah governorate, in the southern Gaza Strip. Her land is located a few meters away from the fence between Gaza and Israel, in the Access Restricted Area, where farmers face difficulties in cultivating their lands.

Before the 2014 Gaza escalation, Rima was living in precarious conditions; due to her husband's disabilities, she was the sole breadwinner for her family of nine children, and she contracted numerous debts while struggling to cultivate her land. In the wake of the escalation in Gaza, Rima had just planted onions and spinach, hoping for good crops to clear her debts and feed her family. The escalations forced her and her family to flee their land, hoping to return within a few days with limited damage. Instead, when they returned two months later, a grim spectacle awaited: water tanks, irrigation and electricity lines had been destroyed, and her crops had perished. For years, she was unable to recover, both financially and psychologically.

In 2017, thanks to support from the Humanitarian Fund, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), and the Arab Center for Agriculture Development (ACAD) **restored productive capacity and rehabilitated land for over 1,600 vulnerable farmers in the Gaza Strip**, and helped Rima to recover her land by building new water carrying lines and providing her with seeds to cultivate new crops. Her land is now flourishing with rows of fresh green peas, which she sells at a good price on the local market, or uses to cook dishes with tomato and rice for her family.

Location, Shokat as-Sufi- Gaza woman in her peas field on her land @ Wissam Sameer Mahmoud Nassar for ACTED oPt, September 2017

Reducing Morbidity and Mortality for High-Risk Newborns in Gaza



Location Gaza Al Shifa Hospital.
Credit: MAP

The health sector in the Gaza Strip is severely affected by the ongoing Israeli blockade, exacerbated by the chronic energy crisis that deteriorated in 2017, in the context of the internal Palestinian political di-vide. At times, hospitals have faced partial or full closure due to the lack of fuel to operate back-up generators. There is also a chronic shortage of essential and lifesaving drugs and medical disposables in Gaza's hospitals, where care for new-born babies, particularly those in need of intensive care, is challenged by scarce medicines and supplies, and a lack of qualified health workers.

"There were chronic shortages of Surfactant, which is considered a lifesaving drug for premature babies. The monthly consumption of the six NICUs at Gaza is about 50 vials. Before the provision of Surfactant within this project (...) this drug item was out of stock for almost two months." Dr Nabil Al Baraqoun, Consultant Paediatrician and Chairman of Gaza Neonatal Network (GNN)

Neonatal morbidity and mortality is considered a serious problem in Gaza, which results in dramatic complications with heavy medical, social and economic burdens on individuals, families and the community. New-born babies are identified among the most at-risk groups of patients, as a direct result of the fuel shortages. New-born deaths currently represent 68% of infant deaths – highlighting that the newborn period remains the period of highest risk for all infants. WHO studies found that three quarters of all newborn deaths occur in the first week of life and a half of new-born deaths occur in the first 24 hours after birth. This problem is exacerbated by the ongoing and critical shortages of medicines and supplies in Gaza's hospitals. The MoH reports indicate that, during 2015 and 2016, the monthly average shortages of drugs related to maternal and child health was 38 per cent.

Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) has provided medicines, equipment and training for doctors, nurses and midwives working in neonatal and obstetric units in Gaza since 2008, aiming to support neonatal services and intensive care units in the Gaza Strip and improve neonatal care management to contribute to reducing morbidity and mortality.

Adam* was born 10 weeks early and weighed only 1.5 kg. He was admitted to the MAP-supported Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) at Al Shifa Hospital in Gaza in February 2017, where he was diagnosed with respiratory distress. In March 2017, Adam's condition had stabilized and he was transferred to Al Quds Neonatal Unit. The following month, Adam returned to Al Shifa Hospital, this time suffering from hypothermia and sepsis. In April, thanks to support from the Humanitarian Fund, life-saving treatment could be provided, improving baby Adam's blood results so he could return home to his family.

* Some names and identifying details have been changed to protect the privacy of individuals.

Life-saving continuum of newborn care in the Gaza Strip (OPT-17/ DDA-3482/OPT/HNC/ INGO/5855, from 2 June to December 2 2017)

2017 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Support life-saving and life-sustaining activities while filling critical funding gaps

In 2017, the oPt HF, a relatively small Fund, has used its resources in a surgical way to give the most benefit to the most vulnerable people identified through up-to-date assessments. This has supported the coordination and leadership of the HC and leveraged the coordination system. The fund was able to channel resources towards the needs identified under the HRP through the most appropriate and efficient partners to expand the delivery of assistance in hard-to-reach areas including partnering with national and international NGOs.

Throughout 2017, oPt HF funds were allocated through one Standard Allocation and four Reserve Allocations. These allocations balanced between the strategic focus on supporting the HRP and the need for an agile response capacity through individual reserve allocations, acting as a lifesaving intervention in critical moments.

First Standard Allocation

In the first quarter of the year, the HRP for the oPt was 9.2 per cent funded, with only \$50 million of the \$551 million requested received. Of the total HRP \$551 requirements, 35.6 per cent (\$194.6 million) was requested for top priority projects. Although 9.2 per cent of the HRP requirements were funded, top priority projects at that time received just \$1.8 million of their requested funding, equal to 1 per cent, leaving a gap of \$192.8 million in funding needed for top priority projects.

In the first quarter of the year, the Fund has an available balance of \$8.3 million. Strategically, the Fund needs to retain a reserve of two million until the last quarter of the year, and after that reserve can be down to approximately \$1 million. There were two projects in the pipeline under unforeseen emergency window (see individual Reserve Allocations), which leaves around \$5.5 million available for the first allocation.

In order to reflect some of the lessons learned from previous allocations, a specified amount of the funding available for the allocation was pre-defined for each cluster. These funding envelopes were based on the HRP top priority activities that were defined by each cluster. The envelope size was determined by each cluster coordinator in consultation with the cluster members based on the total budget of projects in the 2017 HRP that matched the defined priority activities in each cluster. The identification of priority activities/projects and related costing were done jointly with the relevant working

groups, carefully looking into the existing HRP projects and the emerging and current needs in the field.

Empowering coordination

The oPt HF continued to be among the most inclusive and transparent funding mechanisms in the oPt humanitarian landscape, promoting collective response and partnership diversification through the engagement of multiple stakeholders in its decision-making processes.

Diverse set of partners, support partnership

Through the allocations criteria, the Fund aimed at strengthening partnerships in humanitarian response by allocating funds to the most appropriate and efficient partners. The Fund leveraged the comparative advantages of its partners, promoting coordination and partnership to provide timely and improved access to basic services for people in need.

Towards that, more than 60 per cent of programme funds (\$7 million) was channelled through non-governmental partners, \$3.64 million or almost 31 per cent to national and \$3.39 million or 29 per cent to international NGOs.

Forty per cent of programme funds \$4.71 million channelled through UN agencies as fuel and dual-use medical equipment could only be brought into the Gaza Strip by UN agencies. Of the 24 projects implemented by INGOs or the UN, 11 were implemented in partnership with NNGOs

Gaza Reserve Allocation to Support Gaza Crisis Urgent Funding Appeal

During the first half of 2017, the situation in the Gaza Strip significantly worsened as the result of a dramatic deterioration in the energy situation and other developments related to internal Palestinian dynamics, affecting the entire population of two million people. Despite this, the HRP remained significantly underfunded, particularly in the health, WASH and food security sectors. In response, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), including UNRWA, identified the top priority, life-saving interventions required in these sectors to address the most acute humanitarian needs, as well as their associated financial requirements. The majority of the identified interventions had been appealed for in the HRP, but remained severely underfunded. On 3 July 2017, the HC released the Gaza Crisis Urgent Funding Appeal, elaborating these top priority interventions and calling for \$25 million in urgent new funding. The appeal noted that failure to respond

to these needs will exacerbate human suffering and could increase the risk of a new round of violence in Gaza. In the last week of July, the HC launched a reserve allocation to support urgent needs in the Gaza Strip as identified in the Gaza Crisis Urgent Funding Appeal. A total of \$2.5 million were made available from the oPt HF. A total of 16 proposals were submitted, valued at \$7.2 million. Out of these, 14 proposals were considered eligible for this allocation. However due to the limited funds, only the six projects that scored the highest were funded for \$2.5 million. In the last quarter of 2017, more funds were received from donors and another \$2.2 million were released in December, funding another six projects to cover urgent needs in the Gaza Strip under the Gaza Appeal.

Complementarity with CERF

The Gaza Urgent Appeal was done in close coordination with funding from CERF in order to ensure the complementarity of the two funding mechanisms and the direct funding from donors and avoid gaps and duplication. Within the Gaza Appeal that ended on 31 December 2017, a total of \$20 million was received, including \$4.2 million from CERF and \$5.1 million from the oPt HF. When possible, the oPt HF and CERF utilized their individual comparative advantages based on their mandates, allocation and eligibility criteria, grants' size and feasible implementation timelines. The two funds allowed the speedy response to the urgent needs under the Gaza appeal, allowing the appeal to cross the 80 per cent funding line.

Individual Reserve allocations to mitigate the consequences of unforeseen flare-ups

In addition to the Gaza Reserve Allocation, the oPt HF provided quick response capacity through individual Reserve Allocations. Through this targeted and carefully prioritized allocations, the Fund acted strategically as a vital enabler of humanitarian response in critical moments.

In April, with emergency fuel for hospitals, water, and sanitation services exhausted, the oPt HF made a Reserve Allocation of \$500,000 that allowed UNRWA to provide around 924,000 liters of fuel to critical facilities. The support was able to ensure that basic health services are maintained, benefiting the entire population of Gaza (2 million people). The allocation was able to cover the minimal supply of for three months, giving more time to start the Gaza Reserve Allocation.

An allocation of \$632,156 enabled FAO to relieve the situation of 46 Bedouin and herder communities in the central West Bank at risk of forcible transfer and who are facing ongoing pressure to relocate. The intervention aimed to provide immediate relief to approximately 7,144 refugee and non-refugee Palestinians through emergency in-kind support (animal feed and poultry units) in order to help cover their basic needs, maintain their livelihoods, avoid negative coping strategies and stay in their current location, helping to prevent forcible transfer.

The intervention was required urgently as developments on the ground were applying unprecedented pressure on these communities.

A \$362,051 allocation to UNICEF provided life-saving emergency WASH preparedness and response to the entire population of the Gaza Strip. UNICEF was able to provide critical spare parts and specialized services for repairs and refurbishment of water and wastewater facilities to substantially reduce the risks of public health deterioration and environmental pollution.

The shortage in the energy supply to the Gaza Strip has further exacerbated the WASH situation to unprecedented levels, as power cuts rose to 20 to 22 hours a day in Gaza strip. This power crisis, going along with the services deterioration, has put extra burdens on Gaza people, and led the households to prioritize their income for other essential needs such as domestic water, food, and shelter, which will reduce the access to drinking water and basic hygiene items. This leads to health and environmental risks in many areas in the Gaza Strip as the chlorine stocks have been fully utilized and service contracts for the spare parts of WASH facilities have been completely depleted. According to a joint assessment by the Coastal Municipality Water Utility (CMWU) and UNICEF, 280 water wells, 48 desalination units, 34 pumping facilities and reservoirs were identified as WASH facilities requiring urgent supplies, where over one million people were estimated to be at risk due to the lack of operation and maintenance of critical water and wastewater facilities.

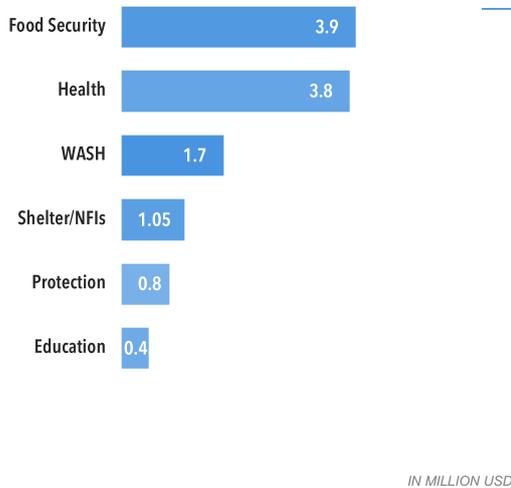
TIMELINE OF ALLOCATIONS



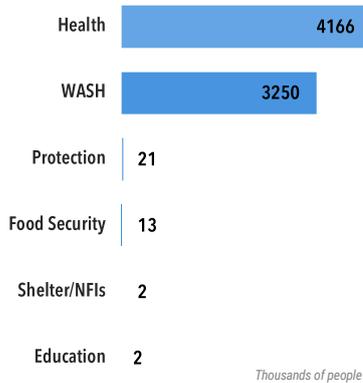
IN MILLION USD

APR	Provision of Fuel for Operating Hospitals and WASH facilities in the Gaza Strip	0.5
MAY	Support the resilience of Bedouin herder communities in Area C	0.6
JUN	Allocation round: 1st standard allocation	5.5
JUL	Response to the urgent WASH humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip	0.4
AUG	Gaza reserve allocation batch 1	2.5
DEC	Gaza reserve allocation batch 2	2.2

ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

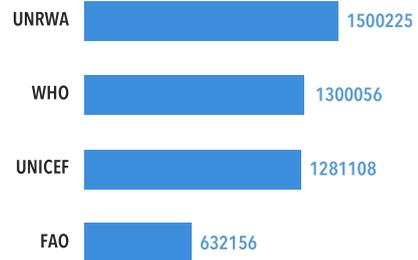


BENEFICIARIES BY CLUSTER

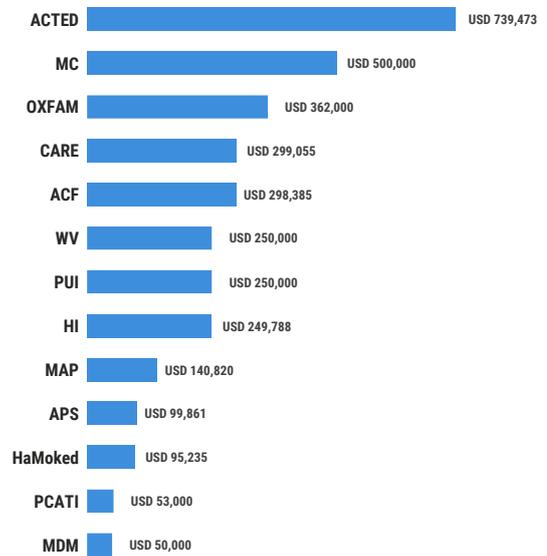


United Nations US\$ 4.71 million (40%)

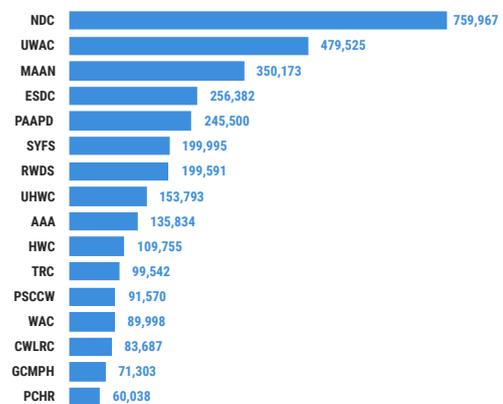
ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION



International NGOs US\$ 3.39 million (29%)



National NGOs US\$ 3.64 million (31%)



2017 IN REVIEW

FUND PERFORMANCE

The impact of the oPt HF can be measured by its achievement in providing a timely, coordinated, and principled assistance to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity. To achieve this, the Fund needs to improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian response by directing funding towards priority humanitarian needs. By strengthening the leadership and leverage the coordination role of the HC, the fund helps mobilizing resources and support coordination in support of the HRP. The oPt HF embodies the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, and functions according to the following principles.

- **Inclusiveness:** A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations participates in CBPF
- **Flexibility:** The programmatic focus and fund-ing priorities are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts.
- **Timeliness:** Allocating funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.
- **Efficiency:** Management of all the funds processes enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. Effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.
- **Accountability and Risk Management:** The Fund manages risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. Utilizing a full range of accountability tools and measures

Principle 1: Inclusiveness

The composition of the Advisory Board represents a high level of engagement of the different stakeholders and was highly appreciated by the HC. Although the number of donors on the Board is high, the Board was able to recommend decisions in a very transparent and efficient way. The stakeholders engaged in the development of allocation strategies, and the prioritization and selection of projects include all relevant stakeholders. One strategic review committee was established for all clusters with the membership of national and international NGOs and UN

agencies, together with OCHA and the Fund manager. To ensure representation from all stakeholders and to keep the strategic review decisions unbiased, a sub-committee was established at the cluster level for each cluster with the membership of national and international NGOs and UN agencies. The technical review committee managed by the cluster coordinator ensures a sound and unbiased technical advice. The Fund has succeeded in prioritizing funding through partners, including national and international NGOs and UN agencies that have clear comparative advantages in relation to the parameters in the oPt. The Fund invested in supporting and promoting the capacity of national NGOs through capacity building training on submitting, managing and implementing projects. These efforts have resulted in the prioritization of direct implementation through NGOs accounting for 80 per cent of the number of projects. The Fund has also channelled 57 per cent of the funding through national partners (directly or indirectly). Moreover, the number of projects implemented by national NGOs and in partnership with them represents 70 per cent of the total number of projects.

Principle 2: Flexibility

The Fund applied the most appropriate modality based on the objectives of each allocation to generate operational impact at the right time. The Standard Allocation was launched early in the year to cover the most urgent needs. The Reserve Allocation was launched in two batches in response to the energy crises in Gaza. Cash as a response modality was prioritized and operationally considered, where appropriate. The Fund was flexible in selecting and supporting the most context appropriate/feasible modality of delivering assistance to meet the needs of affected people. The Fund was instrumental in providing timely and lifesaving intervention in terms of fuel to support the serves in Gaza. Due to the current size of the Fund and the need for fuel to support common services in the Gaza strip, and the fact that the energy crisis is a political and structural problem, supporting this type of intervention by the Fund was the last resort. At the project level, the Fund was responsive to situations requiring the reprogramming of activities that enabled implementing partners to deliver project outputs.

Principle 3: Timeliness

The oPt allocation process was adapted to the situation in the oPt and avoided major delays in decisions that might have compromised the achievement of the intended operational objectives. The average number of days from the launch of the standard allocation to HC's approval of the list of selected projects was 26 days, and only 14 days for the reserve allocations, enabling implementing partners to start implementing project activities very quickly. Moreover, the processing of payment to NGOs was 7-8 calendar days which is below the 10 calendar days in the global target. Timeliness of donors' contributions during the year enabled the Fund to respond when needed. After the situation in Gaza deteriorated most of the pledges and payments (47 per cent and 56 per cent) were made.

Principle 4: Efficiency

All oPt HF funded projects addressed the HRP strategic priorities. Two-third of the funds targeted high priority interventions in the HRP. However, the oPt HF allocations amount only 2 per cent of the received HRP funding. The oPt HRP in 2017 was \$551million, approximately two-thirds of the projects were for food security and were channelled through UNRWA and WFP. As food distribution component is very big, the Advisory Board and HC has decided to channel the HF funds to non-food distribution activities. Taking out the food component from the calculation, the Fund has contributed 5 per cent of the non-food distribution. In terms of reached people in need, the results show that the projects have reached all the beneficiaries in the majority of cases and in some areas, the projects have exceeded the targets. At the Fund management level, it represents one of the most cost efficient HFUs relevant to the size of the Fund with direct cost of only 2.5 per cent of overall utilization of funds (\$295K Vs \$11.7 M)

Principle 5: Accountability and Risk Management

The Fund is promoting accountability and risk management in the response. At the project selection level, projects with sound accountability to affected population consultations were given higher score. The oPt HF promoted the engagement of affected people throughout the pro-gram cycle. Even though 42 per cent of the partners have assessed high risk, most of the funds were disbursed to low and medium risk implementing partners (86 per cent). This demonstrates due diligence and duty of care in the qualification of implementing partners receiving oPt HF funding. At the partner implementation level, there was 100 per cent compliance from the NGOs with monitoring, reporting, and auditing activities in accordance with operational modalities and the Fund followed the Standards of Operations (SOPs) on fraud management. In 2017, one case of potential conflict of interest was reported. The expenses were considered ineligible and the partner refunded the disqualified amount.



Location Al-Fardous UNRWA school, Gaza, Beit Lahiya
Credit: Save Youth Future Society

OPT HF 2017 ANNUAL REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the oPt HF allocations and results reported in 2017 by cluster. Reports at clusters level section highlights key indicator achievements based on partners' narrative reports submitted within the reporting period from 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2018. Achievements against targets include reported achievements against indicators from the oPt HF projects which funded and implemented in 2017. A considerable number of the projects funded in 2017 are still under implementation or their final reports have not yet due at the time of this report.



oPt HF oPt
Humanitarian
Fund

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION



ALLOCATIONS

\$450,048

PROJECTS

2

PARTNERS

2

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

1,996



GIRLS

437



BOYS

430

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1 Education actions have strengthened capacities to report, document and advocate on education-related violations across the Gaza Strip and West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

Objective 2: Vulnerable children in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, East Jerusalem, have access to safe and inclusive educational services.

Objective 3: All education stakeholders including parents, communities and children are better able to cope and respond to disaster and emergencies through Disaster Risk Reduction preparedness and psychosocial services, particularly in areas at risk of education-related violations and natural disasters.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2017, the oPt HF supported the implementation of two projects in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. Although the two projects were implemented under the education cluster both have strong protection components

Addressing the HRP objective of ensuring access to protective, inclusive and child-friendly quality education and priority gap identified by the Education Cluster in provision of services to children with special needs and disabilities, the project in Gaza improved access to basic education of vulnerable school children. A set of carefully designed activities were implemented in schools across the Gaza Strip. As a result, 1,000 children, including 500 girls and 500 boys, aged eight to twelve years old, gained access to basic life-saving education.

In the West Bank, one project was supported to improve access to education and enhance the resilience of teachers and students through Psychological First Aid as well as an expressive art program to help build the essential skills of those who are living in conflict and vulnerable areas in southern Hebron. The project was implemented in six schools that were identified by their physical structure, location in high tense areas with high number of education-related violation incidents.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

	TARGET	ACHIEVED	%
# of children benefiting from provision of assistive devices	1,000	867	86 %
# of students benefiting from catch up classes	300	300	100%

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: The resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable households are restored/enhanced and livelihoods protected

Objective 2: Households suffering from lack of access to food are able to meet their basic food needs

Objective 3: Improved coordination for preparedness and advocacy, activities implementation and information sharing

ALLOCATIONS

\$3,935,459

PROJECTS

13

PARTNERS

11

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

1,996



WOMAN

3,376



MAN

3,363



GIRLS

4,575



BOYS

4,532

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

FAO, WFP

ACHIEVEMENTS

The fund has supported the implementation of 13 projects under Food Security Sector (FSS), targeting 23,834 beneficiaries, including 5013 women, 4931 men, 6876 girls and 7014 boys. Eleven projects were implemented in the Gaza Strip and can be categorized in three categories. The first category of these projects utilized solar/photovoltaic energy to operate agricultural water wells and pumping systems for the farmers/breeders to mitigate the effects of the energy crisis. The second category focused on the rehabilitation and increasing production capacity of the agricultural assets to enhance income of vulnerable and poor farmers. The third category of projects focused on protecting people living in the Access Restricted Areas and the surroundings from protracted protection threats, enhancing their resilience and livelihoods and advocating for their rights to adequate standard of living.

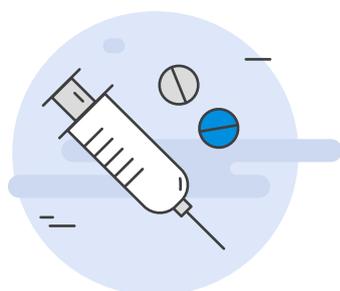
In the West Bank two projects were funded, including an emergency in-kind support (animal feed and poultry units) which were provided to help cover the basic needs, maintain livelihoods and avoid negative coping strategies among member of the 46 Bedouin and herder communities in the central West Bank which are at risk of forcible transfer. The other project was to ensure timely and effective response to demolitions to prevent forced displacement. The intervention assisted in filling the gap that has been identified for demolitions of agriculture assets in addition to the rehabilitation of 10 km of agriculture roads for about 400 farmers to improve access to their lands and livelihood sources in order to build their resilience.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

	TARGET	ACHIEVED	%
# of producers (small and medium scale producers) supported	285	352	124%
# of beneficiaries receiving agricultural inputs and services	2,898	2,627	91 %
# of beneficiaries supported through bee keeping	3	3	100%
# of water wells rehabilitated	2	2	100%
km of agricultural roads rehabilitated	10	10	100%
Dunums made productive or with improved production capacity (full and partial land rehabilitation, piping and irrigation system, seeds and seedlings distribution, etc...)	1,151	1,904	165%
km of water carrier lines rehabilitated or provided	14	12	85%

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH & NUTRITION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure access of vulnerable communities in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to quality and affordable health services and ensure referral of victims of violence to protection organizations.

Objective 2: Vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza are better prepared to cope with the impact of current and potential man-made and natural disasters.

ALLOCATIONS

\$3,842,555

PROJECTS

11*

PARTNERS

8

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

3.2M



*The 11 projects include one multi clusters project (57% Health 43% WASH)

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO

ACHIEVEMENTS

The fund has supported the implementation of 11 projects under the Health and Nutrition Cluster, seven of them were implemented in the Gaza strip, three in the West Bank and one covering the oPt as a whole. The interventions in the Gaza Strip mainly addressed the consequences of the energy crisis, providing fuel to support the health services, including hospitals. Additional interventions included provision of essential lifesaving medical and non-medical supplies for the health sector and deploying foreign medical teams into Gaza in order to reduce avoidable mortality and morbidity. Two interventions were for life-saving continuum of new-born care and improve the reproductive and maternity health services in two main hospitals in the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, the interventions included emergency health and nutrition assistance to people including restoring access to multi-disciplinary rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities living in vulnerable communities in Area C of the West Bank. The World Health Organization led an intervention in protecting the right to health in the oPt through advocacy efforts.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

	TARGET	ACHIEVED	%
People served by emergency preparedness	1,916,067	1,916,733	100%
# of community members trained on first aid	40	40	100%
Health workers trained in trauma and/or emergency management	200	298	149%
# of pregnant women and neonates and children receiving lifesaving healthcare services	69,875	72,777	104%
# of refugees and non-refugees in underserved communities in Area C benefitting from mobile clinic services	27,600	27,384	99%

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION



ALLOCATIONS

\$794,802

PROJECTS

10

PARTNERS

10

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

16,509



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Increased respect for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law and accountability for violations

Objective 2: Prevent and mitigate the effects of the occupation and conflict related violence

Objective 3: GBV victims and survivors have access to multi-sectoral responses.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

OHCHR

ACHIEVEMENTS

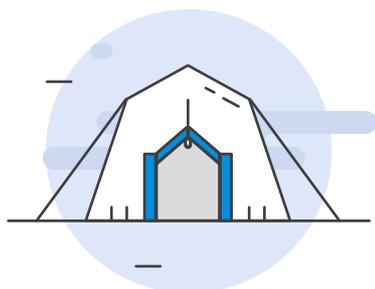
The fund supported the implementation of 10 projects under the Protection cluster, five in the Gaza Strip and five in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip the type of interventions included: a gender based violence multi-sectoral protection and prevention response including empowerment of women and supporting acutely vulnerable women and girls survivors of sexual and gender-based violence against women; enhancing protection through provision of specialized mental health services and psycho social support to the most affected children, adults and parents living in vulnerable areas in the Gaza Strip; and provision of legal aid to enhance accountability for victims of war and accountability of victims of violations of IHL and IHRL in the Access Restricted Areas. In the West Bank, two types of interventions were provided: protection of the rights of Palestinian minors detained by the Israeli authorities from the West Bank, including East Jerusalem; and a psychosocial support to mitigate the negative impacts of detention. Including supporting the right to recovery for traumatized children and their families.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

	TARGET	ACHIEVED	%
Children benefiting from structured psychosocial support and child protection interventions including life skills programs	415	232	55%
Children benefiting from individual case management	940	997	106%
# of adults who receive structured psychosocial support	985	838	85%
Field briefings raising protection concerns to diplomats	30	26	87%
# of GBV survivors who access legal assistance	3,300	3,333	101%
# of GBV survivors who receive psychosocial services	2,100	2,083	99%
#of people who attend GBV awareness raising sessions or receive information on GBV services	3,380	3,275	97%
Functional referral system in place that includes multi-sectoral services	972	172	18%
Men and women who receive information on their rights and how to access legal services	830	812	98%
# of incidents of grave violations against children monitored and documented	260	184	71%

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS



ALLOCATIONS

\$1,037,520

PROJECTS

3

PARTNERS

3

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

1,577



WOMAN

451



MAN

438



GIRLS

353



BOYS

335

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Protect acutely-vulnerable groups through repair and upgrading of substandard or damaged shelters

Objective 2: Ensure emergency and transitional shelter or NFI response to conflict, demolition or natural hazards

Objective 3: Enhance contingency planning and preparedness measures for timely and effective response to emergencies

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

NRC

ACHIEVEMENTS

The Fund supported the implementation of three projects under the Shelter and NFI Cluster, two in the Gaza Strip and one in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip the interventions aimed at improving housing conditions of vulnerable households in Gaza a case load left since the 2014 Gaza hostilities- and provision of emergency shelter assistance to Palestinian refugees from Syria, Libya, Yemen and Iraq in the Gaza Strip.

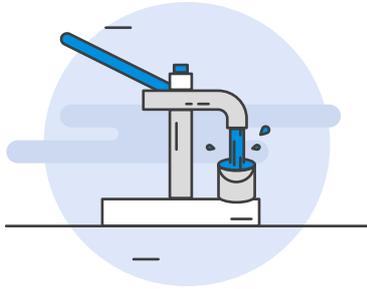
In the West Bank, the intervention targeted vulnerable herding and Bedouin families in Area C living in inadequate shelters due to the challenging environment, including restrictions on movement, settler violence, absence of a master plan and lack of building permits, resulting in exposure to forced displacement. The intervention included the rehabilitation and insulation of 87 dilapidated shelters.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

	TARGET	ACHIEVED	%
# of households assisted to improve substandard units	342	347	101%
IDPs families received TSCA per month	117	128	109%

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure equitable access to basic WASH services in accordance with safety and dignity of the unserved, under-served and acutely vulnerable Palestinians under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank.

Objective 2: Strengthen WASH response capacity to cope with new and protracted emergencies, threats and shocks.

Objective 3: Increase national WASH sector governance and coordination capacity

ALLOCATIONS

\$1,678,060

PROJECTS

5*

PARTNERS

4

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

3.3M



WOMAN

0.9M



MAN

0.9M



GIRLS

0.8M



BOYS

0.8M

**The 5 projects include one multi clusters project (57% Health 43% WASH)*

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

ACHIEVEMENTS

The fund supported the implementation of five projects under the WASH cluster, three in the Gaza Strip and two in the West Bank. In the Gaza Strip, the main intervention was the provision of fuel to support WASH primary services in the Strip as a result of the energy crises. The projects provided life-saving emergency WASH preparedness and response to the entire population of the Gaza Strip, including providing critical spare parts and specialized services for repairs and refurbishment of water and wastewater facilities to substantially reduce the risks of public health deterioration and environmental pollution. Another intervention included provision of drinking water to a vulnerable area in the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, the interventions included emergency responses to improve access to basic water services and emergency supply of water trucking to Area C of the West Bank.

OUTPUT INDICATORS

	TARGET	ACHIEVED	%
Quantity of fuel supplied to service providers to ensure water, wastewater and solid waste services	1,912,267	1,912,267	100%
# of people reached with hygiene promotion and hygiene materials	11,000	11,000	100%
# of people with improved access to sanitation	1,172,335	1,172,335	100%
People served with minimum drinking water supplies	12,221	12,050	98%
People with improved access to domestic water	611,000	611,000	100%

ANNEXES

This section includes a summary table of the results of the five principles governing the functions of the oPt HF. A list of funded projects with their respective total budget. A table showing the composition of the Advisory Board and a list of acronyms and the country reference map.

ANNEX A

FUND PERFORMANCE: INCLUSIVENESS

#	INDICATOR	RESULT	ANALYSIS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS
1	<p>INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE – SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.</p> <p>Number and percentage of seats at the Advisory Board by type of actor (donor, INGO, NNGO, UN, government)</p>	<p>14 members: 4 NGOs 28%, 2 UN agencies 15%, 8 Donors 55%.</p>	<p>The composition of the Advisory Board (AB) represents a high level of engagement of the different stakeholders and was highly appreciated by the HC. The composition of the board is in line with the guidelines up until October 2017</p>	<p>According to the new guidelines, each of the categories of stakeholders (NGOs, UN Agencies and Donors) has equal representation. The composition of the AB in 2018 will be as follows: 1(8.3%) HC; 1(8.3%) OCHA HoO; 2 (16.7%) UN; 4 (33%) NGO (2 national, 2 international); and 4 (33%) donors</p>
2	<p>INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING – SIZE AND COMPOSITION OF STRATEGIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEES</p> <p>Number and percentage of organizations engaged in the development of allocation strategies, and the prioritization (strategic) and selection (technical) of projects through Review Committees broken down by type (INGO, NNGO, UN) and by cluster</p>	<p>A strategic Review Committee established for all clusters with the membership of one national NGO nominated by PNGO, one international NGO nominated by AIDA, one UN agency from the Advisory Board, OCHA and the Fund manager. A subcommittee will be established at the cluster level for each cluster with the membership of one national NGO, one international NGO, one UN agency who are cluster members; the subcommittee will be chaired by the cluster coordinator</p>	<p>Establishing two levels of the strategic review will ensure equal representation from all stakeholders and keep the strategic review unbiased. The technical review managed by the technical people at the cluster level will ensure a sound and unbiased technical advice</p>	<p>Ask the two NGO networks to identify list of members with the related technical knowledge to attend each of the sub-committees. Ensure a good rotation among the members</p>
3	<p>INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION – CBPF FUNDING IS ALLOCATED TO THE BEST-POSITIONED ACTORS</p> <p>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding directly and indirectly allocated to eligible organizations (INGO, NNGO, UN, RC/RC) overall, as well as by sector and geographic area</p>	<p>2017 Allocation Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued focus on life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian response. (100%) - Prioritization of direct implementation through international and national non-governmental partners, accounting for 80% of the number of projects (34 out of 43) - Support for local partners by striving to channel at least 60% of available funding directly or indirectly through national partners. Only 57% of the funds was channelled through national NGO directly or indirectly. However, the number of projects implemented by national NGOs and in partnership with them represents 70% of the total number of projects. - Use the HRP needs distribution as guide for project allocation between Gaza and the West Bank (70% Gaza 30% West Bank). The result is 73% of the allocation went to Gaza Strip and 27 % to the West Bank 	<p>The Fund succeeded in prioritizing funding through partners that have clear comparative advantages of the eligible organizations in relation to the parameters in the oPt. Although the NGOs have a smaller overhead compared to UN agencies, they have the comparative advantage to deliver fuel and equipment to the Gaza Strip. The resources were allocated on the basis of need to the best-positioned actors</p>	-
4	<p>INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT – OUTREACH AND INVESTMENT IN LOCAL CAPACITY</p> <p>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding and HFU budget invested in supporting and promoting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives, broken down by type of investment</p>	<p>Four training rounds (2 Gaza, 2 West Bank) for partners focused on building their capacity to manage and implement oPt HF projects.</p> <p>Individual partner sessions will be offered/implemented</p>	<p>The HFU is proactively investing in national NGO implementing partners to increase their chance to participate in the coordination. The HFU is trying to have partners as local as possible and as international as necessary</p>	<p>Increase the outreach activities in 2018 to have four training rounds in Gaza Strip and two in the West Bank.</p>

ANNEX A

FUND PERFORMANCE: FLEXIBILITY

#	INDICATOR	RESULT	ANALYSIS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS
5	<p>FLEXIBLE ASSISTANCE – CBPF FUNDING FOR IN-KIND AND IN-CASH ASSISTANCE IS APPROPRIATE</p> <p>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated to in-kind and cash assistance (conditional, unconditional, restricted, unrestricted, sector-specific or multi-purpose cash transfers, as well as mixed in-kind and cash projects) by sector and geographic area</p>	<p>High: Cash is considered, prioritized and used when considered viable. 15.3% of the funds disbursed in 2017 were used in cash as modality of response. 66% in the Gaza Strip and 34 % in the West Bank. 56% of the cash modality was used in the FSS and 44% in the Shelter & NFI cluster</p>	<p>Cash as a response modality was prioritized and operationally considered, where appropriate. The Fund is flexible in selecting and supporting the most context-appropriate/feasible modality of delivering assistance to meet the needs of affected people</p>	<p>Work will be done with the cluster coordinators to increase the use of cash modality in 2018.</p>
6	<p>FLEXIBLE OPERATION – CBPF FUNDING SUPPORTS AN ENABLING OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated to common services (logistics, security, coordination, needs assessments, etc.)</p>	<p>Support funding for pipelines, enabling programmes and other support services provided by UN agencies. 13% of the funds were channelled through UNRWA to provide fuel for operating hospitals and WASH facilities and support emergency education in the Gaza Strip</p>	<p>Although the Fund was instrumental in providing timely and life-saving interventions to support the services in Gaza, this is not favoured due to the size of the Fund and the big need for fuel to support common services in Gaza Strip.</p>	<p>The Fund will work to reduce the percentage. Therefore, the target is not to invest more than 5%; the scoring scale will be reversed for this indicator</p>
7	<p>FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION PROCESS – CBPF FUNDING SUPPORTS STRATEGIC PLANNING AND RESPONSE TO SUDDEN ONSET EMERGENCIES</p> <p>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding allocated through standard and reserve allocations broken down by type of implementing partner, sector and geographic area</p>	<p>47% of funds allocated through the Standard Allocation modality and up to 53% were used in the Reserve Allocation modality. The Fund responds to changes in the humanitarian context and based on the funding situation</p>	<p>The Fund applied the most appropriate modality based on the objectives of each allocation to generate operational impact at the right time. The Standard Allocation was launched early in the year to cover the most urgent needs. The Reserve Allocation was launched in two batches react to the energy crises in Gaza. By the third quarter, there were not enough resources to launch a second Standard Allocation</p>	<p>The Fund will work with the AB to increase the resources available to the Fund to be able to launch two Standard Allocations annually</p>
8	<p>FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION – CBPF FUNDING IS SUCCESSFULLY REPROGRAMMED AT THE RIGHT TIME TO ADDRESS OPERATIONAL AND CONTEXTUAL CHANGES</p> <p>Average number of days to process project revision requests</p>	<p>In 2017, 26 projects out of the 43-approved requested revisions, On average, project revision requests processed by the HFU and FCS within 11 working days</p>	<p>The HFU was responsive to situations requiring the reprogramming of activities that enable implementing partners to deliver project outputs</p>	<p>Continue to monitor the implementation of projects</p>

ANNEX A

FUND PERFORMANCE: TIMELINESS

#	INDICATOR	RESULT	ANALYSIS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS
9	<p>TIMELY ALLOCATIONS – ALLOCATION PROCESSES HAVE AN APPROPRIATE DURATION VIS-À-VIS THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ALLOCATION</p> <p>Average duration of the allocation process, starting from the launch of the allocation strategy to HC's approval of selected projects by allocation type (Standard and Reserve)</p>	<p>The average duration of all launched Standard Allocations is 26 days.</p> <p>The average duration of all launched Reserve Allocations is 14 days.</p>	<p>The oPt allocation processes were adapted to the situation in the oPt and avoided major delays in decisions that might have compromised the achievement of the intended operational objectives. The global average duration of all launched Standard Allocations is 50 days.</p> <p>The global average duration of all launched Reserve Allocations is 30 days.</p>	<p>The results are within the global target average.</p>
10	<p>TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS – PAYMENTS ARE PROCESSED WITHOUT DELAY</p> <p>Average number of calendar days from HC approval (EO clearance) of a proposal to first payment by type of allocation (Standard/reserve) and type of implementing partner</p>	<p>The average number of calendar days from HC approval (EO clearance) of a proposal to first payment to INGO is 7 days, national NGOs 5.7 Days, and UN agencies 7 days)</p> <p>(The average is 7 days for standard allocation and 8 days for reserve allocations)</p>	<p>Speed and efficiency in enabling implementing partners to start implementing project activities, the process as well be the target of 10 days, the national NGOs is even lower than the INGOs and UN agencies</p>	<p>The process is done at HQ level.</p>
11	<p>TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS – PLEDGING AND PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO CBPFS ARE TIMELY AND PREDICTABLE</p> <p>Percentage of total yearly contributions received by quarter broken down by donor</p>	<p>Q1: 6% of pledges and payments</p> <p>Q2: 30 % of pledges and 27% of payments</p> <p>Q3: 47% of pledges and 56% of the payments</p> <p>Q4: 11% of the pledges and 10% of the payments</p>	<p>6% of the pledges and payments were made in Q1. In the Q2 around one third of the pledges and payments were made in the first allocation as in process. However, after the situation in Gaza deteriorated in Q2, 47% of the pledges and 56% of the payments were made in Q3 and then followed by another 10% in Q4.</p>	<p>Work with the Donors Relation Section on increasing the number of donors. Work with current donors to have multi-year agreements.</p>

ANNEX A

FUND PERFORMANCE: EFFICIENCY

#	INDICATOR	RESULT	ANALYSIS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS
12	<p>EFFICIENT SCALE – CBPFS HAVE AN APPROPRIATE TO SUPPORT THE DELIVERY OF THE HRPS</p> <p>Percentage of HRP funding requirements channelled through the CBPF compared to globally set target (15%)</p>	<p>oPt HF allocations amount to less than 2 % of the received HRP funding. It is a very low score.</p>	<p>The oPt HRP in 2017 was \$551 million. Around \$300 million are for food security and are channelled through UNRWA and WFP. As the food distribution component is very big, the Advisory Board and HC decided to channel the HF funds to non-food distribution activities. Even if we take the food component out of the calculation the Fund has contributed 5% of the non-food distribution.</p>	<p>The oPt HF will work to match the allocations amount to the global average of received HRP funding. (5%) in the short run.</p>
13	<p>EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION – CBPF FUNDING IS PRIORITIZED IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE HRP</p> <p>Proportion of CBPF funding allocated toward HRP priorities by sector of total HRP funding disaggregated by gender, age, and geographic area</p>	<p>All funded projects address HRP strategic priorities. 70 % of value of funded projects were for high priority activities in the HRP. 98.2% of the projects were linked to HRP projects.</p>	<p>The result demonstrates the Fund's contribution to the high priority needs in the HRP</p>	<p>The HRP will no longer have priority classification; the funds will be linked to the priorities identified in the allocation strategy papers.</p>
14	<p>EFFICIENT COVERAGE – CBPF FUNDING REACHES PEOPLE IN NEED</p> <p>Number and percentage of targeted people in need reported to have been reached by partners through the Fund's allocations (standard/reserve) disaggregated by gender, age, sector, and geographic area</p>	<p>Targeted beneficiaries were 7.4 million; reached beneficiaries were 6.4¹ million (99.5%).</p> <p>Standard: Total 101% (M,W, B, G) 100%,101%,101%,101%</p> <p>Reserve: Total 100% (M, W, B, G) 100%,100%,87%,85%</p>	<p>The reported beneficiaries are based on approved reports 2017. The results show that the projects reached all the beneficiaries in the majority of the cases. In some areas, the projects exceeded the planned targets. In the case of Reserve Allocations, the boys and girls targets were not reached.</p>	-
15	<p>EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT – CBPF MANAGEMENT IS COST-EFFICIENT AND CONTEXT-APPROPRIATE</p> <p>Value and percentage of HFU operations (direct cost) in proportion to total value of contributions to the Fund (yearly)</p>	<p>HFU operations costs (execution of cost-plan) account 2.5% of overall utilization of the funds (allocations + operations costs)</p>	<p>The HFU is managed by a national staff and represents one of the most efficient HFU relevant to the size of the Fund.</p>	<p>Increase the capacity of the HFU while keeping the direct cost within the global average (5%)</p>
16	<p>EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT – CBPF MANAGEMENT IS COMPLIANT WITH GUIDELINES</p> <p>Level of compliance with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines</p>	<p>oPt HF Operational Manual was updated on January 2017 based on the latest version of global CBPF guidelines. The global guidelines were changed in Oct. 2017, and the guidelines for oPt were charred with the AB in the first quarter of 2018</p> <p>Annual report and allocation papers compliant with global guidance documents.</p>	<p>All guidelines and reports and allocation papers were reviewed and approved by the FCS</p>	-

1. Beneficiaries may benefited from more than one project.

ANNEX A

FUND PERFORMANCE: ACCOUNTABILITY & RISK MANAGEMENT

# INDICATOR	RESULT	ANALYSIS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS
<p>17 ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE – CBPF ALLOCATIONS ARE ACCOUNTABLE</p> <p>Amount and percentage of CBPF funding (included as a component of funded projects) allocated for activities to promote the participation of affected people</p>	<p>All proposals are required to indicate the plan on the accountability to affected population (AAP). Some enabling operation projects could not fully fulfil this due to the project nature (e.g. provision of fuel for services providers)</p> <p>All monitoring instances included the consultation with beneficiaries' component when applicable</p>	<p>As part of the allocation strategy, projects with sound AAP consultation were given higher priority . oPt HF promoted the engagement with the affected people throughout the program cycle.</p>	<p>More elaboration on the APP should be required to measure the efficiency of the engagement.</p>
<p>18 ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECTS – CBPF FUNDING IS APPROPRIATELY MONITORED</p> <p>Rate of completion of planned monitoring, reporting and auditing activities in accordance with operational modality applied to each grant</p>	<p>100% of the Interim Financial Reports by NGOs were submitted on time. 44 % of the Interim Financial Reports by UN agencies were submitted on time. 100% of the Final Financial Reports by NGOs and UN were submitted on time .</p> <p>100% of the Final Narrative Reports for NGOs and UN agencies were submitted on time.</p> <p>100% of the projects were monitored during the implementing period or within 6 months from the end date.</p> <p>100% of NGOs' projects were audited within the audit time-frame.</p>	<p>The compliance of NGOs is almost 100% while the UN agencies were a bit late in submitting their reports. Considering that UN agencies have internal control, the risk of late reporting is less than NGOS.</p>	<p>Follow up with UN agencies to improve their reporting performance and time-frame.</p>
<p>19 ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS – CBPF FUNDING IS ALLOCATED TO PARTNERS WITH DEMONSTRATED CAPACITY</p> <p>Number and type of implementing partners and amount and percentage of funding allocated by partner risk level (based on PCA and PI)</p>	<p>The Fund has 143 implementing partners. Of them, 90 national and 53 international NGOs, in addition to 11 UN agencies. 42% of the partners have high risk, 37% with medium risk and 21% with low risk. Partners with low risk received 33% of the funds; partners with medium risk received 53% of the funds and partners with high risk received 14% of the funds.</p>	<p>Even though 42% of the partners have high risk, most of the funds were disbursed to low and medium risk implementing partners (86%). This demonstrates due diligence and duty of care in the qualification of implementing partners receiving oPt HF funding.</p>	<p>Work to increase the number of eligible partners by 3% in comparison to the number of new eligible partners in the previous year.</p>
<p>20 ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING – APPROPRIATE OVERSIGHT AND ASSURANCES OF FUNDING CHANNLED THROUGH CBPFS</p> <p>Number and status of potential and confirmed cases of diversion by Fund</p>	<p>One case of potential conflict of interest was reported and closed</p>	<p>A 100% compliance with CBPF's SOPs on fraud management.</p>	<p>More efforts to work on improving the detection of fraud and mismanagement of funds.</p>

ANNEX B

OPT HF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
1	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/ WASH/NGO/5864	WASH	AAA	\$135,834
2	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/SNFI/INGO/5876	Shelter and Non- Food Items	ACF	\$298,385
3	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/FSL/INGO/5901	Food Security	ACTED	\$250,340
4	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/SNFI/INGO/5966	Shelter and Non- Food Items	ACTED	\$489,134
5	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/PROT/INGO/5847	Protection	APS	\$99,861
6	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/HNC/INGO/5903	Health	CARE	\$299,056
7	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/PROT/NGO/5859	Protection	CWLRC	\$83,688
8	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/FSL/NGO/5835	Food Security	ESDC	\$256,382
9	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt/FSL/UN/5556	Food Security	FAO	\$632,156
10	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/PROT/NGO/5932	Protection	GCMHP	\$71,303
11	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/ PROT/INGO/5895	Protection	HaMoked	\$95,235
12	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/HNC/INGO/5930	Health	HI	\$249,788
13	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/HNC/NGO/5969	Health	HWC	\$109,756
14	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/WASH/NGO/5941	WASH	MA'AN	\$350,174
15	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/HNC/INGO/5855	Health	MAP	\$140,821
16	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/SNFI/INGO/5872	Shelter and Non- Food Items	MC	\$250,001
17	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /FSL/INGO/6710	Food Security	MC	\$250,000
18	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/ PROT/INGO/5939	Protection	MDM	\$50,070
19	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/FSL/NGO/5866	Food Security	NDC	\$249,808
20	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /FSL/NGO/6658	Food Security	NDC	\$510,159
21	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /FSL/INGO/7614	Food Security	OXFAM Novib	\$362,000
22	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/FSL/NGO/5836	Food Security	PAAPD	\$245,501
23	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /FSL/NGO/7618	Food Security	PARC	\$249,995
24	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/PROT/INGO/5987	Protection	PCATI	\$53,495
25	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/PROT/NGO/5915	Protection	PCHR	\$60,039
26	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/PROT/NGO/5984	Protection	PSCCW	\$91,571
27	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /FSL/INGO/6650	Food Security	PUI	\$250,000
28	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /FSL/NGO/6661	Food Security	RWDS	\$135,834
29	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /FSL/NGO/6661	Food Security	RWDS	\$199,591
30	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/EDU/INGO/5881	Education	SYFS	\$199,996
31	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/PROT/NGO/5983	Protection	TRC	\$99,542
32	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/HNC/NGO/5888	Health	UHCW	\$153,793

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
33	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/WASH/UN/5947	WASH	UNICEF	\$400,000
34	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt/WASH/UN/6260	WASH	UNICEF	\$362,051
35	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /HNC/UN/7615	Health	UNICEF	\$519,057
36	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt/HNC/UN/5614	Health	UNRWA	\$500,225
37	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt / WASH-HNC/UN/6717	WASH (43%), Health (57%)	UNRWA	\$1,000,001
38	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/FSL/NGO/5919	Food Security	UWAC	\$248,941
39	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /FSL/NGO/7616	Food Security	UWAC	\$230,585
40	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/PROT/NGO/5875	Protection	WAC	\$89,998
41	OPT-17/DDA-3482/OPT/HNC/UN/5896	Health	WHO	\$100,002
42	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /HNC/UN/6681	Health	WHO	\$380,921
43	OPT-17/DDA-3482/oPt /HNC/UN/7617	Health	WHO	\$819,136

ANNEX C

OPT HF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
National NGOs	PNGO
International NGOs	AIDA
UN	UNDP
UN	OHCHR
Donor	AICS Italy
Donor	Consulate General of Sweden
Donor	AECID, Spanish Cooperation
Donor	Swiss Cooperation
Donor	Norwegian Rep. Office
Donor	Ireland
Donor	Germany
Donor	Belgium
oPt HF /OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

ANNEX D

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Arab Agronomist Association	NFI	Non-food items
ACF	Action Contre la Faim	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
AIDA	Association of International Development Agencies	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
APS	Alianza Por la Solidaridad	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CARE	CARE International	OSLO ACCORDS	The Oslo Accords are a set of agreements between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO): the Oslo I Accord, signed in Washington, D.C., in 1993; and the Oslo II Accord, signed in Taba, Egypt, in 1995.
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund	OXFAM	Novib OXFAM Novib
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund	PAAPD	Palestinian Al Nakheel Association for Progress and Development
CMWU	Coastal Municipalities Water Utility	PARC	Agricultural Development Association
CWLRC	The Center Women's Legal Research and Consulting	PA	Palestinian Authority
EO	OCHA Executive Officer	PCATI	Public Committee Against Torture in Israel
ESDC	Economic & Social Development Centre of Palestine	PCHR	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	PNGO	Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations
FCS	Funding Coordination Section	PSCCW	Psycho Social Counselling Centre For Women
GBV	Gender-based violence	PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
GCMHP	Gaza Community Mental Health programme	RWDS	Rural Women's Development Society
GMS	Grant Management System	SYFS	Save Youth Future Society
HAMOKED	Centre for the Defence of the Individual	TRC	The Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UHWC	Union of Health Work Committees
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	UK	United Kingdom
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit	UN	United Nations
HI	Handicap International	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
HOO	Head of Office	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HWC	Health Work Committees	UNSCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in Near East
IDF	Israeli Defence Forces	UWAC	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
IDPS	Internally displaced persons	WAC	Women's Affairs Centre
IHL	International Humanitarian Law	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
IHRL	International Human Rights Law	WFP	World Food Programme
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	WHO	World Humanitarian Organization
GRM	Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism		
MAAN	MA'AN Development Centre		
MAP	Medical Aid for Palestine		
MC	Mercy Corps		
MDM	Médecins Du Monde		
NDC	NGO Development Centre		

ANNEX E REFERENCE MAP



Disclaimers: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. **Map Sources:** ESRI, OCHA, UNCS.





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