

A photograph of a man sitting on a black plastic chair in an outdoor setting, likely a refugee camp. He has a black and red jacket and a white cast on his left leg, supported by crutches. A medical professional in a white shirt and glasses is attending to his leg. Two young children are standing to the left. The background shows makeshift structures and a clear sky.

occupied Palestinian territory  
HUMANITARIAN FUND

# ANNUAL REPORT

2018



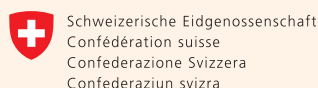
| oPt HF

oPt  
Humanitarian  
Fund

## THE oPt HF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2018



Government of Iceland  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs



Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC

## CREDITS

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) oPt. OCHA oPt wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the oPt website at [ochaopt.org/page/opt-humanitarian-fund](https://ochaopt.org/page/opt-humanitarian-fund).

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at [gms.unocha.org/bi](https://gms.unocha.org/bi).

### Front Cover

Gaza. HI team is visiting local partner's beneficiary of homebased rehabilitation service. Credit: Humanity & Inclusion/HardSkills.

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**Disclaimer:** Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification.

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## FOREWORD

I am pleased to share with you the Annual Report of the occupied Palestinian territory Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) for 2018. This report provides an overview of the achievements of the oPt HF operations over the course of 2018 providing a detailed breakdown of activities supported in each sector highlighting how the Fund strategically addressed urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Palestinians in both Gaza and the West Bank. The report also seeks to provide an overview of the overall management and accountability of the Fund.

The situation in the oPt continues to be characterized as a protracted protection crisis with acute humanitarian challenges across both the West Bank and in Gaza. These challenges are largely attributable to the ongoing Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory and the closures around Gaza. This situation is exacerbated by the prevailing internal political Palestinian divide and is further aggravated by the serious shortfall in funding for humanitarian response. Palestinians continue to face an intensifying coercive environment, fueling frustration in a context of occupation and political stalemate.

Overall 2018 was an outstanding year for the oPt HF, with a record US\$32 million received from donors, signifying their continued trust and support. Since its inception, the fund has received over \$100 million, almost a third of which was contributed in 2018 alone. As a result of this generosity, the Fund was able to grow significantly, increasing its operational reach and ensuring strategic use of the funding to address the most urgent of needs across Palestine. In the current climate of increasing fiscal austerity, the importance of the Fund, enabling fast and flexible funding is ever more critical.

During the course of the year the oPt HF allocated a total of \$21.2 million to 52 different projects in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This funding was disbursed through seven different allocations; including two Standard Allocations to support targeted priorities within the 2018 HRP, and five Reserve Allocations enabling the Fund to rapidly and flexibly respond to pressing needs in both the West Bank and Gaza, triggered in particular by "Great March of Return" demonstrations in the Gaza Strip.

The oPt HF continues to be amongst the most inclusive and transparent funding mechanisms available to support humanitarian response across the Palestinian territory. Working in close coordination with the sectoral clusters the Fund is able to target the most urgent priorities and through the engagement of multiple stakeholders in the assessment of projects and in its decision making processes the Fund is able to ensure transparent allocation of the funds. The Fund is committed to supporting local partners and in 2018 was able to extend reach and promote the diversity of partners and engender a collective ownership of the response in order to ensure improved access to basic services for affected people.

For 2019, my intent is to maintain levels of funding and the importance of the Fund as a key instrument to support humanitarian response in oPt. With the support of donors and the guidance of the Advisory Board, I will continue to coordinate the mobilization of resources in order to support activities aligned with the 2019 oPt Humanitarian Response Plan. The HRP for 2019, requesting \$350 million is the most focused and prioritized plan to date and my intent is that the Fund will contribute eight per cent of the total HRP funding requirements. As the Humanitarian Coordinator I am committed to work with partners to ensure that we strive to make humanitarian response in oPt as efficient as possible within the constraints of the operational context and to continue to reach the most vulnerable Palestinians in both Gaza and the West Bank.



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**JAMIE MCGOLDRICK**

Humanitarian Coordinator for oPt

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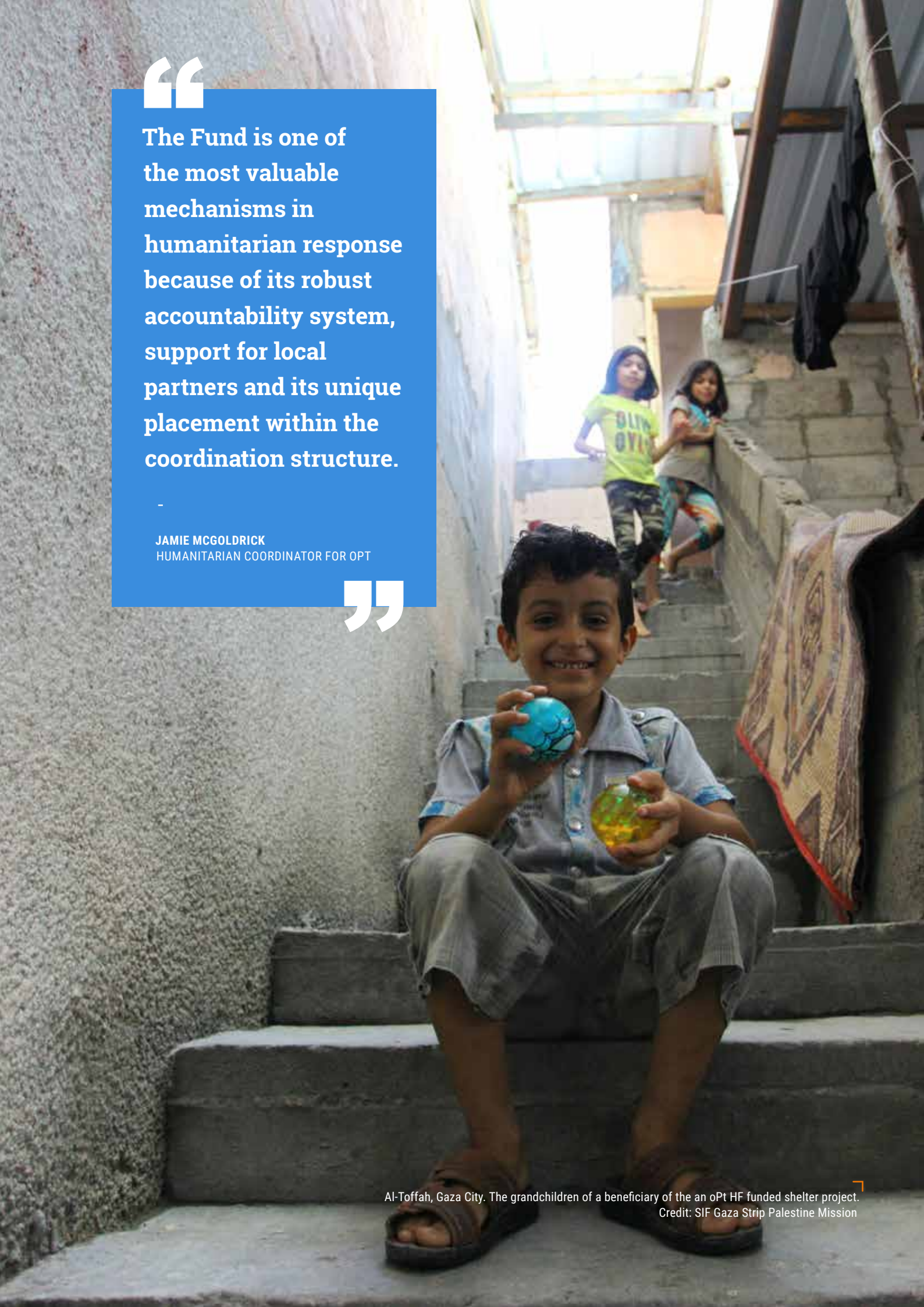
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The Fund is one of the most valuable mechanisms in humanitarian response because of its robust accountability system, support for local partners and its unique placement within the coordination structure.

JAMIE MCGOLDRICK  
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR OPT

”

Al-Toffah, Gaza City. The grandchildren of a beneficiary of the an oPt HF funded shelter project.  
Credit: SIF Gaza Strip Palestine Mission



# 2018 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the oPt Humanitarian Fund during the 2018 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

1. **Information on allocations for granted in 2018 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.
2. **Results reported in 2018 attributed to allocations granted in 2018 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 January 2018 – 31 January 2019.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

## 2018 IN REVIEW

## HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

## Humanitarian situation in 2018

A protracted protection crisis continues in the oPt, which remains largely attributable to Israel's ongoing occupation, now in its 52nd year, the continuing internal Palestinian divide and violations of international law. After years of a relative absence of armed conflict since the 2014 hostilities, there has been a sharp deterioration in the humanitarian, human rights, security and political situation in the Gaza Strip in 2018. The health system, on the verge of collapse following years of blockade and de-development, is now overburdened with massive casualties from the ongoing "Great March of Return" demonstrations. The economy is in 'free fall' according to the World Bank<sup>1</sup>, and poverty, unemployment and food insecurity are increasing, as are other core drivers of humanitarian need. For much of 2018, power cuts of 18-20 hours a day have impeded the delivery of basic services and crippled productive activity: since late October, the delivery of fuel funded by Qatar has provided a significant, if temporary, improvement in the electricity supply. Hospitals, water and sewage treatment facilities, and solid waste collection services are still reliant on UN-coordinated emergency fuel to maintain essential services. The coastal aquifer, Gaza's sole water source, has been virtually depleted by over-extraction and the intrusion of seawater, forcing the impoverished population to buy trucked water, often of poor quality, at up to 20 times the expense of water from the network.<sup>2</sup> There is a palpable sense of hopelessness and desperation among the population in Gaza, whose coping mechanisms and resilience have been eroded, while rising violence and tension are fueling concerns of a renewed escalation of hostilities. This deterioration is exacerbated by significant shortfalls in donor support for the Palestinian Authority (PA), UNRWA and humanitarian operations in general, undermining the ability of the international community to effectively respond to increasing needs.

While the humanitarian situation in the West Bank is less acute, economic growth there is also slowing down. Israel's direct military occupation has continued and with it the appropriation of land and resources. The PA is prevented from operating in East Jerusalem and Area C, which represent more than 60 per cent of the West Bank and contain the most valuable natural resources. A coercive environment intensified, driven by demolitions, forced evictions, discriminatory planning, access restrictions, settlement expansion and settler violence, generating a risk of forcible transfer for many Palestinians in Area C, East Jerusalem and the Israeli-controlled part of Hebron city, H2. New legislation and administrative steps, if implemented, risk to significantly limit the ability of individuals and human rights organizations to challenge the demolition or seizure of Palestinian properties in Area C and in East Jerusalem.<sup>3</sup> The

failure to resolve the intra-Palestinian political divide is deepening territorial and political fragmentation and contributing to cynicism and hopelessness among Palestinian youth. All of these developments are accompanied by unprecedented shortfalls in funding, alongside growing restrictions and attacks on humanitarian partners, which are generating an increasingly constrained operational context.

### AN ENORMOUS RISE IN CASUALTIES IN GAZA AMIDST A LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ONGOING VIOLATIONS

After years of a relative absence of armed conflict since the 2014 hostilities, there has been a significant rise in violence and tension in 2018, including rocket firing at Israel<sup>4</sup> and airstrikes throughout the Gaza Strip, leading to fears of another major escalation. Palestinian casualties have soared from the start of the "Great March of Return" demonstrations on 30 March to late October 2018, reaching a total of 179 people, including 35 children. All of this must be seen in the context of a general lack of accountability for past and ongoing violations of humanitarian and human rights law by multiple duty bearers, amidst a protracted protection crisis, in the context of prolonged restrictions on the movement of people and goods.

### GAZA'S HEALTH SERVICE IS ON THE BRINK OF COLLAPSE

This enormous rise in casualties is overwhelming Gaza's health sector, already buffeted by the longstanding restrictions on the movement of people and goods, the deepening intra-Palestinian political divide, an energy crisis, inconsistent payment of medical personnel, and shortages in medicines and disposables. The violence in Gaza has also generated widespread mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) consequences with over 50,000 people, half of them children, in need of MHPSS responses.

#### Humanitarian Response Plan 2018

The humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) at a glance:

 **2.5M** PEOPLE IN NEED

 **1.9M** PEOPLE TARGETED

 **\$539.7M** FUNDING REQUIREMENT

### DESPITE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, THE CHRONIC ELECTRICITY DEFICIT IMPACTS ALL ASPECTS OF DAILY LIFE

For much of 2018, the operation of all essential services in Gaza has been constrained by the continuing electricity crisis, which disrupts productive activity and the delivery of essential services, and undermines already vulnerable livelihoods and living conditions. The limited operation of water pumps and water desalination plants has led to a decline in water consumption and hygiene standards, while the shortening or suspension of sewage treatment cycles has added to the pollution of the sea off Gaza. The increase in the electricity deficit in recent decades has been driven by the lack of infrastructure development despite the rapid population growth.

### GAZA'S ECONOMY IS IN FREEFALL

Israel's 11-year-long land, air and sea blockade, imposed following the violent takeover of the Gaza Strip by Hamas, has crippled the economy, resulting in high levels of unemployment, food insecurity and aid dependency, with the real income of a Palestinian in Gaza about 30 per cent less than in 1999.<sup>5</sup> Unemployment in Gaza reached 54 per cent in the second quarter of 2018, with over 70 per cent of

young people and 78 per cent of women unemployed. Poverty has soared to 53 per cent and food insecurity to 68 per cent.

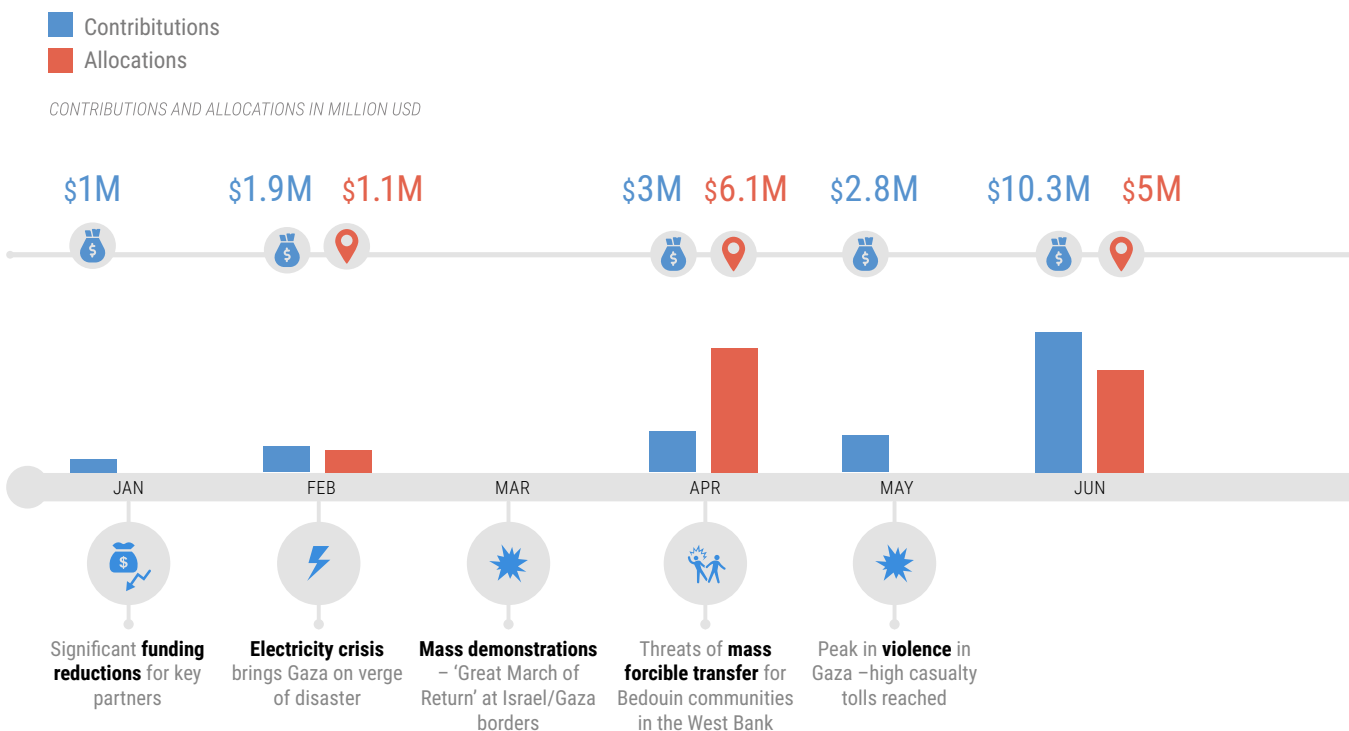
### VIOLENCE CONTINUES IN THE WEST BANK AS THE ECONOMY SLOWS DOWN

The situation in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, also remains tense, with violent incidents continuing between Palestinians and Israeli security forces and settlers. Night raids and house searches by Israeli forces, the prolonged and arbitrary detention of Palestinians, including the practice of administrative detention, continue to be a major human rights concern.<sup>6</sup> After a decline in recent years, settler violence resulting in Palestinian casualties or in damage to property is increasing with 197 incidents recorded by the end of October, compared with 157 in all of 2017.<sup>7</sup> Standards of living, economic growth and employment prospects in the West Bank continued to be undermined by limitations on access to land, natural resources and construction.

### THE COERCIVE ENVIRONMENT INTENSIFIES

The demolition of residential, livelihood and service infrastructure, on the grounds of a lack of Israeli issued permits, continued throughout the West Bank, including in

## 2018 TIMELINE





East Jerusalem.<sup>8</sup> Demolitions represent one element of a coercive environment affecting many Palestinians throughout the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, which include the 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. These practices are often implemented against a backdrop of the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements. The coercive environment has also resulted in instances of forcible transfer of Palestinians from their homes in the settlement area of Hebron city, reducing a once thriving area to a 'ghost town'.

### HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IS AT AN ALL-TIME LOW

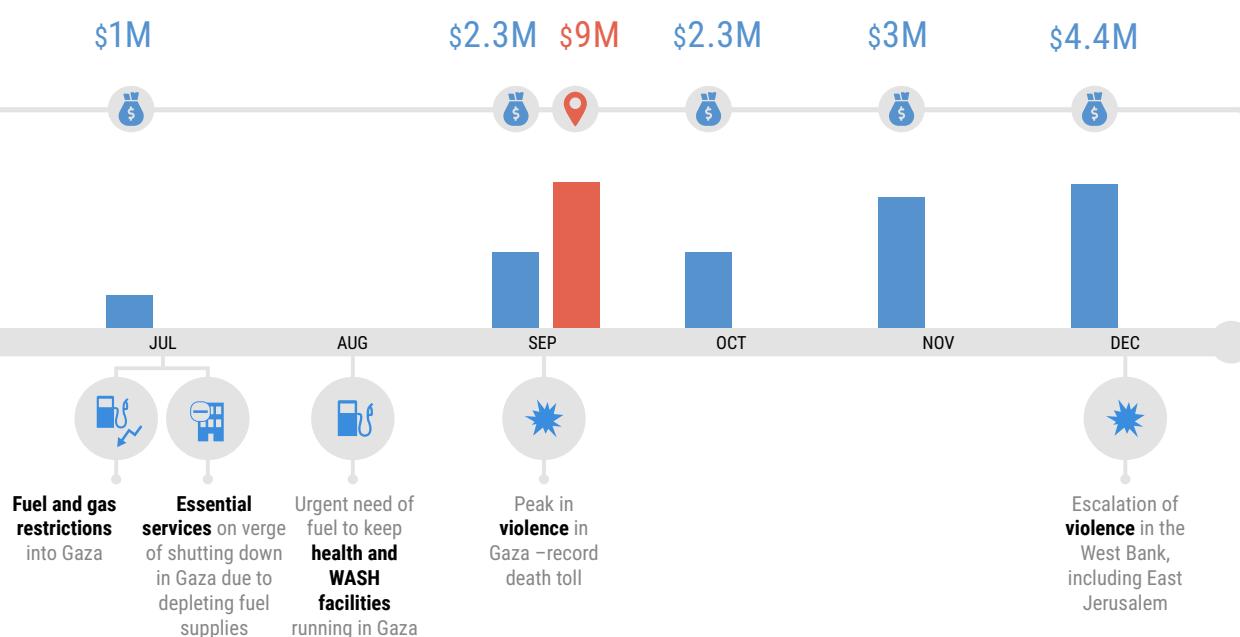
At a time of increasing need, funding for the oPt is at an all-time low. By the end of November, only US\$ 225 million has been secured of a requested \$539.7 million for the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). This shortfall is mainly driven by the decline in contributions for UNRWA, whose projects constitute over 50 per cent of the HRP overall requirements, following the suspension of support from the United States, the Agency's largest donor, exacerbating the plight of the already vulnerable refugee population.<sup>9</sup> However, nearly all agencies requesting through the HRP have received less funding in 2018 than in previous years.

### THE OCCUPATION AND POLITICAL STALEMATE ARE DRIVING FRUSTRATION AND CONFLICT

The deterioration of the humanitarian situation cannot be divorced from the broader political context. Although occupation is intended to be temporary, Israel increasingly treats parts of the occupied area as its own sovereign territory, seizing lands, exploiting natural resources, establishing permanent communities, which are illegal under international humanitarian law, and altering the demographic composition of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The PA has limited powers in only 38 per cent of the West Bank which excludes the bulk of the territory's natural resources. East Jerusalem continues to be progressively isolated from the remainder of the oPt.

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT AND SHRINKING SPACE

In addition to political challenges and funding shortfalls, humanitarian organizations are facing an increasingly difficult operational context and shrinking humanitarian and civic space as a result of physical and administrative restrictions by the Israeli and Hamas authorities, which is hampering their ability to provide assistance and protection to Palestinians throughout the oPt.

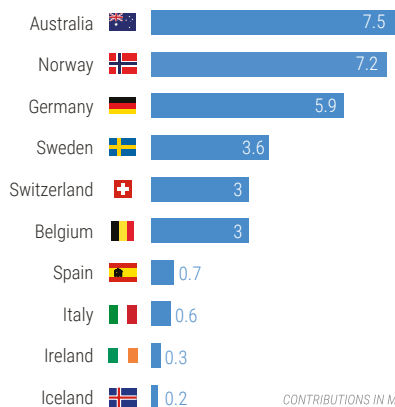


## OPT HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

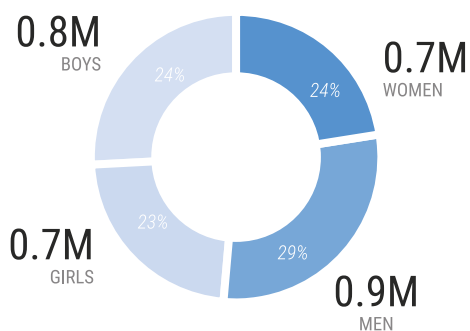
### 2018 ALLOCATION



**\$32.0M**  
CONTRIBUTIONS



**3.1M**  
PEOPLE TARGETED



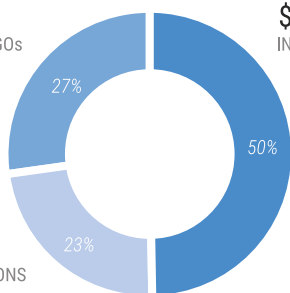
**34**  
PARTNERS

**52**  
PROJECTS

**\$5.7M**  
NATIONAL NGOs  
14 PARTNERS  
18 PROJECTS

**\$10.5M**  
INTERNATIONAL  
NGOs  
17 PARTNERS  
27 PROJECTS

**\$5M**  
UNITED NATIONS  
3 PARTNERS  
7 PROJECTS



**\$21.2M**  
ALLOCATIONS

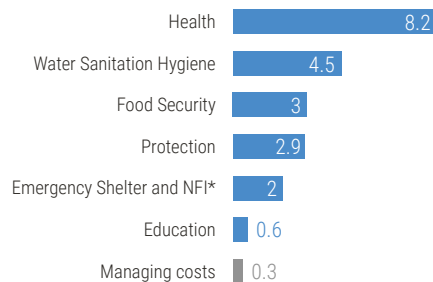
**3.1M**  
PEOPLE TARGETED

**GAZA STRIP**  
16.3M  
2.9M people

**WEST BANK**  
4.9M  
0.2M people

ALLOCATIONS IN MILLION USD

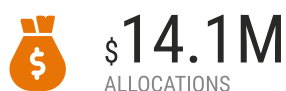
### ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER 5.9% OF HRP REQUIREMENTS



\*NFI - Non-food Item

See explanatory note on p.6

## RESULTS REPORTED IN 2018



2016

**\$0.2M**  
ALLOCATIONS

**1**  
PROJECT

**1**  
PARTNER

2017

**\$9.5M**  
ALLOCATIONS

**39**  
PROJECTS

**32**  
PARTNERS

2018

**\$4.4M**  
ALLOCATIONS

**9**  
PROJECTS

**6**  
PARTNERS

PEOPLE  
REACHEDPEOPLE  
TARGETED0.7K  
WOMEN

0.7M

0.7M  
MEN

0.7M

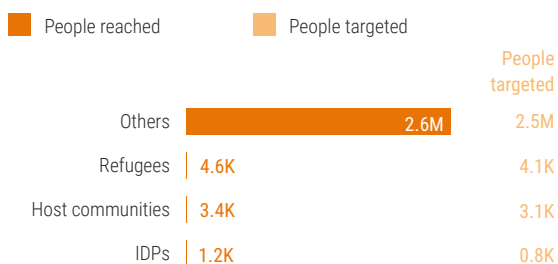
0.6M  
GIRLS

0.5M

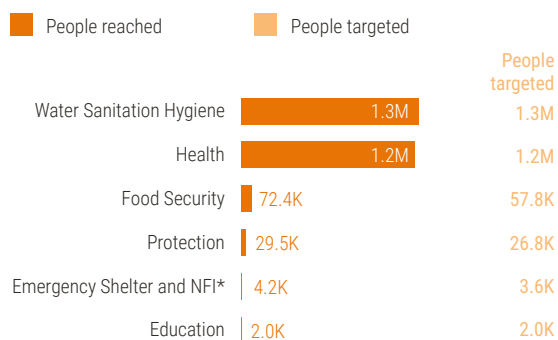
0.6M  
BOYS

0.6M

## PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

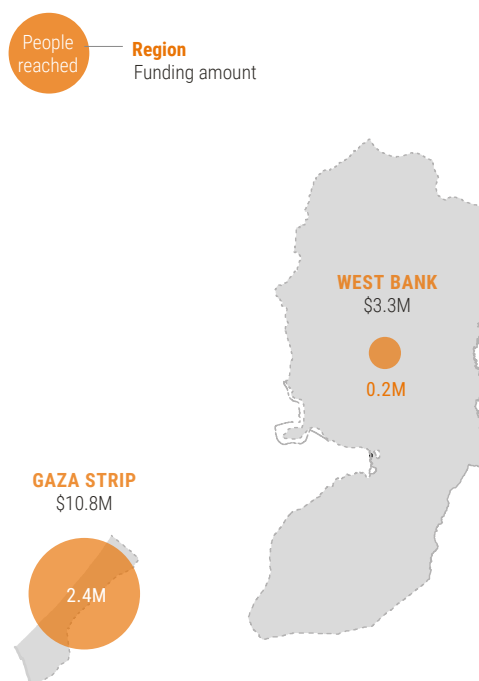


## PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER



\*NFI - Non-food Item

## PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION



Results are based on 2018 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.

## 2018 IN REVIEW

# ABOUT THE OPT HUMANITARIAN FUND

### oPt HF basics

Established in 2007, the oPt HF is a multi-donor country-based pooled fund (CBPF) that supports the allocation and disbursement of donor resources to humanitarian agencies (including national NGOs, international NGOs, and UN organizations) to support the most urgent humanitarian needs by enabling timely, coordinated and effective humanitarian response at the sudden onset of emergencies in the oPt. The Fund is also 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 maintains its ability to respond to unforeseen requirements as a strategic tool within the HCT.

### What does the oPt HF fund?

The oPt HF supports activities that have been prioritized as the most urgent and strategic to address critical humanitarian needs in the country in close alignment with the oPt Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and funds interventions in support of immediate response to the sudden onset of crises or at the time of rapidly deteriorating humanitarian conditions in the country.

So far, the fund has received around US\$ 100 million in contributions since its inception, almost a third of which was contributed in 2018 when the oPt HF received a record amount of funding that totaled \$32 million.

### Who can receive oPt HF funding?

The fund channels resources through the best-positioned actors to expand the delivery of assistance in the most inaccessible areas, while also supporting the capacity of local/national partners that are better suited to deliver assistance in the most inaccessible and high-priority areas. The Fund channels funding to eligible national and international non-government organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) Organizations and Red Cross Red Crescent movement organizations registered in the oPt. Ultimately, the type of organizations the Fund chooses to channel funding through is determined by the comparative advantages that the organizations offer in terms of response mechanisms.

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. To become eligible to receive oPt HF funding, national and international

NGOs undergo a two-step eligibility process to ensure they have the necessary structures and capacity to meet the Fund's robust accountability standards and ensure their ability to implement humanitarian activities in the oPt.

### Who sets the Fund's priorities?

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) determines the Fund's strategic focus, appoints the allocation amounts, approves projects proposals, and initializes disbursements. The HC chairs the oPt HF Advisory Board (AB) that is comprised of senior-level representatives of donors, UN agencies, national and international NGO representatives. The core function of the oPt HF Advisory Board is to support the HC on the strategic focus of the Fund, ensuring that the allocations are in line with the oPt Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and that the main objectives of the Fund are met. Cluster Coordinators work with their regional counterparts and cluster partners to define the oPt cluster-specific priorities in prioritized geographical areas, which are reflected in individual allocation strategies.

### How are projects selected for funding?

The oPt HF has two allocation modalities:

**Standard Allocation:** The HC uses the standard allocation process to ensure funding for priority projects support targeted priorities within the HRP. The process is informed by the AB and is conducted in close consultation with humanitarian partners to ensure the best possible use of resources.

**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. These funds can be allocated through individual reserve allocations or broader allocation rounds.

The number and size of allocations per year are determined by the availability of funds.

### 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.



### Who manages the oPt HF?

The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for the oPt oversees the Fund, and possesses the ultimate decisions on the oPt HF funding allocations and ensures adequate and efficient management of the Fund. The HC is supported by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) HFU team, under the overall supervision of the OCHA HoO, that manages the Fund on a day-to-day basis. The HFU is responsible for all programmatic and financial aspects of the CBPF and for coordinating the allocation processes, including 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 also maintains accountability requirements, including risk management and overseeing operational modalities, as well as coordination with other units of the OCHA Country Office and sub-offices.

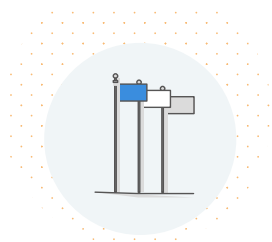
The HC is also supported by the oPt HF Advisory Board and the oPt cluster coordinator structure and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG).

### What rules govern the oPt HF

The oPt HF is guided by the global Country-Based Pooled Fund Guidelines, which include the CBPF Policy Instruction and the global Operational Handbook. This guidance is also 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.



Gaza. Manar Arafat, age 30, shopping with her family at Al Madhoun supermarket in Al Zaitoon neighbourhood using the electronic voucher received from CRS which allows them to buy food and other living supplies. Credit: CRS/Mohamed Al Reefi.



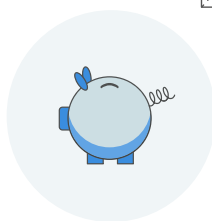
### DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Donors contribute to the humanitarian funds before urgent needs arise.



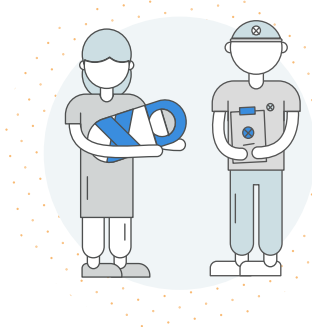
### IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

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.



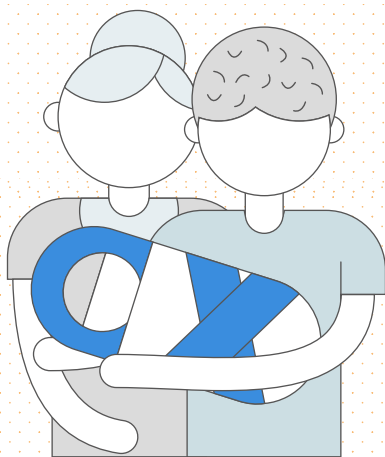
### REQUESTING FUNDS

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



## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

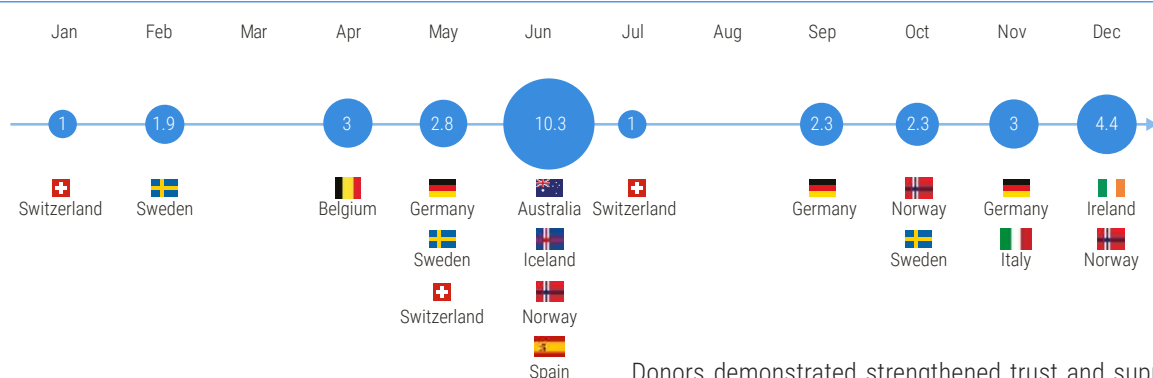
Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.




## 2018 IN REVIEW

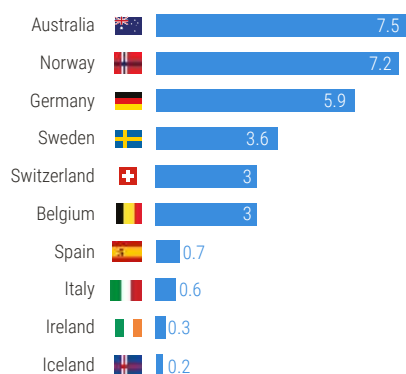
## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

## CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



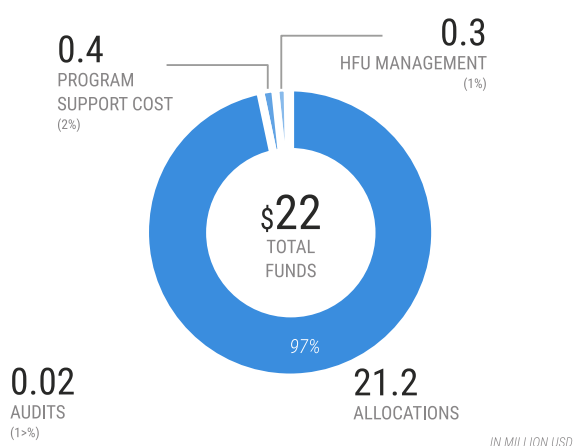
## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

 **\$32M**  
CONTRIBUTIONS



IN MILLION USD

## UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



IN MILLION USD

Donors demonstrated strengthened trust and support, depositing US\$ 32 million between January and December 2018, a record amount of year-round funding since the oPt HF was established in 2007. The generous and consistent flow of funding from 10 donors in total has allowed the Fund to support humanitarian partners in addressing urgent and humanitarian priorities in the oPt, especially in Gaza throughout 2018.

Donors' commitments and contributions throughout 2018 enabled the Fund to allocate resources strategically. Less than 10 per cent of pledges and payments were made in the first quarter of 2018. A significant majority of contributions in 2018 (50 per cent) came in the second quarter, around the time when the situation in Gaza deteriorated following "Great March of Return" demonstrations that caused a spike in humanitarian assistance in Gaza. The contributions made in the first half of 2018 allowed the Fund to launch a record amount of allocations (including Standard, Reserve, and individual reserve allocations), focusing on responding to urgent needs in the oPt, especially at the frontlines in Gaza. The third quarter also saw less than 10 per cent of pledges and payments. The fourth quarter of 2018 saw another significant increase in contributions, accounting for 30 per cent of funds received in 2018, which were made in order to replenish the Fund and allow for an early Standard Allocation in 2019.

Since 2007, the oPt HF has received around \$100 million from 15 donor countries, almost a third of which was contributed in 2018. The oPt HF is committed to carrying out efforts to encourage more contributions to the fund, both with existing donors and by attracting new donors to contribute to the oPt HF in order to support the HRP and ensure availability of funds for emergency and Reserve Allocations in the face of unforeseen crisis.

### Donor trend

One of the first donors to contribute to the oPt HF in its first year of operation in 2017, **Sweden** is currently Fund's biggest donor, having contributed US\$ 19.8 million up until 2018. Their contributions have varied over the years, however in 2018 they showed their strengthened support by contributing a total of \$3.6 million, made in three different instalments, amounting to 11 per cent of all funds in 2018.

**Norway** is the Fund's second highest contributor, having contributed US\$ 14.6 million since the first year they contributed in 2008. In 2018, Norway was also the second largest contributor having donated \$7.2 million, 22 per cent of all funds received in 2018. This was a considerable contribution, made in three instalments, in comparison to Norway's contributions over the years.

The third largest donor to the oPt HF is **Germany**, having donated a total of US\$ 12.5 million since the first year they contributed in 2013. Germany has consistently contributed to the Fund every year since 2013, gradually increasing the amount contributed every year. Their continued support for the Fund was shown through their most recent contribution of \$5.9 million in 2018, a generous increase in donations, made in three different instalments, compared to their previous contributions, amounting to 19 per cent of total funds received in 2018.

**Australia** contributed to the oPt HF for the first time in 2018, with their first contribution being the record highest contribution made to the Fund since its inception. Australia donated US\$7.5 million in 2018, contributing to 23 per cent of all funds in 2018.

**Switzerland** first contributed to the oPt HF in 2009, and have since contributed a total of US\$ 11.6 million. Switzerland's contribution to the Fund in 2018 was their biggest contribution since becoming a donor of the oPt HF, after having missed donating in 2017. Their \$3 million contribution in 2018, made in three instalments, amounted to nine per cent of all funding received in 2018. Switzerland has further demonstrated their trust in the Fund by pledging to donate \$1 million in 2019 and 2020 as a show of continuous support for the oPt HF.

**Belgium** first contributed to the oPt HF in 2015, and have since consistently and actively supported the Fund through two multiyear contributions. They have contributed a total of US\$ 11.4 million to the Fund since 2015. In 2018, their contribution was \$3 million, which amounted to nine per cent of fund received in 2018.

One of the first donors to support the oPt HF, **Spain** has been a consistent contributor of the Fund, having contributed a total of US\$ 11.2 million since 2007. Spain contributed \$0.7

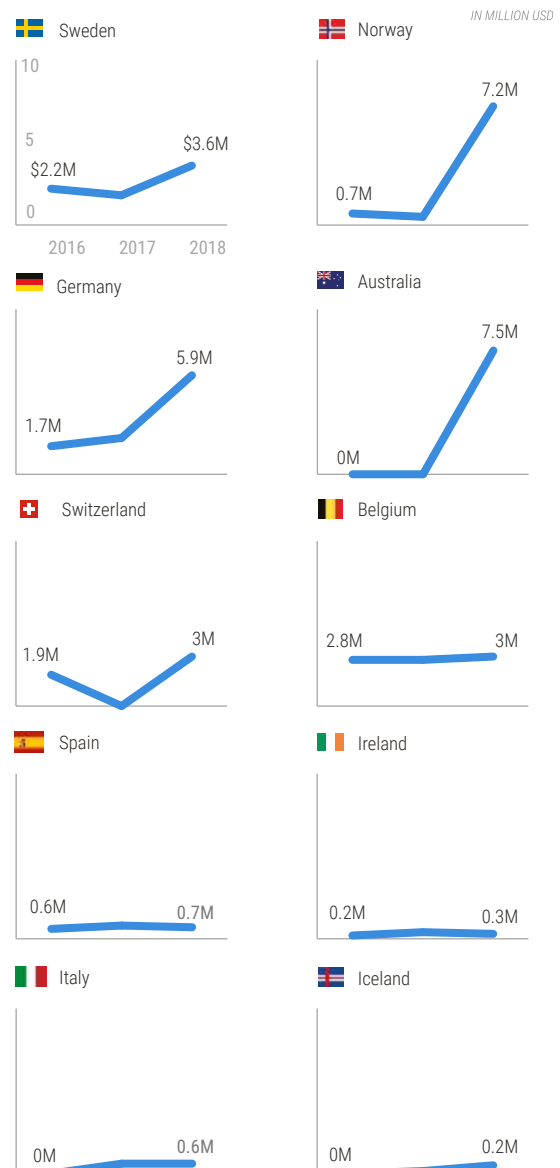
million in 2018, which amounted to two per cent of the funds received that year.

**Ireland** began contributing to the oPt HF in 2009, and have consistently and actively supported the Fund since 2012, having contributed a total of US\$ 2.1 million since 2009. In 2018, Ireland contributed \$0.3, amounting to one per cent of the funds received that year.

One of the newer donors of the oPt HF, **Italy** only joined the oPt HF as a donor in 2017. In 2018, Italy contributed US\$ 0.6 million, which amounted to two per cent of the funds received that year.

**Iceland** has contributed to the oPt HF 4 times since 2013, contributing a total of US\$ 0.7 million in total. In the second quarter of 2018, Iceland contributed \$0.2 million, which amounted to one per cent of the funds received that year.

### DONOR TREND





## 2018 IN REVIEW

# ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

In 2018, the oPt HF had a total allocation of US\$ 21.2 million, funding a total of 52 projects in both Gaza (77 per cent of funding) and the West Bank (23 per cent of funding) with the help of 34 implementing partners.

### Life-saving, coordinated and effective response

Having achieved record funding since its inception, the oPt HF has used its resources strategically to ensure timely allocations in a way that can benefit the most vulnerable Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Throughout 2018, oPt HF funds were allocated through both Standard Allocation modalities and Reserve Allocation Modalities, with strategic prioritization adjusted to meet the emerging needs and availability of funding. The fund was able to channel resources towards the needs identified under the HRP through the best-positioned actors to expand the delivery of assistance in the most inaccessible areas, while also supporting the capacity of local/national partners.

The Standard Allocations in 2018 continued to support targeted priorities within the HRP in consultation with the HF Advisory Board. There was a total of two Standard Allocations launched in 2018. A total of two Reserve Allocations in 2018 allowed the Fund to rapidly and flexibly respond to pressing needs in both the West Bank and Gaza context. This was complemented by the agile response capacity through three individual reserve allocations, acting as vital enablers of humanitarian response in critical moments including West Bank demolition emergency response, emergency response to fill the gap in health and food security in the West Bank, and emergency response in providing fuel to support the health primary and wash services in the Gaza Strip.

### Alignment with the oPt HRP

The oPt Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) provided a baseline for allocating oPt resources throughout 2018 in the evolving humanitarian context. The Fund supported all three strategic objectives, including:

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:** The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), while duty bearers are increasingly held to account.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:** The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access

to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.

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

### Empowering coordination

The HC made decisions to launch a total of five reserve allocations to address major events that raised needs that require an urgent response. This was especially exemplary in the response to the consequences of the mass demonstrations of the "Great March of Return" in terms of addressing health needs, and in providing urgent support in emergency fuel in order to sustain life-saving facilities in Gaza.

### Diverse set of partners

oPt HF allocations strengthened partnerships in humanitarian response by allocating funds to local and international humanitarian organizations, as well as UN organizations. The Fund was committed to prioritizing funding through partners that have a clear comparative advantage with respect to the parameters in the oPt, with an emphasis on supporting local partners. This promotes diversity, reach and collective ownership of the response to provide timely and improved access to basic services for affected people.

More than US\$ 12 million of allocated funds (40 per cent) went directly (\$5.7 million – 27 per cent) or indirectly (\$2.7 million – 13 per cent) towards projects implemented by national NGO partners, or by international NGO partners implemented in partnership with national NGOs. \$10.5 million of allocated funds (50 per cent) went directly towards projects implemented by international NGO partners. This demonstrates the distinct strategic focus of the Fund as an enabler and supporter of partners focusing on direct delivery or services on the ground. United Nations agencies received \$5 million (23 per cent) of funds allocated by the oPt HF in 2018.

### Supporting Emergency Response in the West Bank

The first quarter of 2018 saw the release of two individual allocations in the West Bank. The West Bank Demolition Emergency Response allocation project, for a total of US\$ 0.23 million, implemented by ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development) under the Shelter and NFI cluster supported the 2018-2022 HRP through Strategic

Objectives 2 and 3 by providing support to displaced populations that mitigates immediate harm and ensures adequate and safe temporary shelter solutions, and by supporting vulnerable households exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns to meet basic needs and enhance their coping capacity. This was done by replenishing PRCS' stocks of tents in strategic locations across the West Bank in order to ensure their capacity to undertake their role as first responders to natural and man-made disasters during the first quarter of 2018 and in case of mass demolitions.

The Emergency Response – Gap Filling for Health and Food Security in West Bank allocation project implemented by UNRWA, for a total of \$0.9 million under the Food Security (32 per cent) and Health (68 per cent) clusters, supports the 2018-2022 HRP through Strategic Objective 3 by ensuring households suffering from limited access to food and income opportunities are able to meet their basic food needs. This was done by ensuring vulnerable Palestinians under both food security and protection concerns are able to meet their most basic need of food assistance through the distribution of in-kind food assistance (refugees and non-refugees).

#### **Response to the consequences of the Mass Demonstrations of the "Great March of Return"**

In the second quarter of 2018, the Gaza Strip witnessed a significant increase in Palestinian casualties in the context of mass demonstrations that took place along Israel's fence with Gaza in the "Great March of Return." In order to ensure the wounded received emergency treatment in a struggling health system, the First Reserve Allocation of 2018 was launched in May 2018. The allocation funded a total of six projects targeting the Health (67 per cent) & Protection (33 per cent) clusters for a total of US\$ 2.3 million. The allocation allowed the first project to start on May 11th, three days before a predicted peak in clashes on the fence. 59 Palestinians were killed and another 2611 people were injured that day, marking the highest death toll to date. The allocation supported the 2018-2022 HRP through Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 by responding to immediate health and protection needs in the Gaza Strip through the deployment of emergency medical teams and the provision of critical and life-saving drugs and consumables, including safe collection, storage, and transportation of blood, in addition to the provision of assistive devices and other medical equipment. Protection partner capabilities were also increased to monitor, verify and document possible protection violations.

#### **First Standard Allocation**

As the First Reserve Allocation was being launched, the First Standard Allocation of 2018 was also underway. Pressing needs led cluster coordinators from all six clusters to

request a total US\$10.6 million. The HC however, came to a decision to target specific clusters, rather than spreading allocations among all clusters. Given the Fund's balance at the time, and the allocated sum to be left aside for a reserve allocation as agreed by the AB, the standard allocation was set at \$3.9 million. This allocation sought to complement the achievements of both HF and CERF allocations in 2017 and early 2018, which prioritized activities that addressed the impacts of the energy crisis in Gaza, primarily in Food Security, Health and emergency fuel, as well as the unexpected funding shortfalls of UNRWA. The allocation funded a total of 13 projects targeting Shelter & NFI (38 per cent), Protection (31 per cent) and WASH (31 per cent) service provisions in highly vulnerable communities in Gaza and the West Bank, particularly where conditions are assured to deteriorate in the summer months. The objectives of the funded projects supported the 2018-2022 HRP through Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 by improving access to WASH facilities that were on the verge of collapse, by providing adequate shelters to prepare for the summer season, by supporting displaced families, and by preventing further collapse of critical child protection, mental health and psychosocial services and gender-based violence support in the Gaza Strip.

#### **Second Reserve Allocation Supporting Ongoing Demonstrations from the "Great March of Return"**

Ongoing demonstrations that were a part of the "Great March of Return" at the frontlines in Gaza resulted in large numbers of casualties, raising serious protection concerns. The West Bank saw an increase in settler violence and 'price tag' attacks this year, where continuing demolitions, confiscations, and displacement were further contributing to a coercive environment for Palestinian communities in Area C and the H2 area of Hebron and East Jerusalem.

In response to the pressing humanitarian needs in both Gaza and the West Bank, the Second Reserve Allocation was launched, in the beginning of the third quarter, to fund a total of 11 projects targeting Protection (45 per cent) & Health (55 per cent) in Gaza (73 per cent) and in the West Bank (27 per cent) for a total of US\$ 5 million. The allocation supported the 2018-2022 HRP through Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 by providing immediate life-saving healthcare, providing mental health and psycho-social support for affected people (especially children), by monitoring, verifying and documenting possible protection violations in Gaza, and by supporting the most vulnerable communities in Area C, East Jerusalem and H2 through the provision of child protection services, mental health and psychosocial support services and GBV responses.

### Emergency Fuel Support in Gaza

The Third Reserve Allocation (an individual allocation) was launched in the third quarter to address the emergency fuel situation faced in the Gaza Strip. Implemented by UNRWA for a total of US\$ 1 million under the Health (50 per cent) and WASH (50 per cent) clusters, the allocation supports the 2018-2022 HRP through Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 by serving to maintain the essential health services by providing support, in the form of fuel supply, to the emergency health services (including hospitals, emergency medical services, and primary health centers) and WASH facilities (including water wells, sewage treatment plants, pump stations and solid waste management facilities) based on needs identified by related clusters. A \$1 million allocation enabled the procurement of sufficient fuel for all facilities for approximately 1.5 months, to provide critical life-saving/ life sustaining services.

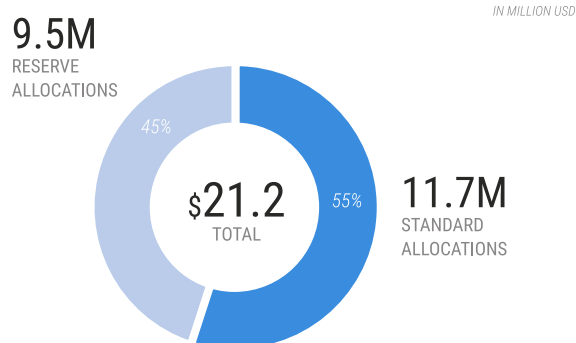
### Second Standard Allocation

The final allocation for 2018 launched in the fourth quarter was the Second Standard Allocation. This allocation was released to support the increase in needs taking place against a backdrop of an overall precarious humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The ongoing mass demonstrations in Gaza continued to bring about challenges leaving the health system unable to cope without additional support. In the West Bank, an increase in settler violence and 'price tag' attacks, continuing demolitions, confiscations, and displacement are contributing to the coercive environment that Palestinian communities face in Area C, H2 area of Hebron, and East Jerusalem. The allocation funded a total of 19 projects targeting Food Security (32 per cent), WASH (26 per cent) Health (21 per cent), Education (11 per cent), Protection (5 per cent), Shelter & NFI (5 per cent) initiatives in both Gaza and the West Bank for a total of US\$ 7.9 million. The allocation supports the 2018-2022 HRP through Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 in Gaza by supporting response to immediate health needs of the most vulnerable patients through the provision of medical resources, supporting food assistance through the provision of food in-kind and e-vouchers and providing alternative energy resources (in the form of solar energy) to WASH facilities in underserved and vulnerable communities. In the West Bank, the allocation supported interventions to help prevent and mitigate effects of demolitions, confiscations and settler violence (including assistance to displaced people and vulnerable farmers exposed to settler violence) by providing assistance in case of displacement, unconditional cash, food assistance and in-kind goods, as well as addressing the need for structured protection services through child protection case management, focused in particular on children in need of the psychosocial support, remedial education, and protective presence.

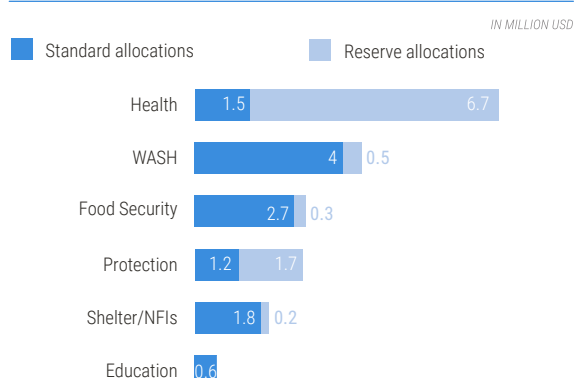


TDH-L Child Protection Center in Beit Lahya. Group of Children participating in unstructured psychological support session funded by the oPt HF. Credit: TDH-L.

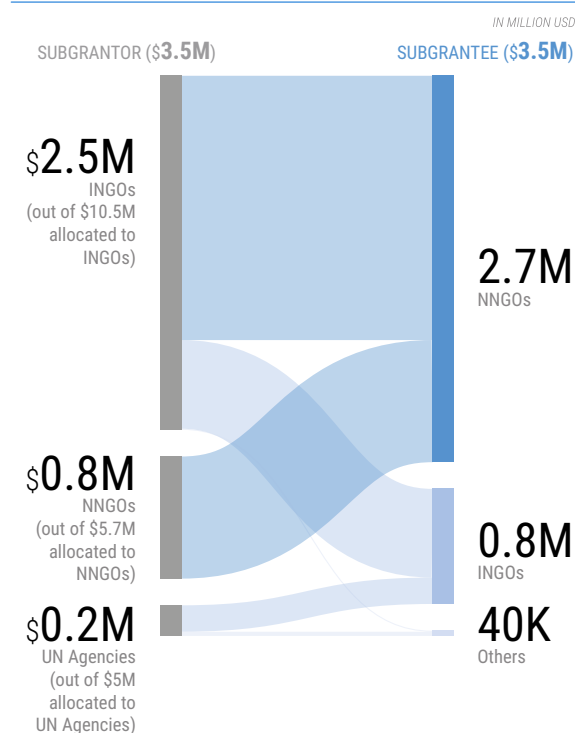
## ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE



## ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER



## SUBGRANT BY PARTNER TYPE



\$3.5M of \$21.2M total allocations subgranted by implementing partners to NGOs, INGOs and other orgs

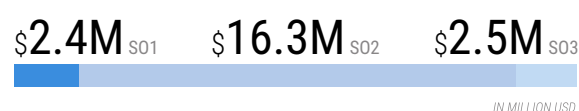
## ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

**2018-S01** The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL).

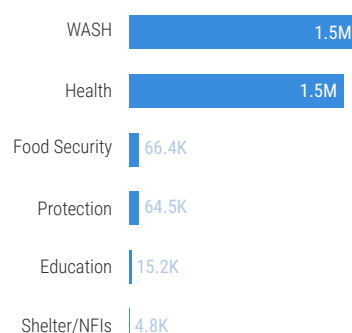
**2018-S02** The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.

**2018-S03** The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued.

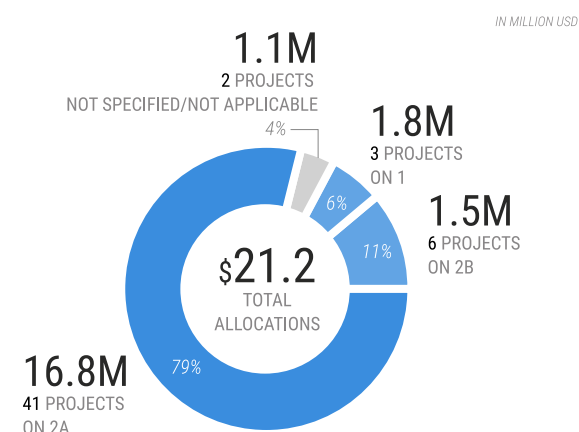
Allocations by strategic focus



## PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER



## GENDER MARKER PROJECTS



- 0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design  
 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality  
 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality  
 2b - The principle purpose of the project is to advance gender equality  
 3 - Not Specified  
 4 - Not applicable - Only used for very small number of projects, such as "support services"



# **FUND PERFORMANCE**

With the introduction of the Common Performance Framework (CPF) in 2018, OCHA has added a new tool to the set of management, reporting and accountability instruments for the Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs).

The CPF provides Humanitarian Coordinators (HC), Advisory Boards, OCHA and other stakeholders a way to monitor and improve the performance of CBPFs. The tool is built on the five fundamental principles (below) that guide the management of CBPFs: Inclusivity, flexibility, timeliness, efficiency and accountability and risk management.

The CPF applies a common methodology and set of indicators based on the five principles to measure Fund-management performance (Fund Management Level) and the extent to which the use of the Fund adds value to the quality of response (Response Outcome Level).

## PRINCIPLE 1

# INCLUSIVENESS

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

### 1 Inclusive governance

The Advisory Board has an appropriate size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

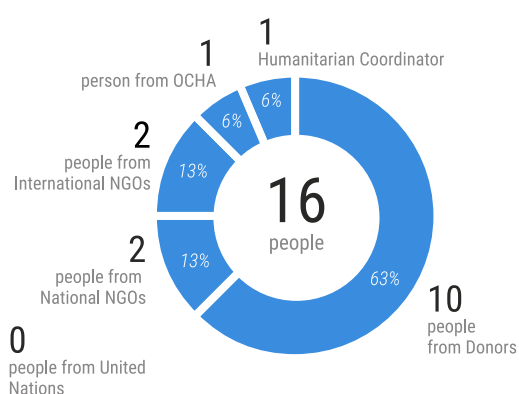
#### Target

According to the new guidelines, each of the categories of stakeholders (NGOs, UN Agencies and Donors) should have equal representation. The composition of the AB in 2018 would be as follows: one (8.3 per cent) HC; one (8.3 per cent) OCHA HoO; two (16.7 per cent) UN; four (33 per cent) NGO (2 national, 2 international); and four (33 per cent) donors.

#### Results

The Advisory Board in 2018 was made up of the following members, including one (6.25 per cent) HC; one (6.25 per cent) OCHA HoO; two NNGO (12.5 per cent) & two INGO (12.5 per cent); zero UN; 10 Donors (62.5 per cent). Present at, but not a part of the Advisory Board include three Observers: PNGO (Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations Network), AIDA (The Association of International Development Agencies) and ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office).

#### COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



#### Analysis

The AB is made up of a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders, serving as technical and strategic experts from their constituencies or stakeholder groups. The Advisory Board has an appropriate size of 16 members and three observer members, although exceeding the limit of 12 representatives as indicated in the guidelines, with substantial donor representation, as the situation in the oPt is one that requires a strong diplomatic presence. Having representatives from all countries contributing to the Fund

present at the AB is essential in ensuring support for the Fund. UN presence was not consistent in 2018 AB meetings, however the HC has ensured they were kept informed.

AB members with observer status, including PNGO, AIDA & ECHO were added to improve transparency of the AB decision-making process and overall coordination of humanitarian response and aid flows.

#### Follow up actions

HFU to maintain the same ratios as 2018 and (work to add two UN agency representatives). ICRC representatives should be added as observers to the board. HFU to ensure that there is a regular rotation of AB members.

### 2 Inclusive programming

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different organizations.

#### Target

A combined strategic and technical review committee will be established for every allocation per clusters/sectors per region (West Bank/Gaza) with the membership of one national NGO nominated by PNGO, one international NGO nominated by AIDA, one UN agency, an appointed gender focal-point, the presence of the Cluster Coordinators, OCHA and the fund manager. Further technical review of the recommended proposals will be done by the HFU, FCS Finance, gender focal-point and cluster coordinators using the GMS.

#### Results

The strategic and technical review (combined in all cases) committees of the Fund in 2018 for all allocations were made up of the Cluster Coordinator, one NNGO, one INGO, one UNO representatives, as well as an appointed gender focal-point, with the presence of the OCHA HFU Fund Manager, where proposals were reviewed at a strategic and technical level.

#### REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COMMITTEE

# of representatives that participated in average in Strategic Review Committee



# of representatives that participated in average in Technical Review Committee



#### Analysis

Establishing one combined strategic and technical review will ensure equal representation and an appropriate balance of representation from different organizations for each

cluster. This set up has ensured efficient and timely review of proposals.

### Follow up actions

HFU to coordinate with NGO networks (PNGO and AIDA) to identify a list of members with relevant technical knowledge to attend the committees. HFU to ensure that there is a regular rotation of Strategic Review Committee members.

### 3 Inclusive Implementation

CBPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.

#### Target

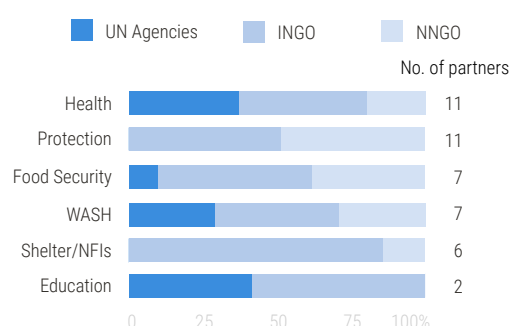
- Continue to focus on life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian response (100 per cent);
- Prioritization of direct implementation through international and national non-governmental partners, accounting for 80 per cent of the number of projects;
- Support for local partners by striving to channel at least 60 per cent of available funding directly or indirectly through national partners;
- Use the HRP needs distribution as guide for project allocation between Gaza and the West Bank (70 per cent Gaza, 30 per cent West Bank).

#### Results

There was a total of 34 partners implementing projects funded by the oPt HF in 2018, including 17 INGOs, 14 NNGOs and three UNOs. Of the 52 funded projects in 2018, INGOs implemented 27 projects (50 per cent of 2018 allocations), NNGOs implemented 18 projects (27 per cent of 2018 allocations) and UNOs implemented 7 projects (23 per cent of 2018 allocation).

Moreover, 17 of the projects implemented by INGOs were done in partnership with NNGOs (9 per cent of 2018 allocations). Direct and indirect implementation through national NGOs accounted for 36 per cent of allocated funds. 77 per cent of funds went to the Gaza Strip (funding 38 projects) and 23 per cent of funds went to the West Bank (funding 14 projects). The fund also continued to focus on life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian response (100 per cent).

#### TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNER BY SECTOR



### Analysis

The fund channels resources through the best-positioned actors to expand the delivery of assistance in the most inaccessible areas, while also supporting the capacity of local/national partners that are better suited to deliver assistance in the most inaccessible and high-priority areas. Ultimately, the type of organizations the Fund chooses to channel funds through is determined by the comparative advantages that the organizations offer in terms of response mechanisms.

### Follow up actions

- Continue focus on life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian response (100 per cent) as per HNO distribution (70% Gaza and 30% West Bank);
- Prioritization of direct implementation through international and national non-governmental partners, accounting for at least 80 per cent of available annual oPt HF funding (no UN Agency);
- Support for local partners by striving to channel at least 65 per cent of available funding directly or indirectly through national partners (when and where feasible).

### 4 Inclusive engagement

Resources invested by OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives, for example through trainings, workshops, communication material to national partners.

#### Target

HFU will have increased the outreach activities in 2018 by conducting four training sessions in the Gaza Strip, and two in the West Bank.

#### Results

Three training rounds took place in 2018, two in Gaza and one in the West Bank.

### Analysis

The HFU is proactively investing in training and guiding both eligible and prospective national NGOs to help increase their chances of receiving funding. The training sessions cover guidance in all aspects, starting from establishing partner eligibility, to developing project proposals that appropriately address the targeted priorities, to reporting and monitoring procedures required throughout the project life-cycle.

### Follow up actions

Six training rounds (three Gaza, three West Bank) for partners focused on building their capacity to manage and implement oPt HF projects are to be conducted throughout 2019. Individual partner sessions will be offered/implemented as needed/requested.

## PRINCIPLE 2

### FLEXIBILITY

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

#### 5 Flexible assistance

CBPF funding for in-kind and in-cash assistance is appropriate.

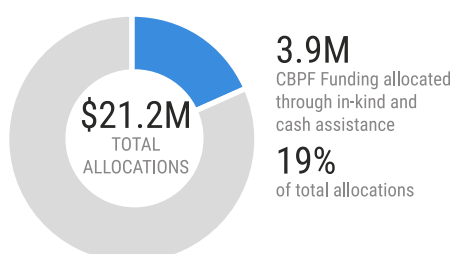
#### Target

Work will be done with the Cluster Coordinators to increase the use of cash modalities in 2018.

#### Results

19 per cent of funds (32 per cent in the Gaza Strip and 68 per cent in the West Bank) responded with cash as modality of response. 54 per cent of the cash modality was used in the FSS cluster, 16 per cent in the Health cluster, six per cent in the Protection cluster and 14 per cent in the Shelter cluster, and 10 per cent in the WASH cluster.

#### ALLOCATION THROUGH IN-KIND ASSISTANCE



#### Analysis

Cash as a response modality was used when operationally feasible and appropriate. A large portion of the funding having gone to health and protection initiatives, rather than FSS and Shelter, meant the modality was used only when possible.

#### Follow up actions

Cash as a response modality will be prioritized and operationally considered, where appropriate, as per OCHA's and CBPF cash guidance notes.

#### 6 Flexible operation

CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment (common services).

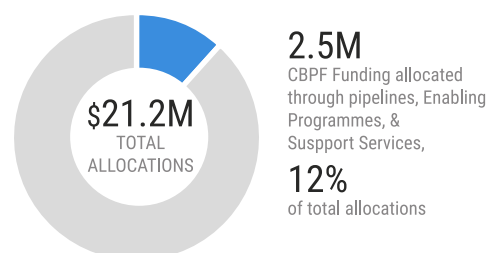
#### Target

The Fund will work to reduce the percentage for common services. Therefore, the target is not to invest more than five per cent; the scoring scale will be reversed for this indicator.

#### Results

12 per cent of funds were channeled through UNRWA, UNICEF, ACF, GVC, OXFAM & PHG to provide fuel and solar energy to support hospitals and WASH facilities in the Gaza Strip.

#### ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



#### Analysis

Although the target was to reduce the percentage of funding supporting common services, 12% of funding went towards an enabling operation environment towards urgent life-saving interventions. These interventions were necessary in the case of supplying fuel to sustain Gaza's health and WASH facilities that were on the brink of collapse due to fuel supplies not reaching Gaza as a result of structural barriers set on Gaza.

#### Follow up actions

Support funding for pipelines, enabling programmes and other support services provided by UN agencies, funds and programmes, but also NGOs, as needed depending on situational analysis as long as the needs are not structural.



## 7 Flexible allocation process

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to sudden onset of emergencies and applies the most appropriate modality based on the objectives of each allocation to generate operational impact at the right time.

### Target

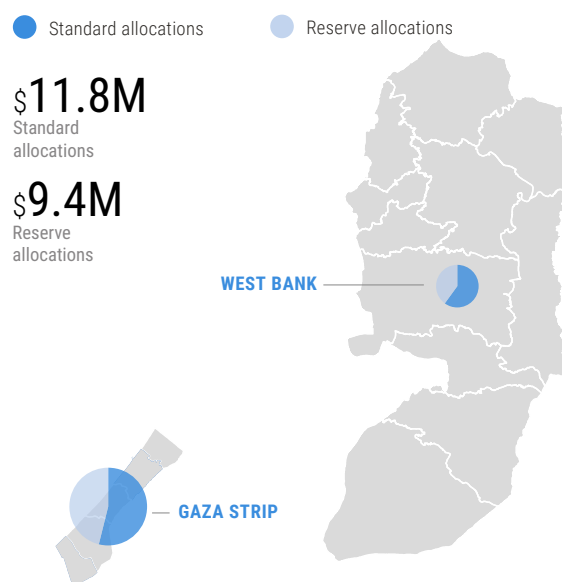
The Fund will work with the AB to increase the resources available to the Fund to be able to launch two Standard Allocations annually.

### Results

In 2018, US\$ 21.2 million funded a total of 52 projects in both Standard and Reserve allocation modalities. \$11.7 million (55 per cent) funded 32 projects under Standard allocation.

### Analysis

#### ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



The Fund applied the most appropriate modalities based on the objectives of each allocation to generate operational impact at the right time. A record amount of contributions allowed the Fund to release a total of seven allocations (including two standard allocations and five reserve allocations, three of which were individual emergency response allocations in both Gaza and the West Bank).

### Follow up actions

The HF will be developing a resource mobilization strategy that aims to ensure systematic and coordinated use of resources that enables the Fund to consistently release at least two Standard Allocations that are appropriately timed

to support the HRP every year, as well as ensure sufficient funding is available for emergency response allocations.

## 8 Flexible implementation

CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

### Target

HFU to have monitored changes made and requested throughout project implementation, and to follow up project revision requests in a timely manner.

### Results

In 2018, 14 projects out of the 52-approved requested revisions. On average, project revision requests for all revisions conducted in 2018 were processed within 23 working days (date revision request is submitted by partner to date revision is overwritten by HFU, which includes time taken for review by the partner, cluster, and the HC).

### Analysis

The HFU was responsive to situations requiring reprogramming of activities that enable implementing partners to deliver better project outputs.

### Follow up actions

HFU to ensure that project revision requests are processed within 10 days.

## PRINCIPLE 3

### TIMELINESS

CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

#### 9 Timely allocation

Allocation processes have an appropriate duration vis-à-vis the objectives of the allocation timeline.

##### Target

HFU to have ensured the results are within the global target average of 50 days for Standard Allocations and 20 days for Reserve Allocations.

##### Results

The average duration (in working days) of the allocation process from the closing date of the allocation (project proposal submission deadline) to Implementing Partner (IP) signature of Grant Agreement (GA) for selected projects for all launched Standard allocations in 2018 was **37** days, and for all launched Reserve allocations in 2018 was **20** days.

##### Analysis

The allocation processes in the oPt, both the standard and reserve allocation modalities, were processed within an appropriate duration in terms of the operational objectives within the context in the oPt, avoiding major delays in decision making in order to ensure the achievement of the intended operational objectives and priorities.

##### Follow up actions

The average number of days from Project Proposal (PP) submission until partner's signature for all launched standard allocations should not be more than 40 days, and for all launched reserve allocations no more than 20 days.

#### 10 Timely disbursements

Payments are processed without delay.

##### Target

10 days from Executive Officer (EO) signature of a proposal to first payment.

##### Results

The average number of working days from HC approval (EO clearance) of a proposal to the first payment for both Standard and Reserve allocations in 2018 was **8** days.

##### Analysis

Speed and efficiency in processing payments enables implementing partners to initiate project activities in a timely manner.

##### Follow up actions

HFU to coordinate with HQ to ensure the disbursements are processed within 10 working days (from EO clearance of grant agreement).

#### 11 Timely contributions

Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

##### Target

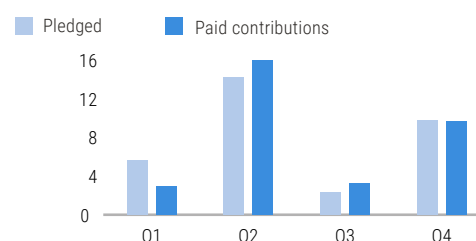
The Fund was expected to work with the Donor Relation Section on increasing the number of donors contributing to the oPt HF. The Fund was also expected to work with current donors to have multiyear agreements. Fund aimed to reach 50% of contributions by Q2.

##### Results

In 2018, the percentage of total pledges and contributions received by quarter are as follows:

- Q1:** 18 per cent of pledges; 9 per cent of contributions;
- Q2:** 44 per cent of pledges; 50 per cent of contributions;
- Q3:** 7 per cent of pledges; 10 per cent of contributions;
- Q4:** 31 per cent of pledges; 30 per cent of contributions.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS PAID AND PLEDGED TIMELINE



##### Analysis

Less than 20 per cent of pledges and 10 per cent of payments were made in the first quarter of 2018. The majority of pledges were made in the second quarter when the situation in Gaza deteriorated as a result of the "Great March of Return" demonstrations. The third quarter also saw less than 10 per cent of pledges and payments. Donor pledges and contributions increased again in the fourth quarter in an effort to replenish the Fund to allow for an early Standard Allocation in 2019.

##### Follow up actions

The Fund should continue to work with the Donor Relation Section on increasing the number of donors contributing to the oPt HF. The Fund continue to work with current donors to have multiyear agreements.

## PRINCIPLE 4

### EFFICIENCY

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

#### 12 Efficient scale

CBPFs have a critical mass to support the delivery of the HRP.

#### Target

The oPt HF will work to match the globally set target of percentage of HRP funding requirements channeled through the CBPF, which is 15 per cent, greater than the global average.

#### Results

The percentage of HRP funding requirements channeled through the oPt HF amounted to 5.92 per cent of HRP needs (an increase from 1.8 per cent in 2017).

#### Analysis

The Humanitarian Response Plan for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) for 2018 requested a total of US\$ 539 million compared a much focused to \$350 million for 2019. The significant increase in the size of the fund (from \$9.7 in 2017 to \$32 Million in 2018) meant that fund was still not able to reach a significant increase in the percentage of funding towards the HRP funding requirements, however the increase has already demonstrated the added value of the oPt HF, with the ability to fund what is urgent, and moreover what is important.

#### Follow up actions

The percentage of HRP funding requirements channeled through the oPt HF to amount to eight per cent of HRP needs (US\$ 28 million of \$350 million).

#### 13 Efficient prioritization

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

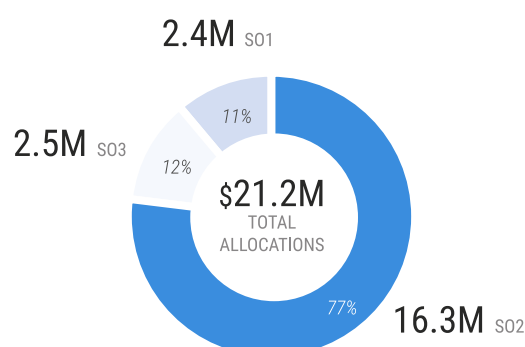
#### Target

Funding will be prioritized in alignment with the HRP as per the priorities highlighted in the allocation strategy paper to meet urgent needs identified as per the context at the time of the allocation launch.

#### Results

All funded projects address HRP strategic priorities outlined in the allocation strategy papers. 77 per cent of projects were linked to HPR projects.

### ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



**2018-SO1** The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL).

**2018-SO2** The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.

**2018-SO3** The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued.

#### Analysis

The oPt HF fund supports activities that have been prioritized as the most urgent and strategic to address critical humanitarian needs in the country in close alignment with the oPt Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), especially through Standard Allocation modalities.

#### Follow up actions

The oPt HF will continue to mobilize resources and support coordination in support of the 2019 oPt HRP. All funded projects in 2019 will address HRP strategic priorities. The Fund aims to link at least 77 per cent of value of funded projects are to HRP projects.

#### 14 Efficient coverage

CBPF funding reaches people in need.

#### Target

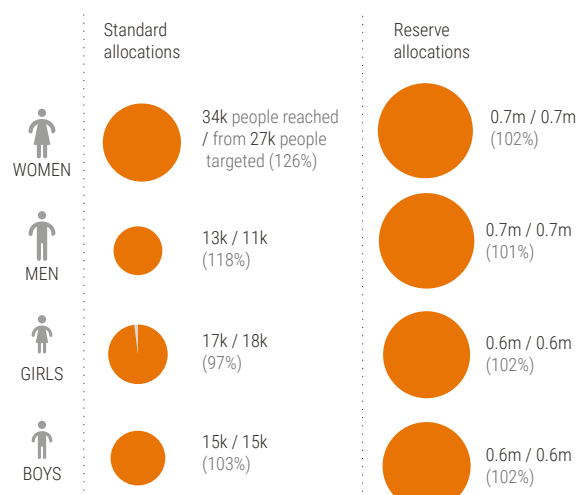
Ensure 100% of the affected population targeted in projects that have completed activities and final reporting throughout 2018 have been reached.

#### Results & analysis

The efficient coverage indicator highlights beneficiary achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, from 1 January to 31 December 2018. The achievements

indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 (one project), 2017 and 2018, but whose reports were submitted in 2018. The bulk of the projects funded in 2018 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent oPt HF reports.

### PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE



#### Follow up actions

Ensure 100 per cent of the affected population targeted in projects that have completed activities and been final reporting throughout 2019 have been reached.

#### 15 Efficient management

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

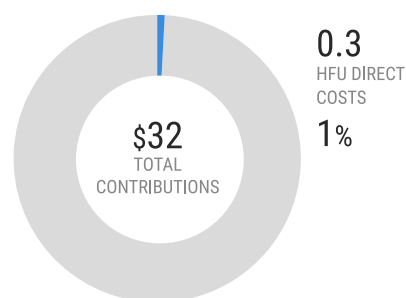
#### Target

Increase the capacity of the HFU while keeping the direct cost within the global average (5 per cent).

#### Results

HFU operations costs (execution of the cost-plan) account for 1 per cent of overall utilization of funds (allocations + operations costs).

### CONTRIBUTIONS AGAINST TOTAL HFU EXPENDITURE



#### Follow up actions

Increase the capacity of the HFU while ensuring HFU operations costs (execution of cost-plan) account for less than 2.5 per cent of overall utilization of funds (allocations + operations costs).

#### 16 Efficient management

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

#### Target

HFU to update the oPt Operational Manual by Q1 of 2018 to reflect changes of the updated Global Guidelines to support and promote partner compliance with CBPF procedures.

#### Results

oPt HF Operational Manual was updated in July 2018. The Risk Management Framework and Country-Specific Operational Manual will be updated in Q1 of 2019.

#### Analysis

The Operational Manual and the risk management framework were updated to reflect the country specific operational constraints. The manuals also took into consideration the importance of keeping all stakeholders appropriately represented.

#### Follow up actions

The oPt HF Operational Manual will be updated based on the latest version of global CBPF guidelines by the end of Q1/2019. Annual report and allocation papers are compliant with global guidance documents.



## PRINCIPLE 5

# ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

### 17 Accountability to affected people

CBPF funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

#### Target

Ensure all (100%) considered project proposals have solid accountability to affected populations (AAP) plan, if applicable.

#### Results

oPt HF has ensured that projects approved for funding in 2018 included a developed AAP component using vetting criteria during strategic and technical review. Reporting and monitoring procedures verified how they have been applied throughout project implementation. This included, for the projects that will be monitored, making an assessment of the level of participation and access to information by project beneficiaries.

#### Analysis

The oPt HF is committed to ensuring that funded projects adhere to the highest possible quality standards, and this is done by making sure all funded projects incorporate AAP modalities.

#### Follow up actions

Continue to encourage partners to incorporate AAP modalities into the design, implementation, management and monitoring of projects.

### 18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

#### Target

Ensure 100 per cent compliance with operational modalities, as per OCHA assurance framework to all partners, including UN agencies in order to assure reporting performance and timeframe.

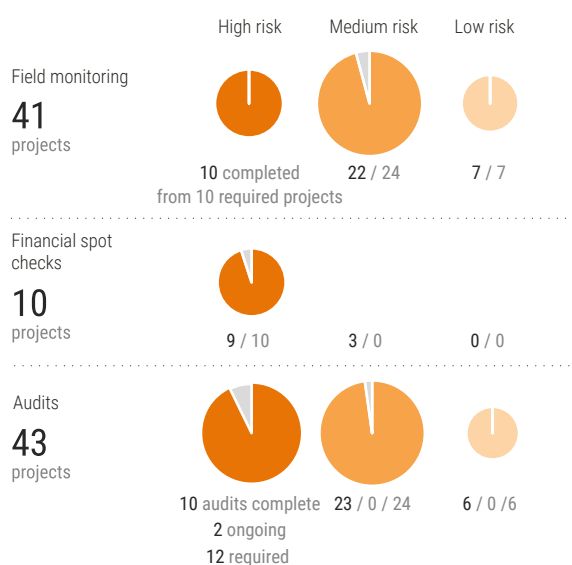
#### Results

Of the 2018 allocation projects, 93 per cent were monitored, 100 per cent of required FSCs were conducted, and 100 per cent of Final Financial Reports and Final Narrative Reports were submitted.

Of the 2017 allocation projects implemented throughout 2018, 96 per cent were monitored, 85 per cent of required FSCs were conducted, 100 per cent of Final Financial Reports and Final Narrative Reports were submitted, and 66 per cent of all closed projects were audited.

Monitoring (including field monitoring and financial spot-checks) was conducted within the proper timeframe during the implementation period of the project, or 6 months from end date.

### PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



#### Analysis

The oPt HF ensured compliance with requirements as per the operational modalities matrix for each project based on the adjusted country-based operational modality for the oPt. Compliance was ensured for all projects reported, monitored, and audited during 2018 from allocations that took place between 2016 and 2018.

In order to continue to ensure timely compliance, the HFU has strengthened its capacity by hiring Monitoring and Reporting officers to be based in both the West Bank and Gaza.

#### Follow up actions

Ensure 100 per cent compliance with operational modalities, as per OCHA assurance dashboard, and continue to strengthen HFU capacity.

### 19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners

CBPF funding is allocated to partners with demonstrated capacity.

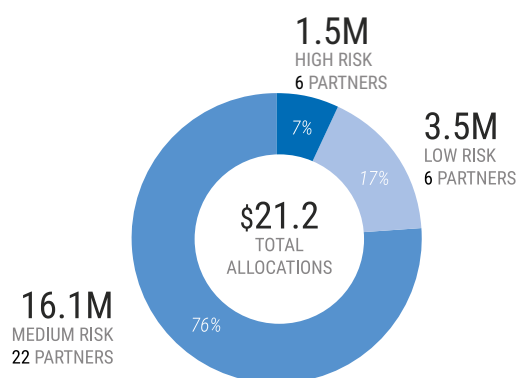
#### Target

The oPt HF to channel at most 5% to HIGH risk partners, at most 50% to MEDIUM risk partners, and at least 15% to LOW risk partners.

#### Results

The oPt HF channeled funds to 34 implementing partners in 2018 (14 NGOs; 17 INGOs; 3 UNOs). HIGH risk partners received 7 per cent funding; MEDIUM risk partners received 76 per cent funding; and LOW risk partners received 17 per cent funding.

#### IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



#### Analysis

The majority of funds were allocated towards projects implemented by medium risk (76 per cent of 2018 allocations) and low risk (17 per cent of 2018 allocations) partners. This demonstrates careful due diligence and duty of care in the qualifications and capacities of implementing partners receiving oPt HF funding.

Partners are given a risk rating upon registering with the oPt HF after going through a capacity assessment (CA) conducted by the HFU. Partner performance is tracked and scored during project implementation to further reflect on risk rating to ensure accurate partner risk level that will determine the operational modalities and control mechanisms for project implementation.

#### Follow up actions

Continue to invest in prospective and registered implementing partners by conducting capacity and training initiatives to educate organizations (primarily NGOs) on the

oPt HF eligibility process, and how to improve their risk rating by proving increased competency through Performance Framework indices.

### 20 Accountability and risk management of funding

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding channeled through CBPFs.

#### Target

Increase efforts to improve detection of fraud and mismanagement of funds by utilizing control mechanisms through 100 per cent compliance with operational modalities and including conducting financial spot-checks on an ad hoc basis. HFU capacity will be strengthened by hiring two monitoring and reporting staff to ensure control mechanisms are appropriately used to detect fraud and misuse of funds and other incidents.

#### Results

oPt HF ensured 100 per cent compliance with CBPF's SOPs on fraud management, noting the following incidents: one incident of mismanagement related to conflict of interest (case closed); one incident of mismanagement related to procurement mechanisms; two incidents of ineligibility of expenditures; one incident of destruction (demolition of HF funded residential structure).

#### Analysis

oPt HF utilized assurance measures in detecting cases by complying with the agreed operational modalities. Reporting (both financial and narrative) was collected from partners, financial spot-checks were conducted to assess the soundness of internal controls and the accuracy of the financial records of the partner and field visits were carried out to assess verify reported results, as well as conducting audit reports as an essential component of the accountability framework. These control mechanisms allowed the Fund to increase awareness of capacities of implementing partners in order to identify, prevent and address fraud.

#### Follow up actions

Continue to ensure 100 per cent compliance with CBPF's SOPs on fraud management in 2019, especially through increasing HFU capacity to ensure control mechanisms are appropriately utilized.

# **ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER**

This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the oPt HF allocations per cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2018.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 January to 31 December 2018. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 (when applicable), 2017 and/or 2018, but whose reports were submitted in 2018. The bulk of the projects funded in 2018 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent oPt HF reports.

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## EDUCATION



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Strengthen reporting, documentation and advocacy on education-related violations in support of children's right to safe education.

**Objective 2:** Increase equitable and safe access to inclusive, quality educational services for vulnerable children.

**Objective 3:** All education stakeholders are better able to cope with and respond to emergencies through DRR preparedness, catch-up classes and school based psychosocial services.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

## Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN 330	MEN 248
<b>\$585,194</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15,233</b>	<b>GIRLS 6,909</b>	<b>BOYS 7,746</b>

In 2018, the oPt HF supported the implementation of two projects under the Education cluster, both in the West Bank. Although the two projects were implemented directly under the Education cluster, they both have strong protection components. The Fund provided the Education and Protection Clusters with an opportunity to develop a joint intervention strategy that ensures children are safe and protected in their schools and communities.

Both projects, implemented as part of the second Standard Allocation in 2018, support the Education Cluster towards achieving its objective of increasing equitable and safe access to inclusive, quality educational services for vulnerable children in Area C and H2 area of Hebron. One of the projects addressed these priority needs through the provision of school-based psychosocial support (PSS) (including extra-curricular activities) to vulnerable school

staff, parents and students. Children in need of Mental Health & Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) were also referred to specialized service providers. This project was implemented by an INGO, in partnership with a NNGO. The other project addressed the need through the expansion of a protective presence for children facing conflict-affected risks while commuting to their schools. International accompaniers were deployed to accompany children on the way to schools, and to monitor checkpoints that children cross to commute to schools. This project was implemented by UN agency, in partnership with an INGO.

Results reported in 2018 for Education cluster indicators were from two projects from allocations in 2017. The results show that the reached number of beneficiaries was slightly higher than the targeted, with a focus on targeting girls and boys.

Results reported in 2018<sup>1</sup>

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	<div> <div>Reached</div> <div>Targeted</div> </div>	
<b>2017 \$0.45M</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,996</b>	People targeted	
			<b>PEOPLE REACHED</b>	<div> <div>Women</div> <div>Girls</div> <div>Men</div> <div>Boys</div> </div>	
				<div> <div>37</div> <div>910</div> <div>93</div> <div>966</div> </div>	<div> <div>30</div> <div>920</div> <div>25</div> <div>1,021</div> </div>

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2018 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of children benefiting from provision of assistive devices	Women	0	0	-
	Girls	500	430	86%
	Men	500	437	87%
	Boys	0	0	-
# of students benefiting from catch up classes	Women	0	0	-
	Girls	150	130	87%
	Men	150	170	113%
	Boys	0	0	-
# of children and teachers benefiting from the provision of material support to schools	Women	30	37	123%
	Girls	420	473	113%
	Men	25	93	372%
	Boys	521	536	103%
# of children and teachers benefiting from school rehabilitation/ adaptation/ winterization and/ or additional learning spaces	Women	21	23	110%
	Girls	360	166	46%
	Men	17	46	271%
	Boys	210	145	69%

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of students and school staff benefiting from psychosocial support services and extra-curricular activities	Women	13	37	285%
	Girls	310	473	153%
	Men	20	93	465%
	Boys	456	536	118%
# of education staff trained on monitoring and communication of education related violations	Women	5	12	240%
	Girls	0	0	-
	Men	10	20	200%
	Boys	0	0	-
# of children enrolled in the targeted schools	Women	24	4	17%
	Girls	360	61	17%
	Men	16	3	19%
	Boys	400	68	17%
# of students benefiting from extra-curricular programs	Women	27	33	122%
	Girls	411	495	120%
	Men	18	22	122%
	Boys	457	550	120%



## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## FOOD SECURITY &amp; LIVELIHOODS



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** The resilience, food security and productive capacity of vulnerable households are restored/enhanced and livelihoods protected.

**Objective 2:** Households suffering from limited access to food and to income opportunities are able to meet their basic food needs.

**Objective 3:** FSS activities, including advocacy and awareness, are planned and implemented in a coordinated manner, and partnership with key national ministries is strengthened.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

FAO, WFP

## Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS*	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN 16,607	MEN 16,884
<b>\$2,992,975</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66,418</b>	<b>GIRLS 16,289</b>	<b>BOYS 16,638</b>

\*The seven projects include one multi-sectoral project (Health 68%, Food Security 32%)

The Fund supported the implementation of seven projects under the Food Security & Livelihoods cluster, four in the Gaza Strip, and three in the West Bank. Six of the projects were implemented directly under the Food Security cluster, and one project was implemented as a multi-sectoral emergency response with the Health cluster.

The interventions in the Gaza Strip aimed to ensure the provision of immediate and direct food assistance for the most vulnerable households, and to provide urgent support to restore the livelihoods of farmers in the Access Restricted Areas (ARA), especially those affected by the Great March of return (GMR) or those receiving assistance through the social safety net (SSN). Food assistance was provided through in-kind and e-voucher systems supplying food and fresh vegetables. Cash support was also provided to vulnerable farmers in ARAs to support restoring their livelihoods.

The interventions in the West Bank were two-fold. One out of three projects funded in West Bank was a multi-

sectoral emergency response to vulnerable communities to fill the gap in funding cuts to UNRWA. The programme ensured continued distribution of in-kind food assistance to vulnerable Palestinians (refugees and non-refugees) of both food insecurity and protection concerns (including restricted access to services, labor opportunities, markets etc.). The rest of the projects implemented in the West Bank aimed to assist farming families in rehabilitating and restoring their essential productive assets in order to re-establish and sustain their lands and agriculture livelihoods as a means of mitigating the farmers struggles and suffering resulting from the occupation regime and settlers attacks, mainly in Area C.

Results reported in 2018 for the Food Security cluster indicators were from 13 projects from allocations in 2017 and 2018. The results show that the reached number of beneficiaries was significantly higher than the targeted, with proportionate representation between women, girls, men and boys.

Results reported in 2018<sup>2</sup>

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	<div> <div>Reached</div> <div>Targeted</div> </div>	
<b>2017 \$3.3M</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>57,818</b>	<div> <div>People targeted</div> <div> <div>Women 19.1K 14.2K</div> <div>Girls 18.2K 14.3K</div> <div>Men 16.5K 14.8K</div> <div>Boys 18.6K 14.5K</div> </div> </div>	
<b>2018 \$0.3M</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>PEOPLE REACHED</b>		
			<b>72,410</b>		

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of beneficiaries receiving agricultural inputs and services (disaggregated by sex, governorate, Area A-B/C, EJ)	Women	3320	4051	122%
	Girls	0	0	-
	Men	3978	3338	84%
	Boys	0	0	-
# of beneficiaries receiving food in-kind	Women	9464	9459	100%
	Girls	8666	8663	100%
	Men	9850	9845	100%
	Boys	9020	9015	100%
# of beneficiaries supported through beekeeping	Women	1	1	100%
	Girls	1	1	100%
	Men	1	1	100%
	Boys	1	1	100%
# of beneficiaries supported through livestock/dairy (ruminants, poultry)	Women	29	35	121%
	Girls	29	34	117%
	Men	30	31	103%
	Boys	29	35	121%
# of dunums made productive or with improved production capacity (full and partial land rehabilitation, piping and irrigation system, seeds and seedlings distribution, etc.)	Women	412	722	175%
	Girls	414	694	168%
	Men	429	638	149%
	Boys	420	722	172%
# of individuals (disaggregated by sex, governorate, Area A-B / C, EJ) benefiting from other conditional cash support	Women	367	573	156%
	Girls	0	0	-
	Men	379	548	145%
	Boys	0	0	-
# of producers (small and medium scale producers) supported	Women	70	92	131%
	Girls	70	88	126%
	Men	73	81	111%
	Boys	72	92	128%
# of water wells rehabilitated	Women	5	5	100%
	Girls	5	5	100%
	Men	5	4	80%
	Boys	5	5	100%
# of persons are trained to maintain the rehabilitated infrastructures and sensitized on protection standards and ERW/UXO risks	Women	7	7	100%
	Girls	7	7	100%
	Men	7	6	86%
	Boys	7	7	100%
% of supported farmers who are able to avoid missing the next planting season	Women	20	26	130%
	Girls	20	25	125%
	Men	20	23	115%
	Boys	20	26	130%

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
% of targeted farmers reporting decreased production cost	Women	20	26	130%
	Girls	20	25	125%
	Men	20	23	115%
	Boys	20	26	130%
% of targeted farmers reporting improvement in access to irrigation water	Women	20	26	130%
	Girls	20	25	125%
	Men	20	23	115%
	Boys	20	26	130%
42 kW of power provided to farmers have sustainable power to their farms	Women	28	134	479%
	Girls	28	129	461%
	Men	29	118	407%
	Boys	29	134	462%
48 kW of power provided to 40 poultry farms	Women	56	98	175%
	Girls	56	94	168%
	Men	58	86	148%
	Boys	57	98	172%
km of agricultural roads rehabilitated	Women	2	3	150%
	Girls	2	3	150%
	Men	3	3	100%
	Boys	3	3	100%
km of water carrier lines rehabilitated or provided	Women	3	4	133%
	Girls	3	4	133%
	Men	4	3	75%
	Boys	4	4	100%
kW of alternative power supply systems	Women	873	1,073	123%
	Girls	876	1,032	118%
	Men	908	949	105%
	Boys	890	1,073	121%
m3 of water storage provided (per beneficiary disaggregated by age/sex)	Women	258	2,241	869%
	Girls	259	2,155	832%
	Men	268	1,983	740%
	Boys	263	2,241	852%
Number of attendees, training hours, training reports and level of benefits	Women	25	26	104%
	Girls	25	25	100%
	Men	26	23	88%
	Boys	25	26	104%
# of irrigated dunums through alternative power supply	Women	49	145	296%
	Girls	49	140	286%
	Men	51	129	253%
	Boys	50	145	290%
Total USD amount provided as a subsidy for additional incurred cost on irrigation water	Women	42,347	44,752	106 %
	Girls	42,519	43,031	101%
	Men	44,069	39,589	90%
	Boys	43,208	44,752	104%

## Distributing Food in Vulnerable WB Communities



**Abu Nuwwar, West Bank.** Khaled and Hajar's home. UNRWA.

Khaled and Hajar are married and live in the Palestinian Bedouin community of Abu Nuwwar, in the central West Bank. They have seven children, including five from Khaled's first marriage and two of their own. Khaled's first wife passed away, and so did his daughter, who had a rare, hereditary medical condition. Two other children, Yusuf and Ibrahim, suffer from the same illness, which requires close care, preventing the father from committing full-time to one job.

Abu Nuwar is one of dozens of Palestinian Bedouin communities in the central West Bank assessed to be at risk of forcible transfer because of a coercive environment that is exerted on them, including efforts to relocate them by the Israeli authorities, among other concerns. It is also one of 18 Palestinian Bedouin communities that are located in or next to the planned E1 settlement area, aimed at creating a continuous built-up area between Ma'ale Adummim settlement and East Jerusalem. The community is one of the most vulnerable to food insecurity in the area.

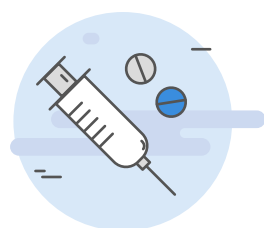
Khaled and Hajar's family, like others in Abu Nuwar, who are for the most part Palestine refugees, benefit from in-kind food distribution through a project implemented by UNRWA and the World Food Programme (WFP), with funding received through the Humanitarian Fund for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt HF). The project specifically targets Bedouin and herder communities, by handing out food parcels with flour, chickpeas and olive oil every three months to their residents. The oPt HF contributed a total of US\$ 2.6 million to food security assistance in the West Bank in 2018.

Following the suspension of previous aid programmes in Abu Nuwar, this has remained the sole emergency assistance in the community. Khaled told us that this food distribution gives him and Hajar respite in their daily life, alleviating some of the burden of worrying about food, and allowing them to devote more time and energy to tend to the medical needs and wellbeing of their children. "If the food distribution were suspended," he said, "I don't know how we would cope."

*\* This story was contributed by UNRWA.*

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## HEALTH



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Ensure access of vulnerable communities in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to quality and affordable health services, 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.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO

Allocations in 2018 ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS*	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN 321,050	MEN 475,470
<b>\$8,248,389</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,450,216</b>	<b>GIRLS 317,596</b>	<b>BOYS 336,100</b>

\*The 16 projects include two multi-sectoral projects (1. Health 50%, WASH 50%; 2. Health 68%, Food Security 32%)

The Fund supported the implementation of 16 projects under the Health cluster, 15 in the Gaza Strip and one in the West Bank. 14 of the projects were implemented directly under the Health cluster through both Standard and Reserve Allocations throughout 2018. Two projects were implemented as multispectral emergency responses with the Food Security cluster and the WASH cluster.

Interventions in the Gaza Strip were focused on delivering response to address the effects of the mass demonstrations that were a part of the GMR. Projects that were funded aimed to ensure the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of essential lifesaving health services to vulnerable communities in Gaza by enhancing the trauma pathway. This was done through the deployment of Trauma Stabilization and Advanced Medical Points through the provision of drugs, disposables and medical equipment and by providing technical support to staff. Specialist emergency medical technicians (EMT) were also deployed (with necessary equipment and supplies) to hospitals to conduct life-saving surgeries. Moreover, project activities included post-operative, multi-disciplinary care (including PSS) and rehabilitation services for children and adults, especially for patients discharged before they could complete their treatment. Other interventions aimed to strengthen health

coordination, information and health protection, with an emphasis on advocacy for the right to health, to improve the effectiveness of lifesaving health response for vulnerable people. The multi-sectoral emergency response project (with WASH) supported interventions to supply health services that were on the verge of collapse due to depleting fuel reserves.

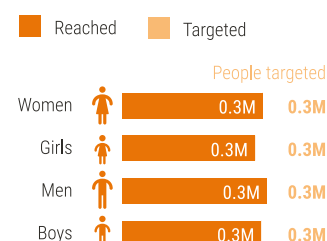
Interventions in the West Bank through the multi-sectoral emergency response project (with the Food Security cluster) supported the provision of primary healthcare services to vulnerable communities living in Area C, H2 and the Seam Zone. UNRWA Mobile Health Clinics were used to provide services such as reproductive health care, essential child health care and nutritional services, and healthcare for elderly and PWDs, including distribution of essential drugs and medical equipment.

Results reported in 2018 for the Health cluster indicators were from 14 projects from allocations in 2017 and 2018. The results show that the reached number of beneficiaries was slightly higher than the targeted, with proportionate representation between women, girls, men and boys.

Results reported in 2018<sup>3</sup>

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED		
2017 <b>\$2.5M</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,199,699</b>	Reached	Targeted
2018 <b>\$3M</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>PEOPLE REACHED</b>		
			<b>1,230,336</b>		

3 Ibid.



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of children with access to the provision of primary healthcare services, including nutritional services	Women	0	0	-
	Girls	24,075	33,295	138%
	Men	0	0	-
	Boys	25,058	34,410	137%
# of participants at the awareness sessions	Women	1,500	2,576	172%
	Girls	1,500	2,576	172%
	Men	1,500	2,576	172%
	Boys	1,500	2,576	172%
# of people served by emergency preparedness	Women	937,011	937,011	100%
	Girls	0	0	-
	Men	975,256	975,256	100%
	Boys	0	0	-
# of pregnant women and neonates and children receiving lifesaving healthcare services	Women	0	2,142	100%
	Girls	892	628	70%
	Men	0	0	-
	Boys	2,083	833	40%
# of refugees and non-refugees in underserved communities in Area C benefitting from mobile clinic services	Women	7,520	7,561	101%
	Girls	6,280	6,347	101%
	Men	7,500	7,497	100%
	Boys	6,300	6,361	101%
# of staff trained on the referral system	Women	5	5	100%
	Girls	5	5	100%
	Men	5	5	100%
	Boys	5	5	100%
# of treated and referred GBV cases of protection organizations	Women	0	5	100%
	Girls	0	5	100%
	Men	0	5	100%
	Boys	0	5	100%
1,062,000 liters of fuel is supplied to the Health facilities throughout Gaza Strip	Women	478,067	478,067	100%
	Girls	478,067	478,067	100%
	Men	478,067	478,067	100%
	Boys	478,067	478,067	100%
400 PWDs benefiting from rehabilitation services	Women	100	101	101%
	Girls	100	101	101%
	Men	100	101	101%
	Boys	100	101	101%

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Approximately 20,000 consultations/clinic visits	Women	5,000	5,625	113%
	Girls	5,000	5,625	113%
	Men	5,000	5,625	113%
	Boys	5,000	5,625	113%
At least 4251 of patients have received primary healthcare services	Women	1,063	1,305	123%
	Girls	1,063	1,305	123%
	Men	1,063	1,305	123%
	Boys	1,063	1,305	123%
At least 75% of beneficiaries have increased participation and interaction within their families and the community	Women	75	75	100%
	Girls	75	75	100%
	Men	75	75	100%
	Boys	75	75	100%
At least 75% of PWDs receiving rehabilitation and medical services report their satisfaction with regards to the quality of these services	Women	75	87	116%
	Girls	75	87	116%
	Men	75	87	116%
	Boys	75	87	116%
At least 80% Coverage of Antenatal Care in the targeted communities	Women	20	20	100%
	Girls	20	20	100%
	Men	20	20	100%
	Boys	20	20	100%
Needed essential medications, lab. supplies and medical disposables are provided for the Hebron Center	Women	1,063	1,265	119%
	Girls	1,063	1,265	119%
	Men	1,063	1,265	119%
	Boys	1,063	1,265	119%
# of communities provided with improved access to health services through mobile health clinics	Women	10	10	100%
	Girls	10	10	100%
	Men	10	10	100%
	Boys	10	10	100%
# of patient consultations provided in mobile health clinics	Women	11,118	17,269	155%
	Girls	11,118	17,269	155%
	Men	11,118	17,269	155%
	Boys	11,118	17,269	155%



## Addressing the needs of waitlisted Gaza patients



**Beit Hanoun, Gaza Strip.**  
Najwa Hamad. Union of  
Health Work Committees.

Najwa Hamad is a 39-year-old resident of Beit Hanoun, in the northern Gaza Strip. Since she and her husband are unemployed, the family does not have a fixed income and relies on financial assistance from various sources, including their extended family.

With throat pain, severe coughing, difficult swallowing and insomnia, among other symptoms, Najwa was suffering from an inflammation of her tonsils that required their urgent removal. However, since government hospitals were overcrowded as a result of emergency surgeries associated with the “Great March of Return”, she had trouble scheduling her surgery.

With funding from the Humanitarian Fund for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt HF), the Union of Health Work Committees referred Najwa to a private hospital, Al Awda, where such operations can be performed. There, a specialist changed the diagnosis after finding a tumor on her right tonsil, as well as other medical conditions that were to be treated after the surgery. Having gone through the surgery, Najwa’s physical and mental health improved.

Hundreds of other Palestinians with different health conditions have received similar assistance as part of an initiative to alleviate the suffering of patients on the Ministry of Health’s waiting list for surgical operations. This project is aimed at alleviating the burden of the Ministry by conducting high-quality operations in Al Awda Hospital. In 2018, about 8,000 elective surgeries had to be postponed due to the massive influx of trauma casualties in the context of the “Great March of Return”, a lack of bed capacity and limitations due to electricity shortages, with patients discharged early every week to make room for the next wave of casualties. Postponing major life-saving surgeries puts many patients lives at risk as a result of complications that can emerge while waiting to be treated. The oPt HF contributed a total of US\$ 2.4 million to health assistance in Gaza towards surgery-related activities in 2018.

*\* This story was contributed by Union of Health Work Committees*

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## PROTECTION



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Increased respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and accountability for violations.

**Objective 2:** Protection response mechanisms are in place to prevent and mitigate the effects of the occupation and conflict-related violence.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

OHCHR

## Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN	MEN
<b>\$2,900,815</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>64,488</b>	<b>28,157</b>	<b>14,432</b>
				<b>GIRLS</b>	<b>BOYS</b>
				<b>10,524</b>	<b>11,375</b>

The Fund supported the implementation of 12 projects under the Protection cluster, eight in the Gaza Strip, and four in the West Bank. All projects were implemented directly under the Protection cluster through four different allocations, including the First and Second Standard Allocations and the First and Second Reserve Allocations.

Interventions in the Gaza Strip contributed to sustaining comprehensive child protection services to vulnerable children including working and out-of-school children, and supporting GBV service providers to improve response to priority needs of GBV survivors. This included expanding outreach and GBV awareness activities to communities in ARAs and hard-to-reach areas, as well as referrals of women and children for specialized services, including purchasing services from health, and cash and food assistance. The two HF reserve allocations in response to GMR protests helped scale up monitoring, documentation and reporting (with independent verification) of protection and violations of IHL and IHRL, including both protected (health staff, journalists, PWDs) and vulnerable groups. Interventions also ensured legal support for injured persons to access medical treatment outside Gaza, and the expansion of community

mental health services as well as raising awareness to improve response to the PSS needs of injured persons.

Interventions in the West Bank contributed to addressing needs resulting from conflict-related factors through supporting the mental health and psychosocial well-being of affected communities, particularly children in East Jerusalem, including ex-detainee boys and girls and their families, and in the most marginalized communities of the Jordan Valley-Area C. Structured protection services were expanded to include child protection case management, MHPSS and psychological first aid. Monitoring, reporting and documentation in Bedouin and herder communities at risk of forcible transfer were also scaled up. In addition, by plugging a critical funding gap in monitoring and documentation, the HF enabled cluster partners to continue the documentation and monitoring of attacks committed by Israeli settlers against Palestinians, in a time when settler violence was at the highest level since 2014.

Results reported in 2018 for the Protection cluster indicators were from 11 projects from allocations in 2017 and 2018. The results show that the reached number of beneficiaries was higher than the targeted, with a focus on women.

Results reported in 2018<sup>4</sup>

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	People targeted	
<b>2017 \$0.8M</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26,808</b>	Reached	Targeted
<b>2018 \$0.2M</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>PEOPLE REACHED</b>	Women 	17.7K 17.1K
				Girls 	3.9K 3.3K
				Men 	4.8K 4.8
			<b>29,470</b>	Boys 	3K 3K

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# GBV survivors or under risk (W/M/B/G) that have received free transportation to access awareness sessions and for referral cases	Women	544	538	99%
	Girls	102	117	115%
	Men	136	144	106%
	Boys	68	90	132%
# of adults (men and women) benefiting from emergency psychological first aid	Women	2,560	2,629	103%
	Girls	480	570	119%
	Men	640	701	110%
	Boys	320	438	137%
# of adults who receive structured psychosocial support	Women	728	725	100%
	Girls	0	0	-
	Men	257	328	128%
	Boys	0	0	-
# of children (girls and boys) benefiting from emergency psychological first aid	Women	320	939	293%
	Girls	60	176	293%
	Men	80	235	294%
	Boys	40	171	428%
# of children benefiting from individual case management	Women	0	0	-
	Girls	505	751	149%
	Men	0	0	-
	Boys	573	387	68%
# of children benefiting from structured psychosocial support and child protection interventions including life skills programs	Women	0	0	-
	Girls	468	387	83%
	Men	0	0	-
	Boys	897	457	51%
# of field briefings raising protection concerns to diplomats	Women	19	29	153%
	Girls	4	5	125%
	Men	5	7	140%
	Boys	2	4	200%
# of GBV survivors who access legal assistance	Women	2,112	2,172	103%
	Girls	396	407	103%
	Men	528	543	103%
	Boys	264	272	103%
# of GBV survivors who receive psychosocial services	Women	1,344	1,391	103%
	Girls	252	261	104%
	Men	336	348	104%
	Boys	168	174	104%

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of incidents of grave violations against children monitored and documented	Women	166	310	187%
	Girls	31	58	187%
	Men	42	77	183%
	Boys	21	39	186%
# of independent grassroots awareness activities conducted independently in target communities	Women	0	4	100%
	Girls	0	1	100%
	Men	0	1	100%
	Boys	0	0	100%
# of men and women benefiting from structured psychosocial services	Women	275	254	92%
	Girls	0	0	-
	Men	275	438	159%
	Boys	0	0	-
# of people affected by recent conflict in Gaza that receive legal counselling in relation to land ownership, civil documentation, women's property and inheritance rights	Women	90	0	0%
	Girls	38	0	0%
	Men	85	0	0%
	Boys	37	0	0%
# of people who attend GBV awareness raising sessions or receive information on GBV services	Women	2,115	2,391	113%
	Girls	605	661	109%
	Men	505	626	124%
	Boys	155	306	197%
# of people who received emergency preparedness risk education	Women	5,000	9,800	196%
	Girls	0	0	-
	Men	5,000	9,800	196%
	Boys	0	0	-
# of women and men who receive information on their rights and how to access legal services	Women	510	606	119%
	Girls	0	0	-
	Men	260	160	62%
	Boys	0	0	-
# women (special focus on widows and women with disabilities) who have participated in home based sessions.	Women	92	115	125%
	Girls	17	21	124%
	Men	23	29	126%
	Boys	12	14	117%
Fact sheet on documented GBV data produced and disseminated within the protection cluster members	Women	160	352	220%
	Girls	30	66	220%
	Men	40	88	220%
	Boys	20	44	220%

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
A brochure about mental health and protection issues, No. of media messages broadcasted through local radio stations conveying information on mental health, and educational radio spots	Women	3,200	3,200	100%
	Girls	600	600	100%
	Men	800	800	100%
	Boys	400	400	100%
12 staff engage in capacity building program to provide quality support/services to GBV survivors	Women	8	8	100%
	Girls	1	1	100%
	Men	2	2	100%
	Boys	1	1	100%
3 action points agreed and implemented from the monitoring and coordination meetings with the institutions and organizations working in GBV in Gaza, for the improvement of services provision	Women	19	2	11%
	Girls	4	0	0%
	Men	5	0	0%
	Boys	2	0	0%
4 FGDs held (male and female groups) on GBV protection and prevention response services and activities within the Project (8 participants /group)	Women	20	26	130%
	Girls	4	5	125%
	Men	5	7	140%
	Boys	3	3	100%
At least 30 ex-detainee children and 30 parents attend peer support groups	Women	38	0	0%
	Girls	7	0	0%
	Men	10	0	0%
	Boys	5	0	0%

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Functional referral system in place that includes multi-sectoral services	Women	622	224	36%
	Girls	117	42	36%
	Men	156	56	36%
	Boys	78	28	36%
Medicines and medical disposables are purchased for the specialized SRH services	Women	1,152	1,600	139%
	Girls	216	300	139%
	Men	288	400	139%
	Boys	144	200	139%
Number of referrals made to psychological therapy (children and family members)	Women	13	0	0%
	Girls	2	0	0%
	Men	3	0	0%
	Boys	2	0	0%
One room within Al Luhidan health and community center has been equipped for the provision of PSS services with needed equipment (1 Laptop – 1 printer – 1 computer)	Women	51	99	194%
	Girls	10	18	180%
	Men	13	25	192%
	Boys	6	12	200%
Palestinian schools have staff with capacity to address needs of traumatized school children	Women	0	29	100%
	Girls	0	5	100%
	Men	0	7	100%
	Boys	0	4	100%
Women accessed SHR services as an entry point for GBV cases at Al Luhidan Center	Women	2,560	4,038	158%
	Girls	480	757	158%
	Men	640	1,009	158%
	Boys	320	505	158%

## Protecting vulnerable children in Gaza



Nour is a 17-year-old Palestinian from Beit Lahya (Gaza Strip). When she was four, Nour survived an attack that took place during a round of hostilities, and during which her mother was killed right next to her, leaving deep emotional scars. Her father remarried after her mother's death and their relationship almost severed. When she turned 16, her father made her drop out of school and tried to force her into early marriage, to protect her from being harassed on her way to school.

Noticing her distress when leaving school, Nour's school counselor referred her to a child protection centre run by Terre des Hommes Lausanne (TDH-L). Social workers from the centre conducted several counseling sessions with the father, convincing him that the best option for Nour, rather than forcing her into early marriage, is to continue her studies. Nour's father, who had also dropped out of school as a child, increased his awareness and understanding of the dangers associated with early marriage.

Nour is one of thousands of vulnerable children in Gaza who received child protection services with funding received from the Humanitarian Fund for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt HF). Services included case management and psychosocial support and work to reduce risks of violence. To that end, TDH-L and its partner organizations – including the Beit Lahya Development Association, the Near East Council of Churches, and the Bayt Al Mustaqbal Society – used a web-based case-management system as well as referral pathways developed with UNICEF.

Thanks to this intervention, Nour is currently back at school, though she missed an entire school-year. She was received enthusiastically by her teachers and peers. "When I came back, they were all happy for me and hugged me deeply," she says, noting that she is going to take part in a story-writing competition. Her relationship with her father has also improved. By overcoming the pressure to conform to the cultural and social norm of girls dropping out of school, she was spared the extreme risks associated with child marriage, and, thanks to the counselling she got, she is now better able to cope with psychosocial distress.

Children in Gaza are growing up in a society affected by restrictions and conflict-related violence. This leaves them with a deep sense of insecurity for their future. Palestinian children older than ten living in Gaza have now witnessed three conflicts in their short lives. Since children aged 11 or less in Gaza have only known life under blockade, there are increasingly more children displaying high levels of stress-related symptoms, requiring family and community-based support and individualized interventions.

Nour will continue benefiting from support offered at TDH's child protection centre, especially by attending structured psychological group support sessions.

**Beit Lahya, Gaza Strip.** Group of Children participating in unstructured psychological support session. Terre des Hommes Lausanne.

*\* This story was contributed by Terre des Hommes Lausanne.*



## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## SHELTER &amp; NON-FOOD ITEMS



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Displaced populations are provided support that mitigates immediate harm and ensures adequate and safe temporary shelter solutions.

**Objective 2:** Vulnerable households exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns are supported to meet basic needs and enhance their coping capacity.

**Objective 3:** Capacity to respond to natural or manmade hazards in a timely, efficient and effective manner is increased.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

NRC

## Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN 1,132	MEN 1,087
<b>\$1,998,553</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,755</b>	<b>GIRLS 1,267</b>	<b>BOYS 1,269</b>

The Fund supported the implementation of seven projects under the Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFI) cluster, four in the Gaza Strip and three in the West Bank. All of the projects were implemented directly under the Shelter & NFI cluster, six of which were implemented under the First and Second Standard Allocations, and one implemented as an emergency response.

Interventions in the Gaza Strip aimed to ensure the most vulnerable and substandard housing units were upgraded and rehabilitated to better cope with extreme weather conditions and to meet the minimum shelter standards in the Gaza Strip (with a focus on female-headed households). Winterization/summerization assistance was provided to households at risk of exposure, or affected by natural or manmade hazards (e.g. winter storms). Interventions in the Gaza Strip also included providing protection to vulnerable internally displaced people (IDP) and families living in inadequate shelters through the provision of safe temporary shelter solutions, and adequate NFIs, including rental subsidies to IDPs without support. The targeted IDPs

also received summer NFI kits to increase preparedness for the summer weather conditions.

Interventions in the West Bank contributed to improving access of the most vulnerable families living in Hebron's H2 area to basic, adequate and safe residential shelters with acceptable standards that are particularly able to cope with extreme weather conditions. More specifically, the interventions target those facing risks from Israeli military and settler violence by providing increased protection to those living close to Israeli settlements and military points. Interventions in the West Bank also included procuring and prepositioning tents to ensure timely provision to disaster-affected households in preparation for emergency response.

Results reported in 2018 for the Shelter & NFI cluster indicators were from 5 projects from allocations in 2017 and 2018. The results show that the reached number of beneficiaries was higher than the targeted, where men and women benefited slightly more than boys and girls.

Results reported in 2018<sup>5</sup>

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	PEOPLE REACHED
2017 <b>\$0.7M</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,619</b>	
2018 <b>\$0.9M</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>4,207</b>

■ Reached
 ■ Targeted

People targeted

Women		1.1K	0.9K
Girls		1K	0.9K
Men		1.1K	0.8K
Boys		1K	1K

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# assisted HH used NFIs as intended to meet basic household needs for summer weather conditions	Women	22	22	100%
	Girls	22	22	100%
	Men	22	22	100%
	Boys	22	22	100%
# HH assisted to upgrade kitchen and bathroom only	Women	20	19	95%
	Girls	20	19	95%
	Men	20	19	95%
	Boys	20	19	95%
# of HH assisted to upgrade substandard housing unit	Women	42	42	100%
	Girls	42	42	100%
	Men	42	42	100%
	Boys	42	42	100%
# of HH assisted with durable climate protection	Women	20	20	100%
	Girls	20	20	100%
	Men	20	20	100%
	Boys	20	20	100%
# of households assisted to improve substandard units	Women	64	65	102%
	Girls	64	65	102%
	Men	64	65	102%
	Boys	64	65	102%
# of IDPs families received TSCA per month	Women	29	32	110%
	Girls	29	32	110%
	Men	29	32	110%
	Boys	29	32	110%
# of tents in line with the SPHERE standards	Women	88	108	123%
	Girls	88	108	123%
	Men	88	108	123%
	Boys	88	108	123%
# of tents procured and dispatched to PRCS warehouses	Women	88	108	123%
	Girls	88	108	123%
	Men	88	108	123%
	Boys	88	108	123%
% of assisted children reporting less concerns about safety and security at home	Women	20	25	125%
	Girls	20	25	125%
	Men	20	25	125%
	Boys	20	25	125%
% of assisted families reported improvement in living conditions	Women	25	25	100%
	Girls	25	25	100%
	Men	25	25	100%
	Boys	25	25	100%
% of assisted vulnerable households reporting improvements of their wellbeing aspects as a result of the project intervention	Women	23	25	109%
	Girls	23	25	109%
	Men	23	25	109%
	Boys	23	25	109%

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
% of assisted women reporting less concerns about safety and security at home	Women	20	25	125%
	Girls	20	25	125%
	Men	20	25	125%
	Boys	20	25	125%
% of beneficiaries satisfied or very satisfied with the intervention	Women	20	24	120%
	Girls	20	24	120%
	Men	20	24	120%
	Boys	20	24	120%
% of children shown less concerns about safety and security at the end of the project compared to baseline assessment	Women	20	24	120%
	Girls	20	24	120%
	Men	20	24	120%
	Boys	20	24	120%
% of female CBPC members	Women	8	8	100%
	Girls	8	8	100%
	Men	8	8	100%
	Boys	8	8	100%
% of female members are participating actively in the community based protection committees	Women	10	11	110%
	Girls	10	11	110%
	Men	10	11	110%
	Boys	10	11	110%
% of targeted households who report improvement in their living conditions and less concerns about their housing safety conditions	Women	23	25	109%
	Girls	23	25	109%
	Men	23	25	109%
	Boys	23	25	109%
% of targeted vulnerable households with PWD report that the project considered their needs as PWDs	Women	23	25	109%
	Girls	23	25	109%
	Men	23	25	109%
	Boys	23	25	109%
% of vulnerable female-headed households receiving housing upgrading services	Women	3	1	33%
	Girls	3	1	33%
	Men	3	1	33%
	Boys	3	1	33%
% of women at the vulnerable households level report that their input was taken into consideration during the housing upgrading work	Women	20	24	120%
	Girls	20	24	120%
	Men	20	24	120%
	Boys	20	24	120%
% of women reporting less concerns about safety and security at the end of the project compared to baseline assessment	Women	20	25	125%
	Girls	20	25	125%
	Men	20	25	125%
	Boys	20	25	125%

## Helping Women-Headed Families in Gaza

### Prepare for the Summer



#### Khan Younis, Gaza Strip.

Miassar Zo'orb with family members, in front of their home. Secours Islamique France.

Miassar Zo'orb is a 48-year-old widowed mother who lives with four of her children in Khan Younis. She is the only breadwinner for her family, and her main income comes from humanitarian aid. Her home consists of two bedrooms, one bathroom, a kitchen and a living room, and it is footsteps away from the local waste dump.

The Gaza Strip lacks housing that adequately meet residents' needs. This is largely due to the dire economic situation and devastation resulting from recurring rounds of hostilities. Last year, it was estimated that more than 24,000 homes in Gaza do not meet half or more of the core minimum shelter standards, negatively affecting people's privacy and safety. Housing concerns are exacerbated in the summer season, as many shelters do not adequately protect inhabitants from the extreme weather.

About 2,800 of these homes are headed by women, who are typically divorced or widowed. The humanitarian community has assessed that these families are among the most vulnerable groups in the occupied Palestinian territory.

Ahead of the 2018 summer season, Miassar's house was identified as in need of urgent upgrading to enhance their ability to cope with the hot weather. With funding received through the Humanitarian Fund for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt HF), Secours Islamique France (SIF) installed a false ceiling for their home as well as adequate windows and doors to protect the family from the harsh summer heat, and repaired their electricity network, among other services.

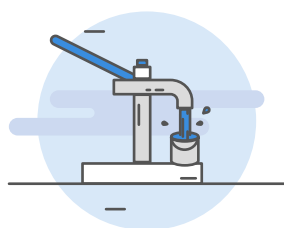
This help was part of a project that aimed at enhancing the access of vulnerable families headed by women to adequate housing conditions through basic upgrading services. Through this project, some 80 women-headed homes, housing more than 450 people in poor conditions, were prepared for the summer season, including by protecting them from extreme weather conditions and improving personal safety, privacy and hygiene at home.

"I can't stand hot weather," Miassar told SIF. "I usually sit in front of the main door to get some air." Miassar mentioned that her home was subject to rodent and insect infestation, because it was missing windows and doors, and due to their proximity to the waste dump. "This is the best day in my whole life," she said during the repairs. "Today, the workers put up the new ceiling. For the first time, my home has a roof."

*\* This story was contributed by Secours Islamique France.*

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Ensure equitable, affordable and sustainable access to safe and sufficient WASH services with dignity for the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank.

**Objective 2:** Strengthen WASH preparedness and response capacity to the unserved, underserved and most vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation in Gaza and the West Bank, to reduce threats and to cope with emergencies and shocks.

**Objective 3:** Strengthen national WASH governance system in accountability, advocacy, evidence-based planning, and inter/ intra sectoral coordination.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF

## Allocations in 2018

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS*	PARTNERS	TARGETED PEOPLE	WOMEN 378,434	MEN 389,856
<b>\$4,447,007</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,579,628</b>	<b>GIRLS 405,091</b>	<b>BOYS 406,247</b>

\*The ten projects include one multi-sectoral project (Health 50%, WASH 50%)

The Fund supported the implementation of 10 projects under the WASH cluster, two in the West Bank and eight in the Gaza Strip. Nine of the ten projects were implemented directly under the WASH cluster. One project was implemented as a multi-sectoral emergency response with the Health cluster.

Interventions in both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank included a wide range of activities that supported WASH needs in both facilities and households. Response to basic life-saving water, sanitation and hygiene needs to avoid an outbreak of water-borne and water-related diseases was supported through the construction and rehabilitation of pipelines and reservoirs for unconnected communities, as well as the provision and installation sanitation materials and hygiene equipment. Drinking and domestic water was also supplied to households, particularly those where summer conditions exacerbate needs. Hygiene kits were also supplied to families, along with interventions such

as hygiene awareness sessions. Moreover, interventions included the provision of capacity building for service providers to maintain existing levels of essential WASH services. The multi-sectoral emergency response project with the Health cluster, implemented in the Gaza Strip, enabled the procurement of sufficient fuel to maintain essential WASH and health services were on the verge of collapse due to depleting fuel reserves. Further interventions to support the Gaza Strip in coping with fuel shortages included the procurement of solar energy systems as an alternative form of energy to alleviate the effects of electricity shortages in response to the Gaza fuel crisis.

Results reported in 2018 for the WASH cluster indicators were from 6 projects from allocations in 2016 and 2017. The results show that the reached number of beneficiaries was slightly higher than the targeted, where men and women benefited slightly more than boys and girls.

Results reported in 2018<sup>6</sup>

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	<div> <div>Reached</div> <div>Targeted</div> </div>	
2016 <b>\$0.25M</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,259,295</b>	<div> <div>People targeted</div> <div> <div>Women  0.4M</div> <div>Girls  0.3M</div> <div>Men  0.4M</div> <div>Boys  0.3M</div> </div> </div>	
2017 <b>\$1.7M</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,258,906</b>	<div> <div>Reached</div> <div>Targeted</div> </div>	

6 Ibid.

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people served with minimum drinking water supplies	Women	412	354	86%
	Girls	190	163	86%
	Men	430	370	86%
	Boys	189	163	86%
# of people with improved access to domestic water	Women	170,570	170,570	100%
	Girls	127,630	127,630	100%
	Men	172,630	172,630	100%
	Boys	129,170	129,170	100%
# of beneficiaries benefitting from urgent repairs and spare parts of WASH facilities	Women	349,438	349,502	100%
	Girls	265,293	265,088	100%
	Men	353,838	353,903	100%
	Boys	267,362	267,437	100%
# of beneficiaries benefitting from urgent repairs of generators operating key water and wastewater facilities	Women	242,812	282,784	115%
	Girls	184,343	214,485	116%
	Men	245,870	286,345	116%
	Boys	185,780	216,385	116%

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of local government units (village councils, JSCs) with capacity for self-management of water scarcity	Women	24	0	0%
	Girls	18	0	0%
	Men	24	0	0%
	Boys	18	0	0%
# of people in humanitarian situation benefiting from improved access to drinking water	Women	6,061	0	0%
	Girls	4,601	0	0%
	Men	6,137	0	0%
	Boys	4,637	0	0%
Quantity of fuel supplied to service providers to ensure water, wastewater and solid waste services	Women	540,661	0	0%
	Girls	410,469	0	0%
	Men	547,468	0	0%
	Boys	413,670	0	0%



## Restoring Dignity and Strengthening resilience through water, sanitation and hygiene interventions



Ismael Radi is a resident of Al Mughraqa (Abu Middein), in the Gaza Strip. He is married and has five children, three girls and two boys. As the only breadwinner for his family, he struggles to make ends meet, with no regular source of income. For a long time, the family had limited access to water supplies and poor access to the sewage network, resulting in unbearable water, sanitation and hygiene conditions at home. They suffered from bad odours and rodents, and had to spend a lot of money on cesspit vacuuming.

"I was constantly worried about how to cover the cost for cesspit evacuation," he explains. "I couldn't afford it and it was causing many sewage floods... We were embarrassed whenever our neighbours saw that the cesspits had flooded."

Their case is not unique. For years, essential services, livelihoods and homes across the Gaza Strip have been constrained by the ongoing electricity crisis, exposing many to health risks. The limited operation of water pumps and desalination plants has led to a decline in water consumption and hygiene standards, while the shortening or suspension of sewage treatment cycles has added to sea pollution.

In 2018, Ismael was selected as a beneficiary of a project implemented by Gruppo di volontariato civile (GVC), in partnership with the Rural Women Development Society, aimed at strengthening the resilience of 93,440 people through comprehensive emergency water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in the most vulnerable areas of the Gaza Strip. With funding received through the Humanitarian Fund for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt HF), the project improved families' access to domestic water supply and storage as well as to wastewater services, and raised people's hygiene awareness. The oPt HF contributed a total of US\$ 3.3 million to support WASH needs in Gaza in 2018.

Ismael's house was connected to a sewage network, to prevent wastewater floods, and was provided with a water tank. The family also took part in hygiene awareness programmes and received hygiene supplies.

"Now, my children can enjoy the availability of water," Ismael concluded with a smile while signalling a thumbs-up.

**Gaza Strip.** Ismael with his children standing in front of their new water tank. Gruppo di volontariato civile.

*\* This story was contributed by Gruppo di volontariato civile.*

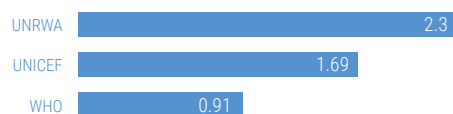
# **ANNEXES**

This section includes a summary of the allocations by recipient organization, a list of the oPt HF funded projects in 2018, a list of the oPt Advisory Board members, a list of the acronyms and abbreviations mentioned throughout the report, and a reference map of the oPt humanitarian space.

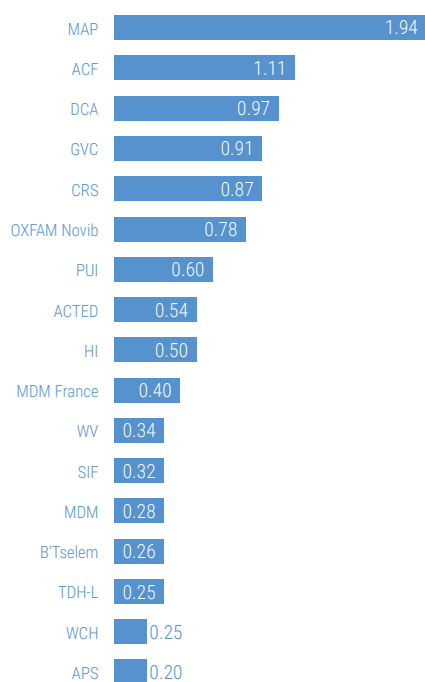
## ANNEX A

## ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

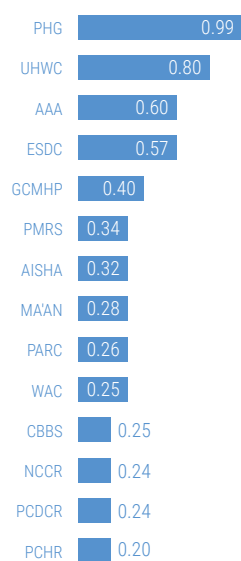
## United Nations 5 23%



## International NGO 10.5 50%



## National NGO 5.7 27%



IN MILLION USD

See Annex D for acronyms

## ANNEX B

## OPT HF-FUNDED PROJECTS

	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORG.	BUDGET	SUB-IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
1	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/WASH/NGO/8999	WASH	AAA	\$ 300,823.11	
2	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/FSL/NGO/10737	Food Security	AAA	\$ 299,907.49	
3	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/WASH/INGO/9134	WASH	ACF	\$ 384,999.96	RCSD
4	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/SNFI/INGO/10747	Shelter and Non Food Items	ACF	\$ 300,000.00	RCSD
5	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/WASH/INGO/10793	WASH	ACF	\$ 428,780.03	
6	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA1/SNFI/INGO/7709	Shelter and Non Food Items	ACTED	\$ 234,899.24	PRCS
7	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/SNFI/INGO/9139	Shelter and Non Food Items	ACTED	\$ 307,971.16	MA'AN
8	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/PROT/NGO/9512	Protection	AISHA	\$ 321,535.00	
9	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/PROT/INGO/9156	Protection	APS	\$ 199,997.95	
10	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/PROT/INGO/9456	Protection	B'Tselem	\$ 257,749.25	Yesh Din
11	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/HNC/NGO/10652	Health	CBBS	\$ 248,677.06	
12	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/FSL/INGO/10653	Food Security	CRS	\$ 872,714.26	SYFS
13	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/PROT/INGO/9536	Protection	DCA	\$ 249,999.99	EAPPI & Bimkom
14	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/HNC/INGO/10762	Health	DCA	\$ 721,996.37	Ahli Arab Hospital
15	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/FSL/NGO/10764	Food Security	ESDC	\$ 567,463.64	MA'AN & LRC
16	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/PROT/NGO/9159	Protection	GCMHP	\$ 199,714.43	
17	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA1/PROT/NGO/9200	Protection	GCMHP	\$ 199,163.50	
18	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/WASH/INGO/8994	WASH	GVC	\$ 257,500.21	RWDS
19	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/SNFI/INGO/9184	Shelter and Non Food Items	GVC	\$ 250,705.62	MA'AN
20	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/WASH/INGO/10724	WASH	GVC	\$ 398,307.49	RWDS
21	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/HNC/INGO/9457	Health	HI	\$ 500,000.00	BCD, PACF, NSR & SPHP
22	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/SNFI/NGO/9030	Shelter and Non Food Items	MA'AN	\$ 282,532.86	
23	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA1/HNC/INGO/9171	Health	MAP	\$ 502,277.44	PCRF
24	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA1/HNC/INGO/9182	Health	MAP	\$ 453,294.16	
25	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/HNC/INGO/9451	Health	MAP	\$ 979,653.59	
26	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/PROT/INGO/10777	Protection	MDM	\$ 284,923.47	East Jerusalem YMCA
27	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA1/HNC/INGO/9196	Health	MDM France	\$ 400,000.03	MDM Spain
28	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/HNC/NGO/10807	Health	NCCR	\$ 240,429.73	
29	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/FSL/INGO/10721	Food Security	OXFAM Novib	\$ 400,000.05	MA'AN
30	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/WASH/INGO/10722	WASH	OXFAM Novib	\$ 383,338.72	PEF

	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORG.	BUDGET	SUB-IMPLEMENTING PARTNER
31	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/FSL/NGO/10757	Food Security	PARC	\$ 264,897.76	
32	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/PROT/NGO/9448	Protection	PCDCR	\$ 239,076.84	
33	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA1/PROT/NGO/9203	Protection	PCHR	\$ 198,654.07	Al-Mezan
34	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/WASH/NGO/9067	WASH	PHG	\$ 581,138.40	RWDS & Yabous Society
35	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/WASH/NGO/10714	WASH	PHG	\$ 411,682.50	
36	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/HNC/NGO/10725	Health	PMRS	\$ 337,692.00	
37	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/SNFI/INGO/9031	Shelter and Non Food Items	PUI	\$ 299,999.99	PEF, Mariam Al Azraa Association
38	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/FSL/INGO/10701	Food Security	PUI	\$ 300,000.00	UWAC
39	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/SNFI/INGO/9034	Shelter and Non Food Items	SIF	\$ 322,444.50	
40	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/PROT/INGO/9079	Protection	TDH-L	\$ 250,001.86	Beit-Lahiya Development Association, NECC, Bayt Al Mustaqbal Society
41	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA1/HNC/NGO/9202	Health	UHCW	\$ 500,000.00	CBBS, El Wafa Medical Rehabilitation & Specialized Surgery Hospital
42	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/HNC/NGO/9489	Health	UHCW	\$ 300,000.18	
43	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/HNC/UN/9535	Health	UNICEF	\$ 647,123.16	
44	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/WASH/UN/10769	WASH	UNICEF	\$ 793,946.90	CMWU
45	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/EDU/UN/10778	Education	UNICEF	\$ 244,558.23	EAPPI
46	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/FSL-HNC/UN/7749	Food Security (32%), Health (68%)	UNRWA	\$ 899,972.71	
47	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/HNC/UN/9458	Health	UNRWA	\$ 390,550.00	
48	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA3/HNC-WASH/UN/10516	Health (50%), WASH (50%)	UNRWA	\$ 1,012,979.70	
49	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA1/PROT/NGO/9094	Protection	WAC	\$ 250,009.76	WEFAQ & RCS4GS
50	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/PROT/INGO/9521	Protection	WCH	\$ 249,989.04	PCC & DCI-Palestine
51	OPT-18/DDA-3482/RA2/HNC/UN/9468	Health	WHO	\$ 908,224.28	
52	OPT-18/DDA-3482/SA2/EDU/INGO/10680	Education	WV	\$ 340,635.76	

## ANNEX C

## OPT HF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
OCHA	OCHA HoO
INGO	Mercy Corps
INGO	Oxfam
NGO	JLAC
NGO	MA'AN
Donor	Australia
Donor	Belgium
Donor	Germany
Donor	Iceland
Donor	Ireland
Donor	Italy
Donor	Norway
Donor	Spain
Donor	Sweden
Donor	Switzerland
Observer	AIDA
Observer	ECHO
Observer	PNGO
oPt HF/OCHA	OCHA



## ANNEX D

## ACRONYMS &amp; ABBREVIATIONS

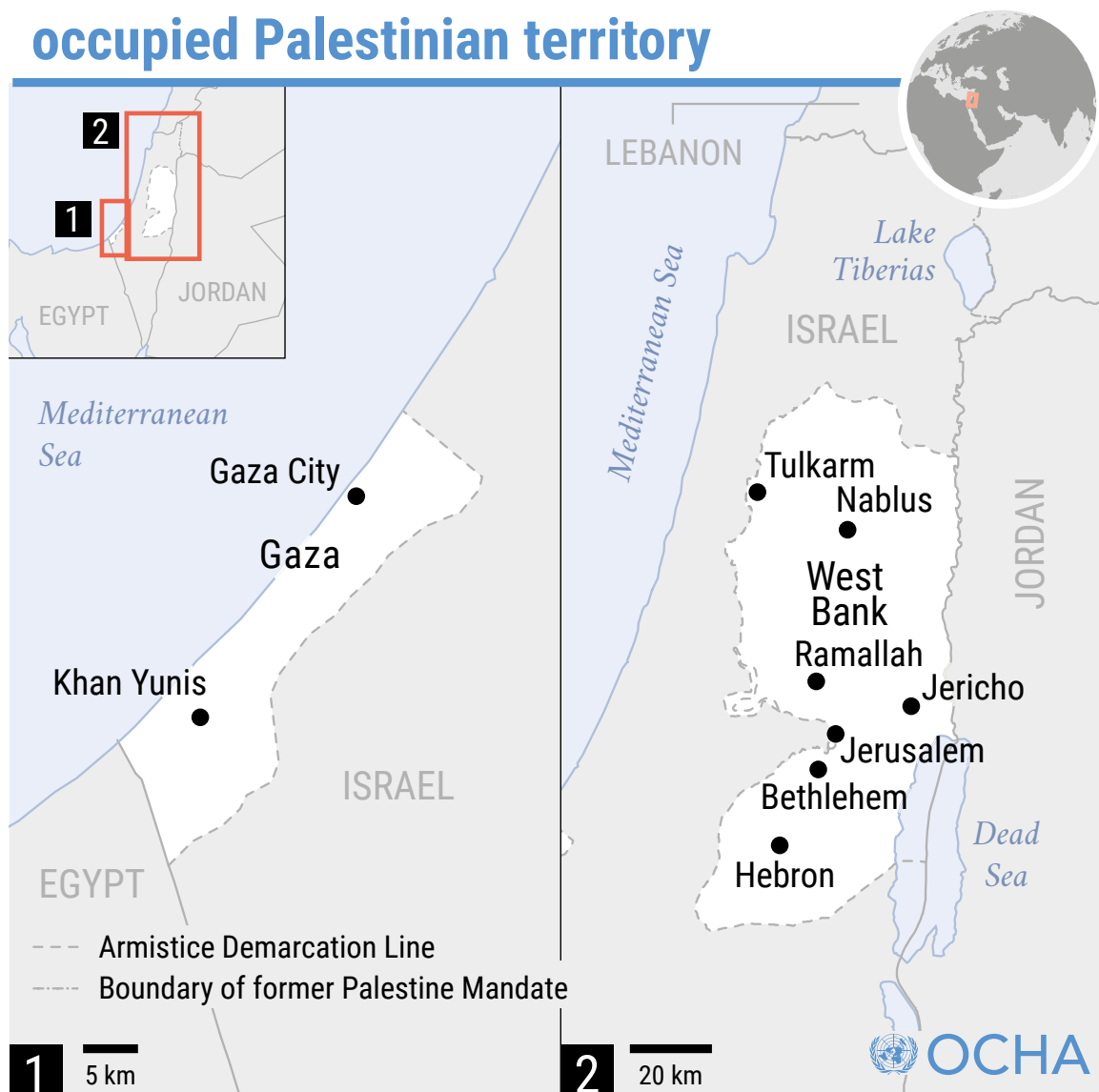
<b>AAA</b>	Arab Agronomist Association	<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence
<b>AAP</b>	Accountability to the Affected Population	<b>GCMHP</b>	Gaza Community Mental Health programme
<b>ACF</b>	Fundacion Accion Contra El Hambre (Action Against Hunger )	<b>GMS</b>	Grant Management System
<b>ACTED</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	<b>GMR</b>	The Great March of Return
<b>AIDA</b>	The Association of International Development Agencies	<b>GRM</b>	Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism
<b>AISHA</b>	Aisha Association for Women and Child Protection	<b>GVC</b>	GVC- Gruppo di volontariato civile
<b>AL MEZAN</b>	Al Mezan Center for Human Rights	<b>HAMAS</b>	Islamic Resistance movement
		<b>HAMOKED</b>	Centre for the Defence of the Individual
		<b>HC</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator
		<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>APS</b>	Alianza Por la Solidaridad	<b>HFU</b>	Humanitarian Financing Unit
<b>ARA</b>	Access Restricted Area	<b>HI</b>	Handicap International OR Humanity & Inclusion
<b>BCD</b>	Baitona Association for Community and Development	<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>B'TSELEM</b>	The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territory	<b>HWC</b>	Health Work Committees
<b>CARE</b>	CARE International	<b>IDF</b>	Israeli Defence Forces
<b>CBBS</b>	Central Blood Bank Society	<b>IDPS</b>	Internally displaced persons
<b>CBPF</b>	Country-Based Pooled Fund	<b>IHL</b>	International Humanitarian law
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>IHRL</b>	International Human Rights law
<b>CMWU</b>	Coastal Municipalities Water Utility	<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services	<b>LRC</b>	The Land Research Center
<b>CWLRC</b>	The Center Women's Legal Research and consulting	<b>MA'AN</b>	MA'AN Development Centre
<b>DCA</b>	DanChurchAid	<b>MAP</b>	Medical Aid for Palestine
<b>DCI-PALESTINE</b>	Defense for Children International- Palestine	<b>MC</b>	Mercy Corps
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	<b>MDM</b>	Médecines Du Monde
<b>EAPPI</b>	World Council of Churches/ Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel	<b>MDM FRANCE</b>	Médecins du Monde France
<b>EMT</b>	Emergency medical technician	<b>MDM SPAIN</b>	Medicos Del Mundo Spain
<b>EO</b>	OCHA Executive Officer	<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health & Psychosocial Support
<b>ESDC</b>	Economic & Social Development Centre of Palestine	<b>NCCR</b>	National Center for Community Rehabilitation
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>NDC</b>	NGO Development Centre
<b>FCS</b>	Funding Coordination Section	<b>NECC</b>	Near East Council of Churches
		<b>NFI</b>	Non-food items
		<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
		<b>NGO</b>	National Non-Governmental Organization

<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council	<b>RCS4GS</b>	Red Crescent Society for Gaza Strip
<b>NSR</b>	National Society for Rehabilitation	<b>RWDS</b>	Rural Women's Development Society
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	<b>SIF</b>	Secours Islamique France
<b>OSLO ACORDS</b>	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.	<b>SPHP</b>	Society of Physically Handicapped People
<b>PA</b>	Palestinian Authority	<b>SYFS</b>	Save Youth Future Society
<b>PAAPD</b>	Palestinian Al Nakheel Association for Progress and Development	<b>TDH-L</b>	Terre des Hommes Lausanne
<b>PACF</b>	Palestine Avenir for Childhood Foundation	<b>TRC</b>	The Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture
<b>PARC</b>	Agricultural Development Association	<b>UHCW</b>	Union of Health Work Committees
<b>PCATI</b>	Public Committee Against Torture in Israel	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>PCC</b>	Palestinian Counseling Center	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>PCDCR</b>	Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>PCHR</b>	Palestinian Centre for Human Rights	<b>UNESCO</b>	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>PCRf</b>	Palestine Childrens Relief Fund	<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in Near East
<b>PEF</b>	Palestinian Environmental Friends Association	<b>UNSCO</b>	United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process
<b>PHG</b>	Palestinian Hydrological Group	<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>PMRS</b>	Palestinian Medical Relief Society	<b>UWAC</b>	Union of Agricultural Work Committees
<b>PNGO</b>	Palestinian Non-Governmental Organizations Network	<b>WAC</b>	Women's Affairs Centre
<b>PRCS</b>	Palestine Red Crescent Society	<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>PSCCW</b>	Psycho Social Counselling Centre For Women	<b>WCH</b>	War Child Holland
<b>PSS</b>	Psychosocial support	<b>WEFAQ/WSWCC</b>	Wefaq Society for Women and Child Care
<b>PUI</b>	Première Urgence Internationale	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>RCSD</b>	Rural Center for Sustainable Development	<b>WHO</b>	World Humanitarian Organization
		<b>WV</b>	World Vision
		<b>YMCA</b>	Young Men's Christian Association

## ANNEX E

## REFERENCE MAP

## occupied Palestinian territory



Map Sources: ESRI, OCHA, UNCS.

*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 created in Sep 2013.*

## ANNEX F

## ENDNOTES

1. World Bank, *Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee*, 27 September 2018, para. 1.
2. According to a recent study by the RAND Corporation, illness caused by water pollution is responsible for more than a quarter of illnesses in Gaza and is a leading cause of child mortality. As 97 per cent of drinking water does not meet international standards, a third of residents' monthly wages goes toward the purchase of bottled water compared to 0.7 percent of monthly wages in the West in general. 'Polluted Water Leading Cause of Child Mortality in Gaza, Study Finds', *Ha'aretz*, 16 October 2018.
3. In April 2018, a military order was issued allowing for the demolition of new unlicensed structures in Area C within 96 hours of the issuance of a removal notice; implementation of this bill is now frozen, pending a decision by the Israeli High Court of Justice (HCJ). On July 2018, the Knesset approved a law transferring the jurisdiction over certain petitions against decisions by Israeli authorities in the West Bank from the Israeli HCJ to the Administrative Affairs Court in Jerusalem. In addition, a law passed in 2017 threatens to significantly increase demolition rates and fines in East Jerusalem starting in October 2019, when it will be applicable to residential buildings in the city affected by existing demolition orders.
4. Since September 2015, a total of 772 rockets and mortar bombs have been launched from the Gaza Strip towards Israeli territory. <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/Terrorism/Palestinian/Pages/Wave-of-terror-October-2015.aspx>.
5. UNCTAD: *Report on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people: Developments in the economy of the Occupied Palestinian Territory* July 2018, para. 31. In November, around 27,000 civil servants, hired by Hamas after the 2007 takeover, were paid their August salaries, while 50,000 of the poorest families began receiving a US\$ 100 allocation made possible due to funding provided by Qatar, and following Israel's authorization of the entry of the fuel and cash into Gaza.
6. Concerns have repeatedly been voiced about the Israeli policy of administrative detention. In 1998, the Human Rights Committee called on Israel to ensure that administrative detention be brought within the strict requirements of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. With no improvement evident by 2010, it called on Israel to refrain from using administrative detention, particularly for children. In 2014, the Committee called on Israel to end the practice of administrative detention. The Committee against Torture has also repeatedly concluded that the use by Israel of administrative detention, particularly for inordinately lengthy periods, violates the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and called upon Israel to urgently end this practice. *Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem: Annual Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General*, A/HRC/37/420, 21 February 2018, para. 18.
7. OCHA Protection of Civilians database. At the same time 149 incidents resulting in Israeli casualties or damage carried out by Palestinians in, or from, the West Bank were recorded.
8. As reiterated in previous reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the planning regime adopted by Israel is discriminatory and incompatible with requirements under international law. Report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Israel Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Occupied Syrian Golan*, March 2018, para. 29.
9. The US has substantially reduced its funding in the oPt, including deciding not to disburse more than \$200 million from USAID's approved budget from fiscal year 2017 in the West Bank and Gaza, cutting a further \$25 million for the East Jerusalem hospitals network, and, most recently, \$10 million for Israeli and Palestinian co-existence groups.



## WEB PLATFORMS

[ochaopt.org](http://ochaopt.org)  
[ochaopt.org/page/opt-humanitarian-fund](http://ochaopt.org/page/opt-humanitarian-fund)  
[reliefweb.int](http://reliefweb.int)  
[gms.unocha.org](http://gms.unocha.org)  
[fts.unocha.org](http://fts.unocha.org)



## SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

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