Cluster Not Yet Specified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appealing Agency</th>
<th>EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (OCHA) (ERF (OCHA))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Emergency Response Fund for oPt (projected needs $15 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Cluster Not Yet Specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>To facilitate flexible emergency responses and support immediate responses to emergencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 1,900,000 People affected by specific, unforeseen humanitarian disaster event in oPt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Partners</td>
<td>United Nations agencies, local or international NGOs with expertise and rapid response capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
<td>Jan 2015 - Dec 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Funds Requested</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority / Category</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Marker Code</td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Saad Abdel-Haq, <a href="mailto:abdel-haq@un.org">abdel-haq@un.org</a>, 00972543311815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced Geographical Fields</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project filtering</td>
<td>Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Needs**

Under the direct authority of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for oPt, a Emergency Response Fund was established in 2007 with the primary purpose of providing the Humanitarian Country Team with a rapid response mechanism to meet short term emergency needs of vulnerable communities. The ERF is also a critical instrument to strengthen the leadership of the HC and cluster leads.

In the first 11 months of 2014, 119 projects and concept notes submitted to the ERF Secretariat. Out of the total proposals submitted, 64 proposals were approved for a total amount of US$14million. This brings the total number of projects funded by the ERF since its creation to 204, for a total of US $38,818,806.

The Fund received a total US$ 39, 4 million from eleven donor countries: Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The current Fund donors are Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, The fund balance is $ 457,856 USD as of October 2014.

The fund is managed and administered by OCHA oPt. This role includes reviewing proposals against the eligibility criteria contained in the ERF strategy paper, facilitating the proposal review process, administering the fund disbursement process and monitoring and evaluating ERF funded projects.

Policy and strategic guidance on the ERF comes from an Advisory Board, chaired by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and consisting of representatives from UN agencies, National and International NGOs and the donors to the fund.

This year, the objective and programmatic focus of the ERF will be realigned and adjusted through a process of harmonizing oPt ERF and with the other country based pool mechanism Common Humanitarian Funds (CHFs), and their alignment to the Strategic Response Plan (SRP) and use different allocation modalities (calls for proposals/standard allocation and rolling basis/reserve window) depending on the context and the needs targeted.

At the same time, continuing to provide members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in oPt with a rapid response mechanism that enables an immediate response to unforeseen emergencies through life saving interventions and/or preventing the further erosion of livelihood assets and coping mechanisms of the affected communities. The ERF in oPt will also focus on providing funding with critical gaps for high priority projects in the SRP and bridge funding to meet short term emergency needs within a cluster humanitarian response plan.

The HC will launch the first allocation round 60 days after the beginning of the SRP cycle and a second call of proposal on 45 days before the end of the SRP cycle, while retaining the ability to trigger the Fund to support projects responding to unforeseen needs. The HC will lead the sartorial, geographic and demographic prioritization process in consultation with the cluster through the Review Board. Thus, 10% of the needs will be allocated in a timely, coordinated and focused manner, and as quickly as operational circumstances allow.
ERF allocations are guided by and aiming at supporting the delivery of the 2015 Response Plan for Humanitarian Operations in oPt (RP) –and subsequent revisions thereto.

Activities or outputs

The ERF will provide humanitarian organisations with a rapid and flexible funding mechanism to address sudden emergencies and / or cover critical funding gaps in the emergency response. OCHA will ensure the day to day management of the fund on behalf of the HC, including the review and processing of project proposals in addition to the monitoring and evaluation of the projects.

Indicators and targets

Humanitarian partners are provided with timely and flexible funding to address different needs of women, men, girls and boys that result from unforeseen emergencies and / or critical funding gaps in response plans; The HC and cluster leads strategic use of ERF funds reinforces the coordination leadership of the HC, the HCT and cluster coordinators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Response Fund (OCHA) (ERF (OCHA))</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

| Revised BUDGET items                        | $ |
| Total                                       | 0 |
Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
---|---
**Project Title** | Emergency Management, Safety and Security, and Coordination Capacity
**Project Code** | OPT-15/CSS/73301
**Sector/Cluster** | Coordination and Support Services
**Objectives** | The Agency has adequate response capacity for the protracted crisis and sudden-onset emergencies
**Beneficiaries** | Total: 2,268,343 Palestine refugees
**Implementing Partners** | N/A
**Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
**Current Funds Requested** | $14,799,997
**Location** | Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza
**Priority / Category** | Other
**Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
**Contact Details** | loek peeters, l.peeters@unrwa.org, +34603629062
**Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank, Gaza Strip
**Project filtering** | Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

**Needs**

The importance of preparedness, management and coordination in sudden-onset emergencies became evident once more in the Gaza 2014 summer hostilities. UNRWA followed established protocols and procedures, outlined in the Agency’s emergency response manual and based on experiences from previous hostilities, to guide immediate humanitarian aid delivery. Protocols envisioned the establishment of shelters and shelter management support structures, the provision of basic food and non-food supplies, as well as central and area coordination structures.

The unrelenting 50-day assault created a highly volatile safety and security environment that requires dedicated and specialized safety and security resources to support and enable continued emergency response under such adverse circumstances. During the conflict nine UNRWA staff members and two Job Creation Programme workers were killed, other staff were seriously wounded, and shelling damaged 118 UNRWA facilities including shelters, tarnishing the inviolability of the UN. In addition to the risks posed to UNRWA beneficiaries, staff and assets, UNRWA neutrality was also breached on a number of occasions, threatening the institutional reputation of the Agency. In the West Bank, increased tensions, violence due to military operations by the Israeli Security Forces (ISF) and clashes between Palestinians and ISF also affected emergency programmes as it created additional pressure on humanitarian assistance and protection during 2014. The events and current situation require innovation and adaptation to respond to beneficiary needs with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups, such as IDPs, girls, new-borns, elderly and persons with disabilities. There are lessons learned which can inform and enhance future emergency preparedness, response management, safety and security, and coordination.

The Agency’s emergency needs identified for 2015 affect a total of 2.26 million Palestine refugees in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza. The scope of the proposed UNRWA interventions comprises the main sectors /clusters of humanitarian operations in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt): food security, protection, health, education, shelter/NFIs, and water, sanitation and hygiene. The scale of operations is among the largest of UNRWA emergency appeals for Palestine refugees in the oPt to-date. Such scale and scope requires a unique and dedicated set of management and support structures and resources, at field and headquarters level, particularly considering the role of the Agency as a direct implementer.

Under an increased emergency workload, and to avoid jeopardizing the Agency’s regular service provision, additional resources must be directed to reinforce planning, management, safety and security, and the monitoring and evaluation of emergency activities. The context requires unique staff protection measures, while access constraints limiting and delaying movements of people and goods demand dedicated response measures to ensure (timely) delivery. Additional capacity is also required to analyse the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, who are differently affected in emergencies and by the Israeli occupation, and in order to mainstream these needs into emergency programmes.
As a multitude of humanitarian actors respond to the various needs of Palestinians, opportunities for synergy exist and can be achieved through effective bilateral and multilateral coordination at field level and through established forums. Similarly such diversity of actors constitutes a risk for overlap and duplication, which can be averted through the same coordination mechanisms. Each requiring time and resources.

**Activities or outputs**

(1) **Resources**

The Agency requires essential and qualified field staff for the coordination and oversight of its vast emergency programmes, above and beyond regular programming, while ensuring up-to-date preparedness and response capability during sudden-onset emergencies. Staff will ensure that these programme services are planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated in accordance with assessed needs and emergency standards. UNRWA will strive for gender balance throughout the organization, as well as promote women’s participation in each phase of the programme cycle, and enhance access to the Agency’s services with attention to gender, age and the most vulnerable groups.

In addition, essential resources are required for effective emergency implementation, including office facilities and infrastructure. So too for the contracting of services and goods procurement capacity. The latter requires a set of unique resources for the import of items restricted under the Gaza blockade. The Agency will further secure adequate support services, including finance, procurement and logistics, by either maintaining separate units or by strengthening those within the existing structure, whichever is more effective.

(2) **Coordination**

UNRWA actively participates in various multilateral forums such as the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU), as well as supporting the yearly Socio-Economic Food Security Survey, to harmonize needs-analysis and interventions. Bilateral coordination includes cross-checking of beneficiary lists and harmonization of aid packages. In multilateral forums such as the cluster coordination mechanism, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the Agency’s programmes will be well represented and coordinated. Through active participation in the HCT Advocacy Working Group, the Agency ensures refugee concerns and their voice are presented in the overall advocacy strategy and at high profile events. The Agency maintains HQ functions in support of field emergency operations. UNRWA Gender Advisor and focal points ensure that UNRWA emergency programme is in compliance with the UN standards in emergency response (notably Security Council Resolution 1325).

(3) **Vulnerability Profiling**

UNRWA will maintain its comprehensive database containing detailed household-level vulnerability profiles. The data forms the basis of equitable targeting through the proxy-means test formula, with special consideration for female headed-households. Due to normal changes in intra-household dynamics, as well as external shocks such as the recent hostilities, regular household visits and data updates are required to maintain accurate profiling over time.

(4) **Emergency Preparedness**

The Agency will strengthen its emergency preparedness through continued staff training, engagement in inter-agency preparedness and planning activities and refinement and testing of its own mechanisms and protocols. UNRWA Gaza and the West Bank Field offices will continue to coordinate and ensure appropriate warehousing and delivery of emergency stockpiles for Gaza.

(5) **Safety and Security**

UNRWA will develop and implement a robust institutional security management system that determines acceptable risk, provides adequate and sustainable resources to manage that risk, and ensures security policies and procedures are in place enabling an environment for effective emergency service delivery.

(6) **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The Agency conducts field activity monitoring throughout programme implementation. An online results-based monitoring system (RBM) is maintained to track actual results against planned objectives on a quarterly basis, facilitating regular consolidated reporting. The Agency will inform on progress within the Humanitarian Programme Cycle and the related Cluster System as required.

**Indicators and targets**

Refugees receive the range of humanitarian assistance they require through an effective UNRWA emergency programme implementation in Gaza and the West Bank of all its funded interventions. Resources for capacity and coordination will enable the Agency to meet the continued high demand for emergency programme services and to implement these programmes in accordance with established criteria, through better coordination, management, safety and security, and field monitoring.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination, Safety, Security and Management</td>
<td>13,333,331</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programme support costs</td>
<td>1,466,666</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination, Safety, Security and Management</td>
<td>13,333,331</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14,799,997</td>
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</table>
Appealing Agency | OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)
---|---
Project Title | Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in the occupied Palestinian territory
Project Code | OPT-15/CSS/73600
Sector/Cluster | Coordination and Support Services
Objectives | To save lives through effective and principled humanitarian action
Beneficiaries | Total: 1,900,400 humanitarian partners in the oPt +people in need under the SRP
Implementing Partners | N/A
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $8,262,750
Location | Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza
Priority / Category | Other
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Maria Jose Torres, torres8@un.org, 00972543311805
Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank
| Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

**Needs**

OCHA plays a key role in the oPt providing humanitarian partners with strategic, effective and gender responsive humanitarian analysis, coordination, advocacy and information management services to address the humanitarian situation. OCHA supports the Humanitarian Country Team to improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian response in line with humanitarian principles by ensuring greater predictability, accountability and partnership. OCHA advocacy aims to raise awareness of humanitarian needs in oPt and inform a more effective response by national and international stakeholders to address humanitarian needs, including their root causes. OCHA will continue to work with the HCT on addressing impediments to humanitarian action, such as in Area C and Gaza, supporting the HC to lead collective policy and operational positions. OCHA also manages the HPC process, involving over 400 organizations in the preparation for HPC including Palestinian Line Ministries, UN agencies, INGOs, NNGOs and donors. In 2015, OCHA will continue to work with humanitarian partners to strengthen inter cluster coordination, enhancing partnerships and collective accountability including NGO involvement and accountability to affected populations. A key emphasis will shift towards making the HCT a more focused forum for decision making, restricted to representatives and cluster leads, while continuing to rotate meetings between Gaza, East Jerusalem and Ramallah under a ‘one Palestine’ approach. The HCT will also hold periodic meetings that include a wider range of actors, such as national authorities, diplomats and development partners to enhance the HCT’s effectiveness as a strategic and policy making body, trying to establish clearer links between humanitarian and development policies and programming. OCHA, in partnership with the clusters will also strengthen information management and assessments that underpin the HPC, building on the work done by the Assessment and Information Management Working Group in 2014, to create a foundation for shared analysis of need and joint results based planning of humanitarian action. Gender analyses and sex disaggregated data will be furthered strengthened through the support of the Gender Adviser and UN Women. Coordination with development and national partners will be strengthened too, to improve linkages between humanitarian and recovery/development planning tools and programs, and strengthen the alignment between the HPC and UNDAF and other development and recovery frameworks such as the Palestinian government’s Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza. The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) will continue to provide timely and flexible emergency funding ensuring that the needs of women, men, girls and boys are met and support effective coordination. OCHA will also work with clusters, national partners, and the HCT to strengthen emergency preparedness. Coordination of advocacy will be enhanced and cluster input will be strengthened in the work of the HCT Advocacy Working Group co chaired by OCHA and AIDA. A joint HCT advocacy strategy will be implemented in support of the humanitarian strategy. As part of its advocacy efforts, OCHA will continue to provide briefings, reports, field tours and maps to relevant stakeholders

**Activities or outputs**

In 2015, OCHA will continue to support the Humanitarian Coordinator in his efforts to further improve humanitarian, strategic and operational coordination in the oPt. In particular, OCHA will seek to:

- Continue to provide Secretariat support to the HC, HCT and inter cluster forums;
• Make the HCT a more focused forum for decision making, restricted to representatives and cluster leads
• Monitor, analyze and report on the humanitarian situation in the oPt, including access/humanitarian space;
• Coordinate HCT joint advocacy efforts as a co chair of the HCT Advocacy Working Group.
• Produce briefings, reports, field tours and maps for relevant stakeholders;
• Lead, coordinate and support joint humanitarian advocacy efforts of the humanitarian country team, particularly on access and protection issues;
• Reassess the appropriateness of cluster coverage and current cluster activities, including as it relates to inter-cluster coordination.
• Strengthen the inclusion of NGOs as part of the commitment under the Transformative Agenda, including NNGOs
• Continue to strengthen Inter cluster information management through the OCHA chaired AIMWG to create a foundation for joint results based planning of humanitarian action by coordinating and harmonizing existing data collection and analysis mechanisms and help establish common baselines that will underpin the HPC process;
• Strengthen gender analysis in all aspects of humanitarian action from needs assessment, response, implementation and monitoring (e.g. gender analysis and sex disaggregated data and indicators) in conjunction with the gender adviser, clusters and UN Women;
• Liaise and maintain information sharing with the Palestinian Authority and relevant partners to best address humanitarian needs, strengthen linkages between humanitarian and development programmes/frameworks and facilitate transition where appropriate;
• Continue to ensure that cross cutting themes such as protection (maintain support of the Protection Cluster) and gender are mainstreamed in the humanitarian planning and programming, particularly throughout the HPC;
• Shape content and messages of standardized OCHA communications and advocacy products, including the OCHA briefing on the humanitarian situation in the oPt, ensuring that data included is up-to-date and accurate and reflects HCT messaging.
• Continue to expand OCHA’s social media outreach with at least three original social media posts weekly and multimedia products highlighting humanitarian concerns and giving voice to affected populations
• Work with donors and clusters to ensure that humanitarian funding is timely, as predictable as possible and is directed towards the top priority needs;
• Strengthen the timeliness of ERF disbursements and ensure that the ERF continues to be a rapid, flexible in country response mechanism and a strategic tool aligned with the SRP priorities;
• Support the HCT to further strengthen international humanitarian preparedness and response networks, tools and services actively involving the relevant Palestinian authorities a the central and local levels.

**Indicators and targets**

- Level of satisfaction with OCHA country office support to humanitarian leaders
- Percentage of humanitarian partners satisfied with OCHA country office facilitation of inter-cluster coordination
- Percentage of partners reporting using the strategic response plan as a guide to plan and prioritize their organizational activities
- Percentage of clusters led or co-led by national partners
- Percentage of Humanitarian Country Team members satisfied with OCHA country office support to preparedness
- Percentage of OCHA country office core information management products that contain sex- and age-disaggregated data and corresponding analysis
- Number of inter-cluster/sector consultations with affected communities prior to finalization of the strategic response plan
- Percentage of the strategic response plan resource requirements funded
- Percentage of total funding requirements met for quality gender-responsive projects
- Average number of days for processing country-based pooled-fund applications for sudden and unforeseen emergencies
- Percentage of the pooled funds disbursed to national NGOs
- Level of the Humanitarian Coordinators’ satisfaction with OCHA country office support to improve humanitarian access
- Level of Humanitarian Coordinators’ satisfaction with OCHA country office support to protection coordination
- Number of in-country partners who provide information through the OCHA country office-managed access monitoring framework at least on a monthly basis
## Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

### Original BUDGET items

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<tr>
<th>All</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Revised BUDGET items

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<th>All</th>
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<td>8,262,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,262,750</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Needs

The needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys affected by crisis are distinct and often different. Addressing these needs with effective, quality programming requires incorporation of gender equality considerations across all phases of humanitarian action – including preparedness, assessment, analysis, planning and implementation. This incorporation is essential to comply with international legal and normative frameworks that protect the equal rights of women, girls, boys and men, as well as those that define humanitarian rights and responsibilities, based on the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. While gender equality and gender sensitivity were identified as key requirements for ensuring effective humanitarian response, it is also acknowledged that the challenges of operating in emergency contexts require specialized resources and effort to ensure that gender issues are not sidelined in the response and that refined approaches are put in place in order to reach the most vulnerable groups in affected communities.

During the Gaza crisis, for example, UN Women and women’s CSO partners had conducted field visits to collective centers and to families hosting IDPs, and had the chance to meet with women IDPs and identify their emergent needs. As the findings from previous assessments that UN Women and CSO partners undertook with IDP families post Israeli Offensives “Operation Cast Lead” and “Pillar of Defense”, women spoke of the limitation faced by women in accessing humanitarian assistance and its lack of adequacy to the different needs of men, women, boys and girls. Such as inadequate sanitation facilities for women and children, insufficient NFIs to respond to needs of women and girls, shortages in food items for babies (milk) and unequal access to food assistance. Shelters also lacked protection systems to address issues of GBV. Given the sensitivity of the issue, basic mechanisms for reporting GBV related incidents were lacking and no referral mechanisms were in place. Available child protection mechanisms do not adequately address the specific needs of adolescent girls and children with disabilities identified by the global guidelines on minimum standards for child protection as key vulnerable groups. In a meeting with women’s rights organizations. on 17 August, 2014, women’s organizations had identified “new widows” and also female heads of households along with their children to be among the most vulnerable groups during and after the crisis.

Given the importance of the women’s organizations work to humanitarian coordination and response; UN Women lead an initiative in Gaza in coordination with OCHA and the Humanitarian Gender Advisor to improve the participation of women’s organizations in humanitarian assistance. Based on the recommendations of two consultation workshops that took place in 2013 and 2014, a strong dialogue and cooperation should be
initiated between humanitarian actors and women’s organizations to integrate gender into sectoral and cluster response. Women’s organizations are best placed to convey the voice of women and girls affected by the current crisis to relevant humanitarian service providers and to provide humanitarian actors with information, innovative solution and knowledge to ensure gender sensitive response.

In 2014, UN Women and OCHA had signed a letter of commitment that outlines partnership to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment in humanitarian action. Palestine was selected as a pilot country to roll out this partnership.

**Activities or outputs**

The aim of UN Women’s engagement in humanitarian action is to ensure consistency and sustainability in addressing gender equality concerns across the humanitarian-development continuum. UN Women works to raise awareness, enhance capacity and strengthen partnerships with national entities, civil society, regional institutions and the international humanitarian system. It supports coordination and accountability efforts to respond consistently and effectively to women’s needs in humanitarian emergencies.

In coordination with UN OCHA and building on UN Women’s experience in engendering humanitarian response and women’s organizations’ experience in providing and advocating for gender responsive humanitarian assistance post crisis, UN Women, will work on achieving the following outputs:

**Output 1:** strengthen capacity of HCT on gender mainstreaming (through improved availability of gender needs analysis, advocacy and strategic partnerships with clusters, women’s organizations and UN OCHA)

**Output 2:** Support humanitarian partners in engendering the humanitarian response in the aftermath of the Gaza emergency of 2014

**Proposed Activities:**

1. **Coordination and Leadership** – UN Women will work with OCHA, existing coordination mechanisms, humanitarian and UN partners to ensure that humanitarian action integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment. For this purpose, UN Women will actively participate in the 2016 humanitarian programme cycle, making sure that gender is well incorporated in all stages. UN Women will also support mainstreaming gender in early recovery coordination and programming.

2. **Technical Expertise** - UN Women will provide the UN and Humanitarian Country Team with the guidance and tools to ensure gender-responsive humanitarian response plans and programmes. UN Women had already supported the employment of a Humanitarian Gender Advisor to ensure the coordinated efforts of HCTs and Cluster/ Sector System incorporate gender equality and women’s empowerment in their operations. UN Women had recently supported the deployment of a Gender Protection Specialist in Gaza (Through NORCAP) to mainly support humanitarian sectors and clusters in Gaza (Protection and Shelter sectors in particular) to mainstream gender in their response (with a focus on IDPs). UN women will capitalize on the advisory support of both specialists to provide needed technical expertise to humanitarian actors and processes.

3. **Capacity Building** – UN Women will support capacity development of gender machineries, civil society organizations and other relevant national and local stakeholders to enable their effective engagement in humanitarian action efforts. UN Women will support women’s organizations conduct bilateral consultations with sectors and clusters to communicate, discuss, and advocate for the needs and priorities of the affected population (men, women, boys and girls) to be integrated into the humanitarian response. UN Women will also support gender advisory capacity within key humanitarian actors in Gaza to support their emergency appeal and humanitarian response.

4. **Evidence Based Response and Advocacy** - UN Women will also provide guidance on gender mainstreaming in assessments, gender analysis and programme implementation in Palestine to ensure the needs and vulnerabilities of all men, women, boys and girls in a crisis affected population are identified and appropriately addressed. The evidence based knowledge will be used to strengthen ongoing advocacy on gender equality and women’s empowerment, including in UN Security Council briefings and UN Secretary General Reports.

**Indicators and targets**

**Outcomes**
1. Improved advocacy and response on engendering humanitarian action among humanitarian actors
2. Humanitarian actors are well informed of the different emergent needs and priorities of women, men, boys and girls affected by the conflict in Palestine, with a focus on the Gaza crisis
3. Improved response to address gender specific needs in emergency context
4. Increased participation of gender advocates in humanitarian processes

Indicators:
- Number of funded projects implemented by women’s organizations in at least 2 clusters target (8)
- Improved performance of clusters with regard to gender marker coding (at least 2 clusters show progress from 2014 performance)
- Gender focused needs assessment completed in at least one sector

<table>
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<tr>
<th>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Inputs</td>
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<td>12,800</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>172,800</td>
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### Education

**Project Under Revision**

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<th><strong>Appealing Agency</strong></th>
<th>TAMER INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY EDUCATION (TICE)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Learning spaces, Support to the vulnerable children and adolescents through remedial education and extra-curricular activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/E/73316/R</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>To provide non-formal and inclusive education including recreational activities and psycho social support to the vulnerable children and adolescents (50% Girls) in the most affected areas in Gaza strip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 37,070 32000 Children (10 center<em>300 children <em>4 groups) +(10 center</em>10 Open days</em>200 children) and 5000 caregivers (10 centers* 500 caregivers), 50% of which are Females, Children: 32,000 Women: 5,000 Other group: 70 Facilitators and teachers</td>
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<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Ahmad Ashour, <a href="mailto:a.ashour@tamerinst.org">a.ashour@tamerinst.org</a>, 00970599255242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
<td>Gaza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Needs

According to the meetings with MOEHE and UNRWA the Remedial classes for children in Gaza strip will be the most needed for children after the most horrific offensive on Gaza, as is became a top priority from the experiences after the last two aggressions 2012, 2008.

With overcrowded schools, limited hours of instruction and poorly trained teachers, learning outcomes and completion rates for students keep dropping, and the student performance in Gaza is falling behind compared to the West Bank. The average pass rate in 2012 was only 55% in Arabic language and 51% in mathematics on the unified grade four exam, and under half of the students taking the grade seven exam passed any single subject.103 A UNESCO-commissioned psychosocial study reported that students experience anxiety, sadness and hopelessness because of the on-going military violence and blockade in Gaza, with consequences for their ability to learn.104 Among primary school students surveyed, 59.4% did not feel safe going to and coming home from school some or most of the time. Among preparatory students, this number increased to 69%.105 The same study indicated that more than half of the teachers at every level reported that students consistently exhibited lower academic performance after the Gaza offensive of winter 2008/09. Prior to the Gaza offensive in 2008/09, the Shuja'iya Boys Secondary School, located one kilometer from the border in the Access Restricted Area, was known for its academic performance and extracurricular activities including debate, poetry, writing and football. Since then, recurrent hostilities in the Access Restricted Area has taken its toll on student achievement. While the school used to rank top in its district for Tawjih examination results, the results of the 2011/2012 exams were only average and showed a noticeable drop within a relatively short period of time, this horrible statistics and experiences will be
showed in next assessment after the first semester, an action to response to it is a must and priority.

Children between the ages of 6 and 18 comprise around 60 percent of the Palestinian population. They are particularly vulnerable group as they are frequently exposed to the front line of conflict and violence. More than 500 children were killed in the 51 days Israeli offensive on Gaza strip according to OCHA. There are limited recreational facilities and learning programmes for children and young people and the ongoing violence triggers severe emotional duress and feelings of great insecurity. And more than 373000 children needs an urgent psycho social support and they also report anxiety, trauma, increased violence and poor performance in school as their main symptoms of stress. The number of children falling below their grade level and dropping out of school continues to rise, and may reach 50% of the children in the schools regarding to MOEHE initial assessment. Only 67 per cent of students continue onto secondary school. Scholastic achievements are falling with increased failure rates in language and math in several localities. Children and Adolescents who have frequently faced violence are in most need of opportunities to learn and acquire skills and to be active participants in their own well-being.

Activities or outputs

• Set up 10 alternative safe learning spaces “Centers” for children in partnership with local organizations in “Bet hanoun, East Jabalia, East Gaza, Al Buraij, Al Maghazi, East Der Al balah, East KhanYounis, East Rafah” as it the most affected areas according to the MOEHE.
• Implement non-formal learning activities (including literacy & numeracy intervention programs, reading programs) to Children and adolescents (50% girls) that have been denied access to schools and low-achievers based on the remedial education manuals produced by Tamer Institute and UNICEF in 2009.
• Carry out extra-curricular activities such as sports, expressive arts and drama that would restore normality to the lives of children and adolescents.
• Provide adolescents (girls & boys) with life-skills based education and access to information on issues concerning them aiming at enhancing adolescent participation and encouraging peaceful involvement in the well-being of their community.
• Provide children, adolescents and caregivers with a first aid and a structured psycho social support, counselor from PCDCR will be existing in each Center.
• Provide training for caregivers in Emergency preparedness and parents deal activities and Awareness sessions.

Monitoring & Evaluation

A comprehensive monitoring & evaluation approached will be applied during and after the implementation of the project’s activities to guarantee the fulfillment of goals as follows:

? Reporting: facilitators, centers coordinators, trainers and experts will submit monthly reports covering work progress and feedback on the activities implemented as well as their plans. The project management team will review the reports and provide feedback based on the available data
? Management information Online system will gather, measure, update and evaluate the project activities and beneficiaries in each center, and will provide a detailed statistics about each child and his progress.
? Meetings:
? A monthly regular meeting will be held at the level of each center between facilitators and centers coordinators.
? A monthly meeting shall be held between project management team and centers coordinators to follow up work progress and discuss any emerging issue.
? A monthly meeting shall be held between the project management team members to discuss progress and any other issues
? Technical meetings between experts and trainers to discuss feedback, challenges and related issues
? Field visits: field visits will be conducted by trainers, experts and project management team members to attend centers activities

Reporting

Throughout the project cycle, the following reports shall be submitted to UNICEF

? Monthly progress report: covering the implementation of activities, beneficiaries, success stories, etc. The report shall be submitted at the beginning of each month including a plan for the activities to be implemented in the coming month
? A narrative report at the end of implementation period
? Monthly financial report
? Final financial report

Indicators and targets

• 12000 children and adolescents (50% girls) have improved skills in literacy & numeracy, Arts, music and drama and are better able to mitigate their anxiety and stress.
• 20000 children have received a psycho social support and recreational activities inside the schools
through fun and open days in the most affected areas in GS
- # of the targeted children will benefit from a structured PSS by the counselor inside each center and the traumatized children will be referred to a specialized organization
- 100% of the target groups have received different levels psycho social support through activities and referral system.
- 70 facilitators (50% females) have improved their skills.
- 5,000 parents (mothers & fathers) have increased awareness on child’s rights and Emergency preparedness and parents deal activities.
- 10 learning spaces are better equipped to sustain daily activities to children and adolescents

<table>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Remedial and Extra-curricular activities (Life skills, illustration, sport, Math, Arabic) + Open day</td>
<td>471,000</td>
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<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>Staffing and technical support</td>
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Needs

While an enormous amount of information and analysis exists related to the overall human rights environment, monitoring and field-based agencies do not yet utilize adequate tools to monitor child specific indicators related to the armed conflict, greatly complicating the ability of agencies to understand and respond appropriately to child rights violations. Systematic and timely monitoring of violations across the oPt continues to be a challenge, in particular for areas of high protection concerns (Gaza, Area C, EJ and H2). The last large-scale Israeli operation on Gaza in 2014 highlighted the need for improved capacity for accurate and systematic monitoring and referrals during emergencies. The oPt in general is facing a protracted protection crisis, massive military operations forced displacement, expropriation of Palestinian land and expansion of Israeli settlement in West Bank which increased significantly in 2013 and 2014, resulting in a significant increase in the number and severity of incidents; during the year of 2013, 8 Palestinian children died (4 child death in Gaza) as a result of military uses of force and settlers attacks, with 1265 injuries reported, mostly boys, 59 attacks on schools and education facilities incidents affecting 11,935 Palestinian children and 128 denial access to education incidents affecting 21,411 Palestinian children. There are at least 13 schools in Gaza and 15 Schools in West Bank and other essential infrastructure for children located in the Buffer Zone and area C, all of which are put at risk by ongoing Israeli military and settlers attacks and frequent incursions. Children in East Jerusalem are also highly impacted due to increasing rates of home evictions and demolitions, arrest and detention of young children.

The voluntary established Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) has two national mandates 1. To report and monitor the child rights violation situation in Opt/Israel and 2. To provide quality and timely data to inform the inter-cluster system to design and implement immediate responses to those violations impacting children lives in the affected areas. An effective MRM should be able to support advocacy efforts for all child rights bodies in and outside the country. In line with Objective One in the SRP for the Education cluster, this intervention will work to support children in Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza to access quality education through enhancing the reporting on violations against schools and access to education which will provide the education cluster and its partners with accurate and timely information to design and implement immediate response and lead advocacy and fundraising campaigns to support affected children to access quality inclusive education.
In 2013, Save the Children through its core funding, developed and implemented a capacity development plan targeting the MoEHE in West Bank existing MRM systems, which enhanced the number of reported education related violation incidents, compared to the same period previous 2012. In 2012, 78 education related violation incidents were reported in west, including East Jerusalem and Hebron old city. After Save the Children capacity building training in 2013, 184 education related violation were reported in west bank, which is more than double (Almost triple) of incidents reported in 2012. This indicates that the existing MRM is still developing and needs enhancement to fully cover incidents reporting in all areas, due to the complexity of reporting on access to education in WB and Gaza, lack of resources and capacity development of national systems in WB and Gaza, which emphasizes the need for this project in supporting stronger reporting to reflect the child rights situation.

Activities or outputs

- Update the MRM for education related violations including revising the reporting categories based on last 3 years trends, amend the partnering NGOs and MoE reporting systems and database, develop a contextualize reporting guideline for reporting on education related violations based on the SCR 1998 global guideline.
- Establish and implement a mirroring MRM with MoE in Gaza in full coordination with MoE in WB. Including capacity building training to MoE Gaza staff.
- Engage a wider range of local NGOs as a part of the MRMWG to support reporting and responding to violations.
- Conduct at least 4 trainings to community based organizations and local and international NGOs in West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza, on the MRM on children and armed conflict in oPt. The trainings will be also focusing on school based disaster risk reeducation.
- Conduct at least 10 national lectures/symposia for 100 schools management, 1000 students both boys and girls, who are affected, or at risk, to raise their awareness on child rights and protection.
- Provide capacity building to 10 communities in the West Bank/East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip to increase their skills to monitor, document, prepare for and respond to protection emergencies.
- Provide monthly MRM reports to inform the cluster system including education cluster and CPWG to provide immediate response to violations and prevent future violations.
- Draft 50 complaints and/or urgent appeals to the relevant UN Special Procedures about cases of children who are affected, or at risk of violations.
- In coordination with the MRM Working Group, produce 10 fact sheets on specific MRM thematic issues.
- Identify needs and gaps in child protection in East Jerusalem and establish a child protection safety net working group with existing CSOs.
- Establish MRM processes in EJ and build network and capacity of EJ partners to report violations in systematic manner.
- Establish key mechanisms to improve child protection services in East Jerusalem.
- Monitor and evaluate the process of sharing information with international community members by feeding information into the UN Security Council 1612 resolution annual report on Grave Violations Against Children in Armed Conflict, the monthly UN Children in Armed Conflict report, and the statistical reports of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

Indicators and targets

SC ME team will design a comprehensive ME plan for the project including progress and outcome/impact indicators. The plan should also provide qualitative and quantitative tools to measure the overall enhancement of the mechanism and how effective and efficient the data is being use for programming and advocacy.

Outcomes:
- MRM systems enhanced and supported on the national level to effectively monitor and report education related violations. The enhanced system will include a full reporting mechanism in Gaza supporting at least 100 female staff. National monthly report to be produced and submitted to cluster system.
- Cluster system is timely informed about education related violations and can plan for immediate responses and coordination.
- Community based organizations in oPt increased knowledge on MRM and conduct appropriate referrals to human rights agencies.
- Relevant personnel of human rights agencies increased ability to identify child protection risks and refer to appropriate services.
- At least 2000 boys and girls increased awareness on child rights and child protection, and access protection services in their communities.
- Emergency preparedness plans are developed in targeted communities to respond to local protection emergencies and protection incidents.
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<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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Across the oPt, ongoing violations are taken places in Gaza and West Bank including East Jerusalem and area C. The oPt in general are facing a deteriorating protection crisis, massive military operations, killing and injuries, detention, forced displacement, expropriation of Palestinian land and expansion of Israeli settlement in West Bank which increased significantly in 2012 and 2013, resulting in a significant increase in the number and severity of incidents during the year of 2013, 8 Palestinian children died (4 child death in Gaza) as a result of military uses of force and settlers attacks, with 1265 injuries reported, mostly boys Access to education is a huge concern impacting hundreds of thousands of children in West Bank. During 2013,128 incidents of denial of access to education caused by Israeli forces and settlers reported through the MRM mechanism directly affecting more than 20,000 school students in the West Bank mostly students in East Jerusalem, Area C, and Hebron H2. During the same year 59 incidents of attacks against school were reported which directly prevented almost 12,000 students from having safe learning environment. Several schools are being systematically attacked with very limited or even no protection interventions. The numbers of attacks on schools is dramatically increased during 2014 in West Bank and Gaza especially during the protective edge operation in Gaza.

East Jerusalem has major challenges with access to education resulting in higher rates of illiteracy, school dropouts, and less educated mothers than any other region of the West Bank and Gaza. An estimated 20,000 children in East Jerusalem are not able to go to school because of recent daily clashes with Israeli forces and settlers, lack of residency rights/civil documentation, insufficient classroom space, poverty or family dysfunction. Transportation to school is difficult, costly and children (the majority are under grade 3) have to go through rigorous checkpoints daily, which are frightening and delay them in getting to school. East Jerusalem has only 21 school counsellors, each serving over 2000 students, and over 40% of 12th graders drop out of school (compared to 5% in parts of the West Bank and Gaza). There are currently very limited immediate actions taken by child rights organizations and the cluster system to immediately take actions to mitigate and prevent such violations. The education cluster is prioritizing under Objective 1 of the SRP the save access to students in Area C, East Jerusalem, West Bank, and Gaza and establish alternative structures to respond to the most pressing child access to education issues. NGOs lack strong overall coordination mechanisms to identify and react to access to education issues. This is primarily due to individual agencies targeting a specific group of children, or specific need, resulting in a piecemeal approach to handling general child protection issues. A lack of cooperation and coordination has resulted in trends in protection risks not being identified, and consequently a lack of appropriate and relevant responses. The project will supports the education cluster to establish an immediate response mechanism supported by education cluster agencies and the MRM reporting which will be the bases for identifying the violations and systematically inform the
cluster members. The project will be providing immediate response interventions and School Disaster Management enhancement to violated schools through projects partners. Education cluster will be monitoring and evaluating the response activities and hold review meetings to coordinate most effective referrals and interventions.

Activities or outputs

- Strategic workshop for the education cluster members including MoE and MRMWG members to discuss violations trends and agree on scope of immediate response
- Establish a referral mechanism from various international and local organization to coordinate immediate responses
- Support capacity building workshops for 200 schools in WB and Gaza on monitoring and reporting violations as well as supporting and coordinating with response teams
- Support standing by PSS teams to conduct immediate interventions for affected schools (Within 48 hours)
- Provide standing by protective presence teams to provide immediate safe access to students in most vulnerable communities
- Establish school disaster management committees to develop access to school prevention plans to be considered as needed interventions. School committees will be supported with needed capacities to develop those plans
- Support the MoE on establishment of “Crises Cells” to coordinate reporting and responding to violations
- Minimum Preparedness actions implemented in the most vulnerable schools (Walls, Camera, gates, first aid kits, communications)
- Violations and responses to be monitored and tracked in a response database

Indicators and targets

- Immediate response mechanism established to mitigate and prevent access to education violations in WB and Gaza
- Cluster system is able to advice Education partners on School Disaster Management and the implementation of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework
- 200 schools (400 school staff, %50 female) supported with capacities to monitor and report violations as well as coordinate responses
- At least 7000 students (%50 female) are supported with different protection interventions
- 50 most vulnerable schools will develop school disaster management plans

A comprehensive ME plan will be developed by SC ME team to monitor project activities progress and evaluate outcomes and outputs against a set of designed indicators. The ME plan will use various child and community friendly evaluation tools to ensure the effectiveness of the provided responses and design a feedback mechanism to inform the cluster system and NGOs for future intervention.

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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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### Appealing Agency
SAVE THE CHILDREN (SC)

### Project Title
An integrated community-based early recovery model for enhancing children’s well-being and access to quality basic and early childhood education

### Project Code
OPT-15/E/73457

### Sector/Cluster
Education

### Objectives
- **Overall objective:** Enhance the well being of school children in Gaza through education
- **Specific objective:** Children’s return to schooling that provides them with safe and quality learning and opportunities to recover from the war trauma enhanced

### Beneficiaries
- **Total:** 14,200 50% girls and 50% boys
  - Children: 10,000
  - Women: 2,150
  - Other group: 2,050

### Implementing Partners
A.M.Qattan Foundation and SYFS

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$1,600,000

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Other

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
David and Paulette Hassell, dp.hassell@savethechildren.org, 054 8002617/059 5944177

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Al Mughrasha (Abu Middein)
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Juhor ad Dik
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Qarara
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Bani Suheila
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa

### Project filtering
Gaza

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**Needs**

The Gaza Strip is densely populated area (1.8 million people in 365km², approx. 51% under 18 years old). The current crisis comes against a backdrop of heightened vulnerability and instability. Unemployment increased dramatically since mid-2013, following a halt of the tunnel trade, exacerbating the impact of the longstanding access restrictions imposed by Israel. Many UN organizations have received reduced levels of funding causing reductions in service delivery. Delivery of basic services in Gaza has also been undermined due an ongoing energy crisis, involving power outages of 12 hours per day which are having a severe impact on water supply and delivery of essential health Care services.

The Gaza Strip is densely populated area (1.8 million people in 365km², approx. 51% under 18 years old). The current crisis comes against a backdrop of heightened vulnerability and instability. Unemployment increased dramatically since mid-2013, following a halt of the tunnel trade, exacerbating the impact of the longstanding access restrictions imposed by Israel. Many UN organizations have received reduced levels of funding causing reductions in service delivery. Delivery of basic services in Gaza has also been undermined due an ongoing energy crisis, involving power outages of 12 hours per day which are having a severe impact on water supply and delivery of essential health Care services.

The Gaza War started in the early morning of 7th July, launching a significant escalation of attacks affecting mainly the Gaza Strip. On the 18th of July, Israel launched a ground invasion into Gaza which saw them move into densely populated urban areas with reports of artillery shelling, airstrikes and intense fighting, causing significant numbers of displacement, fatalities and injuries. A number of ceasefires have been declared but they remained unstable and frequently broke down. Humanitarian access through temporary humanitarian ceasefires or corridors was not respected for the stated periods of time.
All parts of the Gaza Strip have been affected by the conflict given the small size of the area; the cities in the Northern and Southern border areas with Israel have been particularly hard hit, as has Eastern Gaza City. UN OCHA has estimated that the entire population has been affected. Both short term humanitarian relief and long-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and humanitarian support is required, with Save the Children oPt planning responses to the current emergency until December 2015.

Activities or outputs

Project Results and Main Activities:
The proposed project aims to enhance the wellbeing and to bring back hope and normalcy for children in Gaza through education, psychosocial support and play activities. The developmental goal is to enhance children’s return to school, by providing them with safe and quality learning opportunities so they can recover from the trauma they have experienced during the current crisis in Gaza. This goal is in line with the overall objectives of SC with regards to improving the protection of children and schools and improving learning outcomes by ensuring the safety and well-being of all children at their schools, outside environment and within their communities. It further builds on the existing Quality Inclusive Education programming by providing additional recreational programs and remedial/accelerated educational supports, building upon methodologies of child-participation, and conducting PSS programs for educational staff and caregivers to ensure children are supported in returning to school and normalcy, amongst other correlated interventions. The project will use the Schools as Zones of Peace (SZOP) project learnings in the area of resilience building and school-based DRR, and will complement the planned Inclusion for All project (targeting mainly children with disabilities, learning difficulties, and the poor) activities planned in 20 schools in the Gaza Strip.

R0: Project management structures & systems are in place
0.1. Reach agreements and decisions
0.2. Develop project structures, systems, and staff capacity
0.3. Develop detailed project plans
0.4. Conduct evaluations in selected communities

R1: Formal and non-formal learning places made available for all children in targeted communities
1.1. Conduct an awareness campaign targeting children and their parents to encourage joining schools and KGs again, or in close coordination with UNRWA and MoEHE making them aware of the alternatives if all schools in the community are destroyed / damaged / inhabited by IDPs
1.2. Support the establishment and/or running of temporary learning spaces/centers (TLS/TLC) and/or child friendly spaces CFS) in community centers / CBOs/other venues to maintain continuity of learning and minimizing dropouts, in the case that schools/KGs are not operational
1.3. Support functional schools/KGs in restarting its provision of its services

R2: A spectrum of active learning modalities provided for children
2.1. Support the development and implementation of supplemental, remedial, accelerated, and other innovative models of education in emergencies (EiE) programs at schools, KGs, and other community venues.
2.2. Support children-led activities to support: their personal learning and development; their reconstruction of their communities, and; the development of plans to help reduce the impact of future disasters utilizing child centered risk reduction methodology

R3: Psychosocial, resilience, extracurricular, and recreational programs made available for children
3.1. Conduct emergency PSS and longer term PSS and resilience building programs for children and their families, and to care takers including school teachers, counsellors, and management
3.2. Conduct extracurricular and recreation programs including summer camps, clubs, sports, art and drama, fun days, and other.
3.3. Provide survival messages on key life saving issues such as health and, nutrition, safety (particularly to UXOs).

Indicators and targets

Target Communities

The 10 communities have been selected on the basis of being most affected during the most recent crisis, those living in or close to the access restricted area (ARA), where rates of violence and destruction were highest. These communities exhibit high poverty rates, low economic status, and have a limited access to quality education and activities. Children and other relevant stakeholders will participate fully in the project design, to ensure that the projects meet the specific needs of each community.

Gender and Vulnerability Considerations:
The school system in oPt is not equal for all. Children with physical and mental disabilities have restricted
access to quality education and awareness is low. Males are more exposed to risks on their physical security including detention and risks connected to political activism. Females are more vulnerable when it comes to gender-based violence and harassments. Both genders are exposed to violence that affects their access to education, enrolment rate, psychosocial wellbeing and ability to learn. Activities and interventions in this project are child rights based and promotes inclusiveness.

Monitoring and Evaluation:
Save the Children will apply its highly developed Quality Learning Environment (QLE) tool to assess status at the start of the project, and the changes achieved at the end of the 1 year project. All 4 QLE guiding principles will be assessed.

At the outcome level, the following indicators will be monitored:
• # of children (disaggregated by education level, sex, disability) in targeted communities not joining any kind of formal or NF education
• # of children (disaggregated by education level, sex, disability) showing improved PS status (hope, aggressiveness, bedwetting, …)

At the output level, the following indicators will be monitored:
• Community mapping and baseline data available; # of PSC meeting with partners
• # of children joining NFE opportunities; # of temporary safe learning centers operational
• % of children actively participating in children-led activities
• # of children participating in PS and recreational programs

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SC conducted a baseline in Oct 2013, to assess children and school administration reviewed status of participation, health and safety, effective learning, and inclusiveness, utilizing the School Assessment Tool. The study presented that 37% of interviewed students felt unsafe in their school and/or on their commute. Violence had a severe negative impact on children’s access to education, their psychosocial wellbeing and their educational achievements. The unsafe learning environment is caused by external related threats such as settlers, checkpoints, shelling and incursions. In addition there is an insufficient system for follow up on HR violations and there is a lack of policy development and implementation from MoE to protect education investments from hazards. The baseline also demonstrated that several internal threats exist, including unsafe physical environment, a deficiency of Risk mapping and Education Preparedness Planning, that student and teacher violence is present, there is a lack of adequate support system within schools such as counselors or health teams, and that many students also are affected by negative societal upbringing norms. Until recently, there has been a lack of capacity and funding of MoE to invest in, develop and prioritize school protection and safety in the most vulnerable areas such as Area C. Additionally, the PA has not sufficiently prioritized this issue to the international community and therefore little international movement to protect education from attacks has been shown in the oPt until now. Parties to the conflict do not recognize schools as protected spaces. SC as the Co lead for the Education Cluster will utilize this forum to support relevant national and international actors with a contextualized version of the Lucens guidelines and advocacy initiatives supporting schools as inviolable spaces to ensure that they are well positioned and equipped to address the relevant duty bearers directly. The project aims to enhancing the resilience of children and schools in the most vulnerable and conflict affected communities in the West Bank. The oPt intrastate conflict is compounded by several unique characteristics that affect children negatively in their learning environments, and the protection risks and needs diverge between the different areas in the oPt.

The 10 schools are selected through SC oPt MRM –data on attacks on education and are therefore a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appealing Agency</th>
<th>SAVE THE CHILDREN (SC)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Schools as Zones of Peace</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
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<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Overall objective: Improved protection (physical and psychological) of schools, students and teachers Specific objective: Enhanced resilience and protection of children and schools in the most vulnerable and conflict affected communities in the West Bank</td>
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<td>Beneficiaries</td>
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<td>Implementing Partners</td>
<td>Ma’an Development Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
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<td>Current Funds Requested</td>
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<td>Location</td>
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<td>Priority / Category</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender Marker Code</td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
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<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>David and Paulette Hassell, <a href="mailto:dp.hassell@savethechildren.org">dp.hassell@savethechildren.org</a>, 054 8002617/059 5944177</td>
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| Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank - Nablus - Burin  
                          | West Bank - Nablus - Urf  
                          | West Bank - Nablus - As Sawiya  
                          | West Bank - Ramallah - Beit Ur al Fauqa  
                          | West Bank - Bethlehem - Al Khadr  
                          | West Bank - Hebron - Hebron  
                          | West Bank - Hebron - At Tuwani  
                          | West Bank - Hebron - Masafer Bani Naim |
| Project filtering         | Area C                  |
selection of the most vulnerable schools in the Westbank, Area C. The selected schools are to be found in exposed locations; close to settlements, bypass roads, and military outposts or in the firing zone for Israeli military. Since our main selection criteria is attacks on education; the project will work and benefit more boys than girls since the majority of the schools are boys schools or mixed schools. The schools selected for 2014 will be the same for 2015. To strengthen the quality of implementation in this pilot, we are working with measurable results over a three year plan in the 10 schools since the needs in selected school are vast. The school system in oPt is not equal for all. Children with physical and mental disabilities have restricted access to quality education and awareness is low. Males are more exposed to risks on their physical security: settlers’ violence, detention and risks connected to political activism. Boy’s schools are therefore in general more exposed to external violence, our MRM data is showing. Females are more vulnerable when it comes to gender based violence and harassments. Both genders are exposed to violence that affects their access to education, enrolment rate, psychosocial wellbeing and ability to learn. Activities and interventions in this project are child rights based and promote inclusiveness.

Activities or outputs

This project is phase 2 of an ongoing project called Schools and Zones of Peace.

The project corresponds with two of the Education Cluster objectives:

Cluster Objective 1: Ensure access to protective, inclusive and child friendly quality education

Cluster Objective 2: Education sector at all levels prepared and resilient to withstand external and internal shocks to ensure continuity of education services

Activities are all developed to benefit students, parents and teachers of both genders in the 10 schools. Depending on the composition of students in the schools the activities will be due to change. The majority of beneficiaries in this project are to be boys, due to the MRM data attacks on education that was our prioritized selection criteria. The external violence affects the students differently dependent upon gender. For the child resilience methodology; sessions and activities will highlight different themes depending on the composition of students in the groups. Boys are more exposed to external violence and risk of detention and girls suffer from gender based violence which both leads to school dropout or low performance and psychosocial distress which all will be covered in the Child resilience sessions.

Activities all relating to HPC strategic objective: Reducing protection risks

- Advocacy initiative continuation; Set up a live interactive portal for attacks on education
- Protective presence; Partnering with EAPPI to provide protection to the 10 schools supporting their volunteers monitoring system to cover the targeted schools.
- Lucens guidelines contextualized version adopted by the PA
- Strengthen the reporting mechanism in the 10 schools; capacity building and equipment
- Activate an “Immediate response mechanism”, connected to the live feed from the 10 schools
- Conduct additional trainings for school staff, MoE directorates and community members and in School Disaster Management (continuation)
- Infrastructure support for safe learning facilities. Utilizing the findings from the KAP survey to support schools with enhancing the infrastructure for safe learning environments.
- Further support the implementation of school decentralization plans.
- Child resilience and psychosocial interventions implemented in 5 of the 10 schools (5 of them targeted 2014).
- Child Resilience methodology implemented with students’ parents and teachers; sessions, parents meetings, extracurricular activities and summer camps.
- Stress management training for school principals and teachers for resilience and coping.

Activities will be implemented in the 10 schools where the SZOP phase 1 is already ongoing. These school are located in eight communities in Nabuls, Hebron (H2 and South Hebron), Ramallah and Bethlehem. Target school were selected in close coordination with the MOEHE, Field Follow-up Unit.

Indicators and targets

Outcomes are targeted to be reducing protection risks and increase educational continuity

Activity specific indicators to strengthen resilience and increased emergency preparedness:

# school staff trained in School Disaster Management and Lucens guidelines
# Schools with improved school infrastructure
% of targeted school staff reporting increased resilience and preparedness in emergency situations (KAP mid-project evaluation)
% of targeted students reporting increased resilience and preparedness in emergency situations (KAP mid-project evaluation)
% of schools meet the QLE criteria for guiding principle 1: emotional and psychological needs of learners
% of schools meet the QLE criteria for guiding principle 4: active community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Save the Children (SC)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Direct costs for the activities (incl partner costs)</td>
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<td>SC staff and admin costs</td>
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<td>Administration and overhead</td>
<td>19,481</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>416,660</td>
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</table>

| **Revised BUDGET items** | $        |
| Direct costs for the activities (incl partner costs) | 373,059  |
| SC staff and admin costs | 24,120   |
| Administration and overhead | 19,481   |
| **Total** | 416,660  |
### Objectives
The objective of the action is to improve the quality of basic education services and psycho-social support offered in marginalized areas in South Gaza Strip. The aim is to strengthen the competences of the partners, educational centres and kindergartens in promoting inclusive education in emergency situation and strengthen the resilience of Palestinian society, with particular focus on minors between 3 and 12 years old. Particular attention will be paid on a gender based identification of children with special needs and learning difficulties that will be carried out by the EC and KG in coordination with expert staff of EducAid and Elamal during the inception phase of the Project.

The project aims to:
- Improve protective environment and psycho-social support through non-violence programmes and recreational activities for children aged from 3 to 12 years old (Cluster Objective 1 – activity 1);
- Improve capacity to reintegrate students into school system through strengthened innovative education and psychosocial support providing remedial classes for children who attend the targeted centers (Cluster Objective 2 – activity 3);
- Support education system to strengthen the provision of quality inclusive education through training of operators on “Inclusive Emergency Education” (Cluster Objective 1 – activity 3) and
- Distribute basic equipment where needed (chairs, desks, paper, wood, etc...) to conform the centres to the minimum humanitarian standards and didactic equipment for children with special needs (to be identified by an initial diagnosis) for 5 educational Centre and 15 Kindergartens (Cluster Objective 1 – activity 1) and for children (schoolbags, stationary vouchers) attending educational centres and kindergartens, involved in the project (Cluster Objective 3)
- Provide rehabilitation of 15 kindergartens and 5 educational centre in order to adhere to the minimum humanitarian standards (Cluster Objective 4 – activity 2)

### Beneficiaries
Total: 1,475 1150 children between 3 and 12 years old, 45 teachers, 15 educational centres workers, 250 parents, 10 educational centres volunteers, 5 Playbus team educators
Children: 1,150
Women: 235

### Implementing Partners
El Amal

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$497,600

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Adriano Lostia, adriano.lostia@educaid.it, +972597038149

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Al Mawasi (Rafah)
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Rafah Camp
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Al Bayuk
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi

### Project filtering
Gaza

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**Needs**
The project intervenes in the sector of protection of vulnerable groups (minors) in the Gaza Strip. The negative effects of the Israeli Occupation and its siege continue to afflict the Palestinian population of the Strip,
particularly the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. The areas where the project will be implemented are among those most affected by Gaza war, in this context it is necessary to carry out psycho social support and protection activities towards one of the most vulnerable group: children and their families. The consequences of the war are dramatic in terms of life losses and buildings demolitions. Over 500 students and 33 education staff have been killed and more than 2000 students and teachers were injured. The number of injured who have or will develop disabilities due to Gaza War is dramatically high. These people are seen to change suddenly and without preparation their life perspectives. They will remain in a condition of functional diversity that, in an environment not favourable, sometimes hostile, such as the GS will force them to live in conditions of discrimination. The outstanding amount of bombs dropped by Israeli forces (20,000 tons according to the Palestinian Ministry of Interior), would indicate that 10% of these have remained unexploded, representing a danger to local residents and children who, playing in the rubble where these weapons are, they can more easily risk of being injured by the explosions and to develop forms of disability. More than 600 educational facilities have been totally or partially destroyed affecting more than 346.525 students.

Improvement of protection and access to quality inclusive education services and child friendly spaces for children are among the main priorities for the educational system in Gaza together with the rehabilitation of Schools and kindergartens. The harsh living conditions adversely affect the growth of the child, whose stress is accentuated by the widespread feeling that the representatives of educational care (parents, teachers, educators) are not able to protect them. The high levels of Post traumatic stress among children are not often taken in the right consideration from the adults due to lack of competences or to handle this problems.

Educaid carried out a recent assessment in GS after the recent Gaza War. The main problems we have assessed and on which we intend to work through the project are:

1. The Palestinian education system, formal and informal, is not able to properly take charge of the development and promotion of psycho-social-physical well-being of children. Specifically, it was found:
   - The lack of expertise on the management and educational and psycho-social support in subjects that deal with childhood and adolescence
   - The exclusion of children with disabilities from both formal and informal educational system;
   - the lack of protected “child friendly” spaces that promotes resilience in children after schools hours
   - Inability of the educational system to deal and cope effectively with learning difficulties
2. Lack of materials in the educational centres did not allow an appropriate offer of educational and recreational services
3. Parents show little attention to the developmental needs of their children
   - Failure to recognize the educational value of the game as a factor that contributes to the psychosocial and physical development of the child
   - Absence of an educational approach counteracting violent patterns within the family and the Palestinian Society
4. Inadequate expertises to support school reintegration of children or adolescents who have dropped out of school and decide to resume their schooling
5. Buildings and facilities in kindergartens and educational centres not corresponding to minimum humanitarian standards: in particular need rehabilitation toilets, external games, classrooms and playgrounds

Activities or outputs

Output 1
Increased well-being and resilience strengthened for 1150 minors particularly exposed to traumatic situations re-elaborating trauma through ludic activities and child-friendly protected environment followed by educators properly trained on resilience and inclusion.
A1.1 230 Playbus Activities for children with and without disabilities realized in 5 educational centers and 15 KG involved in the project and located in remote and marginalized areas.
A1.2 5 trips, one for each educational center, to raise awareness about the inclusive education approach will be realized. Each trip will involve an average of 25 members of the families, usually mothers or sisters, and 25 children with and without disabilities.
A1.3 20 workshops of self-construction of wooden games for children in 5 EC and 15 KG. The workshops will be coordinated by the playbus educators and will involve the teachers of educational centres and kindergartens. The games built during this workshops will remain in the EC and KG.
A1.4 5 summer camps in 5 EC for 500 children lasting 10 days each. The objective is to increase the resilience of children offering them several kinds of activities such as: sport, art, reading.

Output 2
Improvement of educational skills for 250 children in Rafah with learning difficulties or high risk of drop out and labor exploitation;
A2.1 2340 (6 days x 2 classes x 39 weeks x 5 centres) Remedial Classes organized within the 5 EC selected in the project;
The most needy children, with learning difficulties or high risk of drop out and labor exploitation, who attend primary school, preparatory and secondary (6-12 years) will be reinforced on the following subjects:
Mathematics, English and Arabic. In the remedial classes the teachers will use the active learning methodology.

Output 3
Improve skills of the project’s operators in Inclusive Emergency Education
A3.1.2 Training activities aimed at promoting IEE (inclusion of children with disabilities and active learning methodology)
Experts identified by Educaid will train 5 educators of the Playbus, 6 teachers of the remedial classes, and at least one representative from each CBO involved in the project, on the active learning education and inclusion of children with disabilities in an emergency context.

Output 4
Materials for the implementation of educational and psychosocial activities (furniture and special didactic equipment for children with special needs) distributed in 5 EC and school materials provided to 900 KG children.
A4.1 Distribution of 30 chairs, 15 desks, 1 blackboards and didactic materials in 5 EC selected for the implementation of educational and psychosocial activities;
A4.2 Activities of distribution of stationery vouchers for 900 children attending the KG;
To cope with the difficulties of children and families in the purchase of school materials Educaid plans to distribute stationary and other school supplies vouchers to approximately 900 KG children.

Output 5
A.5.1 Rehabilitation of buildings and facilities in 15 KG and 5 EC.
A.5.1 We will implement minor interventions in order to ameliorate the safety, hygiene and appearance of spaces such as toilets, playgrounds, external games and classrooms according to the minimum humanitarian standards.
Educaid will implement a constant M&E system towards: Objectives, Methodology and Activity against workplan and budget with a rights based, participatory approach, involving partner at each stage of the process.
For each indicator, the criteria for its measuring (especially for complex qualitative indicators) will be set out;
Meetings and focus groups will be organized to collect valuable data to guarantee a proper Evaluation, transparent Accountability and effective Learning.
A final participatory evaluation will be carried out and a sharing and dissemination of lessons learned will be done.
PM and its staff will review methodologies during the implementation and may adapt then if needed.

Indicators and targets
Indicators O1
A.1.1
At least 90% of the targeted children between 3 to 12 years old have benefited from the recreational activities (50% of female);
A.1.2
5 trips to raise awareness about the inclusive education approach realized and at least 200 children and 200 parents participating;
A.1.3
At least 5 workshops for the construction of wooden games realised.
At least 80% of the educators (involved in the project) of the educational centers, teachers and Playbus’ Educators have attended the workshops;
5 centers are equipped with “new” games produced during the workshops
A.1.4
At least 200 children participating to the 5 summer camps organized;

Target A1.1 900 children between 3 and 5 years old and 250 minors between 6 to 12 years old in 5 educational centers and 15 kindergartens;
Target A1.2 25 members of the families (80% woman) and 25 children per trip;
Target A1.3 5 educational centres included in the project for a total of 468 classes for each center. Each class will have as target group an average of 25 students and 2 teachers of each CBO.
Target A1.4 250 children between 6 to 12 years old (50% female)

Indicators O2
A.2.1
At least 70% children with learning difficulties showed an improvement of educational outcomes in terms of attention, participation and concentration;
At least 50% of the parents recognize improvements in the educational outcomes of their children
At least 80% Increased confidence, self-esteem and concentration during the hours of Arabic, English and mathematics;
At least 80% continuity and frequency of participation in the remedial classes;
At least 200 children obtain a certificate of attendance and participation;
At least 10% of the centers create laboratories to building games with recycled materials

Target A2.1
250 children, with or without disabilities, having learning difficulties or facing difficulties for school reintegration.

Indicators O3
A.3.1
At least 75% of teachers, Playbus Educators and educational centers’ operators actively attend to and benefiting from the trainings on Inclusive Emergency Education and introduce the learning outcomes in their education activities;
At least 70% of trainees is satisfied by the training and think that its content are useful for their work.

Target A3.1 5 Playbus’ educators, 45 teachers (6 of the remedial classes), and at least one representative from each educational center involved in the project.
At least 60% of the trainees will be acquire knowledge on how to include Children with disabilities in their work

Indicators O4
A.4.1
5 educational centers are able to accommodate remedial classes for at least 200 children (40 each);
A.4.2
At least 90% of the targeted children will receive school supplies vouchers (pens, notebooks, color pencils, erasers backpacks);

Target A4.1 5 educational center involved in the project.
Target A4.2 900 kindergarten children between 3 and 5 years old.

Indicators O5
A.5.1
15 kindergartens and 5 educational centers rehabilitated according the minimum humanitarian standards;
At least 800 children between 3 and 5 years old will benefit from a safety space;
At least 200 children between 6 and 12 years old will benefit from a safety space;
At least 30 teachers of kindergarten will benefit from a safety space;
At least 10 worker or volunteer of the educational center will benefit from a safety space.
At least 5 centers or kindergarten will be accessible and able to include children with disabilities

Target 5.1 15 kindergartens and 5 educational centers involved in the project.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>EducAid Onlus (EducAid)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Staff</td>
<td>46,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Costs</td>
<td>391,400</td>
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<td>Operational Costs</td>
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<td>Travels</td>
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<td>Administrative Costs</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>
### Needs

The project is linked to the sector response plan and in particular to the Cluster Objective 4: “Ensure that children have access to safe and inclusive education services”. A key concern for the schools in Area C and East Jerusalem is the prevalence of inadequate infrastructure and a shortage of safe, appropriate and protective educational facilities. The project aims to improve educational facilities for students in targeted areas. A needs-assessment conducted in 2014 revealed that 4 schools located in Areas C in the SE of Hebron Governments needs emergency maintenance in order to deliver needed education service to students. The schools identified in needs for immediate intervention are:

1. Al-Zweideen Secondary Mixed School in “Um Ad Daraj”.
2. Al Zweideen Girls School in “Um Ad Daraj”.
3. Al Hazaleen mixed school in “Khashem Ad Daraj”.
4. Tuwane Mixed School in “At Tuwane”.

Three of the above-mentioned schools are on the MoEHE list of vulnerable schools that must be prioritized. Although the “Zweideen Girls School” in “Um Ad Daraj” is not on the list, the needs-assessment conducted confirms that the school desperately needs emergency rehabilitation. The school started providing education service by the start of the school year 2014-2015 based on the community request to have a separate education facility for females students belonging to grades 6-10. The school which operates from a leased apartment have classrooms that do not have glass windows. The school that hosts 63 female students have its windows shut by metal outdoor blinds for most of the school year to minimize exposure to cold and heat. Furthermore, the girls are discouraged to access the outdoor bathrooms because the bathrooms are located outside the school building and are not separated from view of outsiders by any fence or wall. The school does not have walls around the play area and the play area itself is full of rocks and needs rehabilitation (Asphalt or cement).

All of the above-mentioned schools face numerous challenges in terms of delivering quality education to students due to poor infrastructure facilities and lack of resources. The needs-assessment conducted revealed that the facilities of the above-mentioned schools do not take into consideration the gender-based needs of the two sexes attending them, and female students are often left with no proper access to playgrounds and bathroom.

School faculty indicate that poor quality education service is contributing to an increased dropout rate among both sexes due to poor facilities and infrastructures that often do not take gender needs into consideration. For example, the lack of a “patio cover” in the playground of targeted schools interferes with the student’s ability to have their breaks or line up in the outdoor morning students’ assembly. Female students suffer more as they
are discouraged from competing with male students to access the little shaded areas near the building.
Some students also have dysfunctional sanitary units where the sanitary units designed for female students
are dysfunctional, forcing them to use units that are adjacent to the male bathrooms. Some female students
are consequently discouraged to use the washrooms and try to avoid using the sanitary facilities altogether.
The lack of proper classrooms is a main issue for some schools where some classes are taken inside caravan
classes. Due to the weather conditions in the SE Hebron, students and teachers indicate that these caravans
are too hot in the summer and too cold in the winter. Moreover, some students receive education in
classrooms as small as 10M2. One school are in desperate need to build new classrooms to accommodate a
growing number of students. The school has received approval from the MoEHE to build new classrooms and
due to lack of funding and resources, is still unable to add the needed classrooms.

Activities or outputs
Outcome: Enhanced access to safe and inclusive education services for children, with a special focus on the
needs of female students.
Output 1: Improved ability of children in general, and school-aged girls in particular, to access inclusive
educational facilities.
Activities for output 1:
- Installing aluminium windows for 10 windows (one school).
- Playground pavement (200M2) (one school).
- Rehabilitating playground wall and fence (one school).
- Two “patio covers” for playgrounds of 50 M2 (2 schools). (The other two schools will have patio covers
through another project MA’AN is currently implementing).
- I copy machine (1 school).
- Building 6 additional classrooms (2 schools)
- Replacing one main school building door (1 school).
- Bathroom maintenance (1 school).
- Painting of classrooms (4 schools).

Output 2: Improved ability of children to access safe educational facilities.

- Construction of 1 m wall with 1 m metal fence for the second floor (1 school).
- Construction of a Retaining Wall to reduce the risk of falling rocks from adjacent hill (1 school).
- Awareness raising sessions for students on correct hygiene practices (including general personal hygiene
rules at school and at home) and related didactic materials (4 schools)
- Information sessions for school support staff and teachers on safety procedures, hygienic practices, and
gender inclusion (4 schools).

Indicators and targets
• Number of children (Males and Females) benefiting from improved educational facilities. (target: 347 boys
and 360 girls).
• Number of schools with improved infrastructure needed to provide safe and protective environment (target: 4
schools).
• Reduction of drop out rates for school female (360) and male (347) students. At the beginning of the
project a precise count of students’ enrolments will be done and drop outs will be monitored through school
attendance sheets throughout the whole duration of the action. (target:10% decrease).
• Percentage of female students reporting improved ability to access both sanitary units and shaded areas.

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<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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<td>Supporting Psychosocial Initiatives for Children Affected by War in Gaza</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>To reduce the levels of trauma for 1600 school children addressing the emotional and psychosocial needs of children affected by the war on Gaza through animation and drama work. And raising awareness of 8000 vulnerable children about dangerous of mines and suspected objects on children through theater shows and artistic workshops after the shows. Specific Objectives: a) Enabling children to express themselves creatively storytelling, drawing, animating characters and free play. b) Enabling children to work and play together and improving communication and social skills.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 10,000 - 1600 traumatized children aged 10-14 years old (50% females and 50% males). - 8000 vulnerable children aged 10-16 years old (50% females and 50% males). - 100 teachers (50% females and 50% males). - 300 parents (women) through attending the presentations of drama and animation Children: 9,600 Women: 300 Other group: 100 Teachers and activators</td>
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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Projects covering only Gaza</td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>Priority / Category</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Rasmi Damo, <a href="mailto:damorasmi@gmail.com">damorasmi@gmail.com</a>, +970 598 890 270</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
<td>Gaza</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Needs**

People in Gaza are very much affected currently with Gaza War in which has been the worst war ever Palestinians experienced and affected directly and suffered from longest war for 51 days. More than 45% of the victims of the war were children and women, who were killed injured or expelled from their homes and became homeless or moved to shelters with UNRAW schools, till this day more high no. still leaving in schools as shelters after their home been bombarded by Air war plans. Most of people in Gaza has been exposed to trauma in different degrees. Our intervention as specially children and women where victims for such vicious war.

Healing by arts is Fekra’s area of specialization for long time, such as theatre, drama and animations for children both girls and boys in school. Fekra had great experiences working with youth and children. Studied where conducted in 2010 by Iyed Nasar PHD, in different UNRWA schools and MoE in Gaza Strip, studies showed that Ferka project working in drama and Animation workshops for children were very affective in dealing with Traumatized children in schools in Gaza

The study following recommendations are to be considered if we want to achieve a longer scale impact on a
wider group of children in order to enhance the quality of life of children and promote their well-being.

A. Fekra:
- The Fekra management is strongly encouraged to invest more in building the capacity of its trainers through finding expert level animation training opportunities abroad, or bringing in experts to provide such trainings.
- Fekra should intensify its efforts to conduct TOT workshops on animation to keep producing animation workshop managers and trainers.
- Fekra is encouraged to get engaged in dissemination workshops on animation for various groups such as parents, teachers, and academic and even to people working in the field of mental health.
- Fekra is strongly encouraged in keeping a professional record of the workshops and the data of the children it includes in the workshops. This will help further professional study of the impact of this methodology of the health of children and their wellbeing.

B. Departments of Education:
- The current level of coordination and cooperation between these department sand Fekra is satisfactory, but a greater potential can yet be achieved.
- Both governmental and UNRWA education systems are encouraged to allow for more work and cooperation between their schools and the Fekra staff to reach for more students and teachers.
- Schools are encouraged to allow for more cooperation and allow for more freedom of work to the staff of Fekra especially at the level of selection of children participating in the workshops.
- It is highly recommended if family members are included in the animation workshops together with the teachers.

C. Donors:
Donors’ attention needs to be brought to the results of this study to highlight the scale of need to such service and to the crucial impact it has despite the fact that some consider animation as a non-essential recreational activity. This study managed to prove the importance of this type of work at various levels. Yet, the researcher recommends that:
- Donor provide a longer term projects to conduct animation work
- Donations to cover capacity building for the trainers and the trainees (such schoolteachers and parents)
- Donors to ensure the granting of budget items covering the purchase of equipment and tools for the schools to ensure self-independence, wider coverage of children and sustainability of the impact of the animation workshops.
- In addition, Drama and storytelling provide the opportunity for children to create stories and act them out within a group. Acting out of a story can be deeply healing and transformative and help promote problem-solving skills. Drama and storytelling can also strengthen literacy when stories are written down to plan performances or made into storyboards and painted pictures.

Activities or outputs

The animation work together with drama, theater shows and artistic workshops will be formulating a package that enabling children aged 10-16 years old to express themselves creatively and help them adjust and butter cope psychologically and emotionally through the use of art.

Activities design:
1. Coordination:
FAI will coordinate with UNRWA, MOE, and Community based societies for planning and conduction of the project activities in the different schools/societies.

2. Animation and drama
The teachers nominated by the schools and the activators nominated by societies will work closely with FAI psychologist and staff to select the traumatized children in need for psychological support to participate in the different project activities.

The project consists of 40 animation and 30 drama workshops to be conducted in 20 schools of the Gaza City and north of Gaza for 1600 traumatized children (50% female), were they will be guided to express their feelings, emotions and thoughts to create and develop scenarios and stories that will be later used in the formation of animation films/ theatrical scenes as follows:

Animation:
- 16 animation training workshops of three days each in 4 UNRWA schools of Gaza City and north of Gaza for 320 children aged 10-14 years old (20 children per workshop).
- 16 animation training workshops of three days each in 4 MOE schools of Gaza City and north of Gaza for 320 children aged 10-14 years old.
- 8 animation educational training workshops of three days each in 2 Community based societies of Gaza City and north of Gaza for 160 children aged 10-14 years old.

Drama:
- 12 drama educational training workshops of four days each in 4 UNRWA schools of Gaza City and north of Gaza for 320 children aged 10-14 years old (27 children per workshop).
- 12 drama training workshops of four days each in 4 MOE schools of Gaza City and north of Gaza for 320 children aged 10-14 years old.
6 drama training workshops of four days each in 2 Community based societies of Gaza City and north of Gaza for 160 children aged 10-14 years old.

3. Advance workshops:
10 Animation and 10 Drama workshops
The psychologist, trainers and teachers will select 400 children in need for further psychosocial support out of the 40 animation and 30 drama workshops (25% of the participants) and include them in 200 days production workshops (10 days for each 20 children), to produce 10 animated films and 10 drama sketches that reflect their feelings, needs, emotions and fears.

4. Presentation of outcome:
- 10 presentations of animation films produced by the children will be presented at the same schools/community based societies.
- 10 presentations of drama sketches produced by the children will be presented.

5. Theater shows:
- FAI will design and produce a play that will tackle the issue of dangerous of mines and suspected objects on children and present it 40 shows followed by 40 artistic workshops.
- 8000 vulnerable children aged 10-16 years old, from 40 schools of the Gaza strip and 80 human rights teachers (two teachers from each school) will attend the shows and participate in the workshops. This will indeed raise their awareness of the theme of the play.

6. Monitoring and evaluation:
The artistic director has the overall responsibility to monitor the quality of work and adherence of the trainers/actors to their plans. One human right-teacher from each school/ activator from each community based societies will also contribute to the overall monitoring of the project.
The project coordinator and the accountant will be monitoring all financial expenditure and ensure the best procedures and transparency guarantees.
The external evaluator will be collecting data from the children, trainers, teachers, parents and school principals. PRA (participatory Rapid Appraisal) evaluation methodology will be used.

Indicators and targets
- 50 animation workshops (40 workshops of 3 days each and 10 advance workshops of 10 days each) conducted.
- 40 drama workshops (30 workshops of 4 days each and 10 advance workshops of 10 days each) conducted.
- 1280 children (80%) out of 1600 participants (50% female and 50% male) better performances in their school work and reduce school absences; and better behave in their own household e.g. respect with their parents and reduce conflict/violence with their families after participating in the animation and drama workshops.
- 1600 Children have expressed their past traumatic experiences through the animation and drama workshops.
- 1600 Children are better able to express and address current anxieties after participating in the animation and drama workshops.
- 320 of children (40%) out of 1600 participants (50% female and 50% male) are capable of working together as children away from gender sensitivities imposed on them by the society after participating in the animation and drama workshops in the community based societies.
- 1200 children (75%) out of 1600 participants (50% female and 50% male) from different political and cultural backgrounds are working together in harmony and reduced conflict with in the school and families after participating in the animation and drama workshops.
- 600 Children (75%) out of the animation workshops 800 participants capable to produce animation films.
- 600 Children (75%) out of drama workshops 800 participants capable to produce drama sketches.
- 80 of the children participated in the animation workshops produced their own illustrations and paintings demonstrating their emotions and thoughts.
- 400 traumatized children are eager to express themselves after participating in 20 advance animation and drama workshops.
- 20 Presentations (10 for animation and 10 for drama) are well received by the rest of the school/community based societies population.
- 20 teachers/activator better communicate with the children as they learn a new communication technique after participating in the animation and drama workshops.
- 2000 standard quality CDs were produced and distributed to participated children and relevant bodies.
- 8000 vulnerable children aged (10-16) years old (50% male and 50% female) from marginalized areas of the Gaza Strip were aware about dangerous of mines and suspected objects through attending 40 theatre shows and participation in the workshops after each show.
- 80 teachers (50% females and 50% males) were aware about dangerous of mines and suspected objects through attending 40 theatre shows and participation in the workshops after each show and they were able to raise awareness of other children to protect them.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fekra Arts Institute (FAI)</th>
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<td>Local transportation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment and supplies</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Administrative costs</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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</table>
## Appealing Agency
CENTER FOR MIND BODY MEDICINE (CMBM)

### Project Title
Strengthening community resilience and coping mechanisms through the provision of mind-body skills at MOEHE schools to mitigate the negative impacts of violence and conflict on vulnerable children.

### Project Code
OPT-15/E/73686

### Sector/Cluster
Education

### Objectives
A psychosocial intervention is necessary to restore hope and resiliency to the youth of Gaza. The recent war with Israel, in addition to ongoing severe economic hardship, is contributing to students’ chronic stress, anxiety, frustration, depression, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This summer’s war has had a devastating impact on civilians in Gaza. As of September 5, 2014, the Palestinian death toll was over 2,100. 70% of those killed are civilians.

In response, CMBM proposes to meet one of the immediate priority needs, "Psychosocial Attention", particularly for children, providing a holistic community-based approach that supports school children aged 6-17, school teachers and counselors, and parents. Participants in the intensive, small group program will experience highly significant and lasting decreases in PTSD, depression, and hopelessness. Through its ongoing work to provide psychosocial support through Mind-Body skills in governmental schools and NGO partners, CMBM has found that there is a dire need to continue working with children and adults, including educators and counselors. This project proposal aims at complementing the work already being undertaken through its partners, namely the Ministry of Education, to facilitate collaboration in implementing Mind-Body Skills Groups for school children, teachers, and counselors.

The CMBM model has been proven to be remarkably effective in reducing symptoms of PTSD, enhancing mood, decreasing anger, and improving optimism and hope for the future. In a study published in the International Journal of Stress Management, Palestinian children and adolescents in Gaza who participated in CMBM’s 10-week long Mind-Body Skills Groups showed an 80% decrease in PTSD, and highly significant decreases in depression and sense of hopelessness. The improvements were largely maintained at a 7-month follow-up despite ongoing severe economic hardship and armed conflict.

### Beneficiaries
Total: 28,650 Children and Adults
Children: 20,000
Women: 4,325 Men and Women

### Implementing Partners
Ministry of Education & Higher Education

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$372,788

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Musarrat Kazepis, mkazepis@cmbm.org, 0012025491860

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
Gaza Strip - North Gaza
Gaza Strip - Gaza
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis
Gaza Strip - Rafah

### Project filtering
Gaza

### Needs
Following the ceasefire, two key recent rapid assessments measured the impact of the military hostilities on the psychosocial status of children and adolescents to provide direction for emergency psychosocial intervention. The oPt Inter-cluster Rapid Assessment (IRA) launched four days after the commencement of the ceasefire, identified priority needs that include psychosocial attention, particularly for children. The Psychosocial Rapid Assessment conducted by the Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution
in coordination with UNICEF four days after the commencement of the ceasefire provided information on the psychosocial wellbeing of children. The assessment included 545 boys and girls aged 0-18 years from different governorates of Gaza, who reported physical symptoms, such as increased sleep disturbance (91%), crying more (77%), appetite change (85%), biting nails (47%), aches and feeling ill (76%), as well as emotional symptoms, including excessive nervousness (81%), feeling of anger (82%), feeling guilty (38%), feeling insecure (97%), and concentration difficulty (85%). 73% of the sample are school-age children (boys and girls) aged 6-17. The symptoms indicated above are signs of trauma that heightened pressure on children, their families, teachers, and caregivers whose resilience and social coping mechanisms have been seriously eroded. School children need to be protected from violence by being provided access to psychosocial support in order to mitigate and prevent the long-term consequences of psychological trauma caused by war.

The CMBM model has been proven to be remarkably effective in reducing symptoms of PTSD, enhancing mood, decreasing anger, and improving optimism and hope for the future. In a study published in the International Journal of Stress Management, Palestinian children and adolescents in Gaza who participated in CMBM's 10-week long Mind-Body Skills Groups showed an 80% decrease in PTSD, and highly significant decreases in depression and sense of hopelessness. The improvements were largely maintained at a 7-month follow-up despite ongoing severe economic hardship and armed conflict.

In response, CMBM proposes to meet one of the immediate priority needs, "Psychosocial Attention", particularly for children, providing a holistic community-based approach that supports school children aged 6-17, school teachers and counselors, and parents. Participants in the intensive, small group program will experience highly significant and lasting decreases in PTSD, depression, and hopelessness. Through its ongoing work to provide psychosocial support through Mind-Body skills in governmental schools and NGO partners, CMBM has found that there is a dire need to continue working with children and adults, including educators and counselors. This project proposal aims at complementing the work already being undertaken through its partners, namely the Ministry of Education, to facilitate collaboration in implementing Mind-Body Skills Groups for school children, teachers, and counselors.

Participants in the intensive, small group program will experience highly significant and lasting decreases in PTSD, depression, and hopelessness. The children and adults will sleep and eat better, think more clearly, and be less aggressive and more supportive of each other. The small group experience will also help them to reduce other symptoms that often accompany traumatic events (bedwetting, diarrhea, and vomiting in children, and violent outbursts, panic attacks, headaches, and pervasive fear in both children and adults).

The students, teachers, and counselors who participate in the CMBM training and support programs will have significant decreases in stress and burnout, enhanced professional satisfaction and greater feelings of competence and hope for the future. The children and adults they serve will feel less stressed and angry, more in control of their lives, and more capable of functioning at school and work.

Activities or outputs

MOE has experienced CMBM’s mind-body medicine approach and is committed to continue bringing the CMBM training to their staff. All aspects of the proposed project have been coordinated with the MOEHE. MOEHE fully cooperated and coordinated with CMBM in the years 2011 and 2012. CMBM trained more than 100 school counselors to conduct mind-body interventions to work with children, and 10 mind body skills groups for school students. Most recently, CMBM has had full coordination with the department of counseling and special education at MOEHE to continue our work with their counselors and students.

1. Selecting 150 school counselors out of the remaining (400) school counselors to be trained in Mind-Body skills, in coordination with the Ministry of Education in Gaza. The MOEHE will select schools for priority interventions. The MOEHE will be also responsible for selecting counselors in school priority intervention.

2. Selecting 100 counselors working in NGO partners to be trained in Mind-Body skills. The Mental Health & Psychosocial Support Working Group will help in selecting counselors working in NGO partners; the priority will be for those counselors who already work with traumatized adults, from children parents. And received the MBM training before

Overall, the 150 counselors selected from schools will receive the following training:

3. Primary Training Program (PTP): PTP is an intensive 5-days, 40 training hours of didactic and experiential work. Participants learn the basic science of mind-body medicine, practice techniques, and experience the power of the small group model. PTP teaches participants how to use these skills in their own self-care and how to begin to integrate the approach and techniques in their ongoing work. Every school counselor/Mind-Body facilitator will lead a group of ten students gathered from different classrooms. Site visit will be conducted by CMBM coordinator for monitoring and supporting in the field.

4. Advanced Training and Practicum (ATP): ATP is a 5-day, 40 training hours training to teach the techniques for use in one-on-one, small group, and workshop formats. It teaches the use of different approaches and tools learned in the primary training with a focus on teaching Mind-Body Skills to enhance all developmental stages and enable participants to successfully use the skills to reduce stress and enhance self-awareness and self-esteem. Participants will have the opportunity to actually lead (with supervision) the same small groups in which they were trained a few months before.

5. Mind-Body Skills Groups: Following ATP each participant will assemble and lead a ten-weeks long mind body group with school children, teachers, and vulnerable adults. Every mind-body skills group lasts for 10
weeks, one 2-hour session per week. These 8-10 member groups meet for 2 hours once a week with teachers and 45 minutes with children. In these weekly groups they will learn self-care skills to incorporate into their ongoing work in mental health, as well as in their own life, their families' lives, and their community.

6. Biweekly Clinical Supervision Sessions: These sessions are important for counselors who have completed ATP. These sessions will help the counselors to integrate self-care skills in working with groups, individuals and communities. Supervision sessions will be offered 2 hours every other week, for a 12-month period. Supported by CMBM faculty, supervisions will be held on the district level with MOE counselors and NGO facilitators. It’s worth mentioning that CMBM trained (17) counselors/supervisors from different directorates of the MOEHE who will supervise the next round of trainee counselors working in schools. Through supervisions, CMBM faculty will assure the quality of the work, the MOE General Administration of Guidance & Special Education along with the CMBM supports such supervision groups. The CMBM local faculty will continue to oversee the supervisors once every two weeks.

Indicators and targets

CMBM will attain useful and specific data during supervision and monitoring visits to the implementation sites. Previously trained MOEHE supervisors will continue receiving supervision from CMBM faculty. They will supervise school counselors through attending mind-body skills groups by the latter, as well as through meeting the counselors in the biweekly supervision session. CMBM local faculty in a biweekly basis supervises the MOEHE supervisors. Both supervisors and school counselors send regular reports/feedback on the program's achievement and obstacles.

Similarly, counselors leading Mind-Body Skills groups in NGO partners are supervised biweekly by CMBM local faculty members in the field as well as in biweekly supervision sessions. They also have to send reports on the progress of Mind-Body Skills Groups. In addition to reporting, the CMBM faculty convenes on a biweekly basis to share stories and lesson learned from groups led by themselves and respective facilitators.

CMBM will be sharing the findings of Mind-Body Skills Groups with the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group; sharing testimonials and feedback from beneficiaries, including children and caregivers.

Specifically for the children participating in the Mind Body Skills Groups we expect to measure the following outcomes:

- Decreased levels of post-traumatic stress symptoms as measured by the Child PTSD Checklist
- Decreased sense of hopelessness as measured by the Hopelessness Scale for Children
- Improvement in emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity, peer problems, and social interactions as measured by the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire.

Total beneficiaries: 28,650

- (20,000) School children (52% girls & 48% boys) aged between 6-17
- (3,600) School teachers (54% females & 46% males)
- (4,800) Adults through NGOs (50% females & 50% males)
- (250) 150 school counselors, 100 caregivers of NGOs

1. 150 governmental school counselors and 100 NGOs’ caregivers will participate Self-Help Self-Heal workshop. They will have increased competency and confidence in their ability to provide psychosocial support using Mind-Body Skills in an age and gender sensitive manner by the end of 2015.
2. At least 20,000 children and adolescents (aged 6-17) will receive psychosocial care through Mind-Body Skills Groups, where participants' coping mechanisms and resilience are strengthened.
3. At least 1,600 traumatized children and adolescents (aged 6-17) will receive psychosocial care through 10 sessions of Mind-Body groups.
4. At least 3,600 teachers will have increased awareness of the positive aspects of psychosocial wellbeing. About two teachers in every governmental school in Gaza will be trained in Mind-Body Skills to help school counselors in providing psychosocial services for the Impacts of the political, social, and economic deterioration, particularly among children at schools.
5. At least 4,800 adults will be chosen from NGOs for 10 Mind-Body group sessions. CMBM's professional leadership and supervisory team provided workshops in stress management and other counseling services for children and families in UNRWA shelters, including 3 schools in the North area, 5 schools in Gaza, 3 schools in the Middle area, 5 schools in KhanYounis, and 3 schools in Rafah. In addition, women’s centers in Gaza have been universally appreciative of CMBM’s model and of our Gaza team who provide it. More than 1,000 abused and despairing women have found help and healing through CMBM’s mind-body skills groups model. Women have reported a reduction in stress levels, surprising improvement in mood, and an unprecedented sense of hope for the future. Many believe that the groups have given them back, or indeed, saved their lives.
6. A child-friendly, protective environment in schools is established as teachers better respond to children needs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Center for Mind Body Medicine (CMBM)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of local staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational, including communication, office, utilities, visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMBM head office administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Revised BUDGET items**             | $                              |
| Salaries of local staff             | 98,800                         |
| Operational, including communication, office, utilities, visibility | 21,200                         |
| Training, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation | 228,400                        |
| CMBM head office administration     | 24,388                         |
| **Total**                           | **372,788**                    |
NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)

Project Title
NRC Improved Education Programme

Project Code
OPT-15/E/73691

Sector/Cluster
Education

Objectives
The overall NRC education Palestine programme is for children and youth, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved access to a protective, inclusive and enabling educational experience in the protracted conflict context of Palestine.

The Education programme aims to primarily meet the needs of school-aged children (6-18) and youth (15-24) in the occupied territory (Gaza, West Bank including East Jerusalem). Within that broad group the programme seeks to support those most vulnerable and at risk of being denied protective, inclusive and enabling education. Whilst the beneficiaries of the programme are children and youth, the main target of activities are service providers and duty bearers of target schools within the primary formal education systems of UNRWA, MOEHE and other recognized MOEHE schools.

The education programme fits with the Education Cluster SRP Strategic Objective, specifically N. 1 -2 and 4 and responds to the gaps identified by MOHE. The programme will continue focusing on three main components responding to the needs of in-school children: (i) the ‘Our Schools, Our Communities’ project, (ii) the ‘Better Learning’ project and (iii) the ‘Inclusive Education’ project. All components are school-based and focus on building the capacity of service providers to improve the quality of education in the formal primary education systems. Building on the successful experience of past years and taking advantage of the network of trusting relationships within the education service providers in Palestine, NRC education programme strategy for 2015 aims at continuing to build and strengthen the capacity of target schools to provide access to good quality education and to increase retention and completion rates in line with the Education For All (EFA) goals, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the INEE 'Minimum Standards for Education'.

Beneficiaries
Total: 143,880 Children, teachers, parents, non-teaching school staff
Children: 134,500
Women: 71,940

Implementing Partners
Tamer, Qattan

Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested
$1,454,294

Location
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

Priority / Category
Other

Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details
Camilla Lodi, camilla.lodi@nrc.no, +972 (0) 544352661

Enhanced Geographical Fields
West Bank
Gaza Strip

Project filtering
Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

Needs
As comprehensively outlined in the recently published OCHA “2015 Strategic Response Plan” of the education cluster, “for almost a million school children and youth in Palestine, access to quality education in a safe, child friend environment is continually compromised by the effects of conflict and occupation in Palestine. Children face violation of their rights, including the right to education, arrest and detention, disruption of schooling; restrictions on movement affecting access to education, displacement, and psycho-social effects including excessive stress, trauma and fear. Schools and property also face damage and destruction, and impediments and restrictions from the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) hinder the development of educational infrastructure according to minimum humanitarian standards. Although all school children and youth in Palestine are affected by the on-going occupation and conflict, the most vulnerable of these children and youth are severely
affected and consequently in need of urgent humanitarian assistance to allow them to participate in life-saving and protective education processes.'

The already overstretched capacity of the education sector greatly suffering from a shortage of schools (running in double shifts classes) with limited resources and overwhelmed staff was further exacerbated by the 51-day conflict in the Gaza Strip that affected 474,000 children enrolled in MOEHE, UNRWA and private primary and secondary schools, 55,003 children enrolled in kindergartens, as well as 30,002 university-aged youths. The damage of 118 schools, the complete destruction of 22 schools and the employment of schools as emergency shelter further exacerbated the over-crowding and under-resourcing of the remaining functioning schools and seriously impacted access of quality education. The West Bank was largely affected by the escalations of the Israeli military operation “Brother’s Keeper”, which was characterized by daily house raids, arrests, home demolitions and displacement, increased harassments at checkpoints and clashes. A recent education cluster-led assessment reported that a combined total number of 10,000 people in Hebron city, Tafuh, Halhul, Yatta, AlArub and AlDhisheh camps were affected by house searches and arrests. In Jerusalem, areas such as Qalandia and Shufat camps were also in the front line of clashes and almost daily house raids, imprisonments, house arrests (some of whom were children) and fatalities. At the time of writing the situation in East Jerusalem is deteriorating with an increase in security alerts and regular clashes and retaliation incidents.

As a direct result of the practices of occupation, education for Palestinians is provided by different service providers: the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinians in the Near East (UNRWA), whose mandate is to serve the refugee population from the 1948 and 1967 conflicts, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOEHE) that caters for the rest of the population, and a fractured and uncoordinated group of five service providers in East Jerusalem. Education services struggle to deliver protective, inclusive and enabling quality education in the protracted conflict environment. Despite the historically high levels of literacy and cultural commitment to education, the sector in Palestine is essentially de-developing with increasing drop-out rates, especially among male youth.

An important gap in the humanitarian response is the provision of education responses that can build and sustain the capacity of institutional duty bearers to provide long-term, school-based psychosocial support to conflict affected children and youth in Palestine and at the same time contribute to build protective, inclusive and enabling learning environments in order to improve the quality of education provided and reduce drop-out rates.

Activities or outputs

The NRC education intervention strategy for 2015 was developed from the recommendations outlined in the recent ‘Evaluation of the NRC’s Palestine Education Programme 2010 – 2014’ carried out by the University of Auckland, New Zealand. In order to have an integrated and holistic type of approach the ongoing NRC education projects were combined in the ‘Better Learning program’ in which staff are working on cross-cutting objectives and interventions in schools are based on different projects components.

The program is fully coordinated with MoEHE both on the central and directorate levels to ensure that overlaps with other interventions are avoided. NRC carried out internal need assessments to identify the project locations based on the priority areas listed in the vulnerability school matrix developed by the education cluster. Community level targeting is based on the parents of the children attending the targeted schools. NRC is an active member of the cluster and takes part in a number of coordination meetings with other organizations during which intervention plans/areas of implementation are shared.

NRC HQ has an M&E department to which the Palestine M&E unit reports to. Together with the 2015 education strategy and theory of change, NRC Palestine has developed a Macro Logical Framework (MLFA) and an M&E plan to improve service provision and program impact.

The proposed outcomes and outputs are designed to cover the period of one year. The targets are achievable in the mentioned timeframe based on the results accomplished in the past years in different schools and the expertise acquired in the education program.

Total beneficiaries include non-teaching staff (principals, vice-principal, MOEHE central and district level staff), teachers and counselors trained; parents involved in parental clubs and in awareness sessions; and children attending improved quality of education in targeted schools and benefitting from communication plan activities.

OUTCOME 1: Decisions makers recognize areas for improvement and action in the education system

1.1 Representatives from education service providers are supported to identify areas for improvement and action in the education system
Development of a MoU with UNRWA, Gaza to scale-up school-based psychosocial support

1.2 Psychosocial well-being, child-led/participatory activities and parental/community involvement guidelines implemented by education service providers in the target schools

Awareness sessions on psychosocial well-being, child-led/participatory activities and parental/community involvement organized in schools

1.3 Advocacy activities/campaigns implemented

An advocacy campaign utilizing Gaza and West Bank children nightmares drawings is carried out

1.4 Education in Emergencies (EiE) strategies developed and implemented by education service providers with the support of NRC

NRC Education strategy developed for West Bank and Gaza

Coordination with school level to develop good policies and practices

OUTCOME 2: Students’ learning environment has improved in target schools

2.1 Institutional duty bearers (school principals, subject/area supervisors, counselors and MOEHE/UNRWA/other) trained on Better Learning, Inclusive Education and Our Schools, Our Community programmes

Training sessions organized for schools counselors and principals

Training evaluation carried out

2.2 Teachers have knowledge and skills to provide quality education

Training sessions organized for schools teachers

Training evaluation carried out

2.3 Parents and guardians trained on parental skills

Parental club established in each school

Training/awareness sessions organized in each schools

2.4 Beneficiaries receive supplies and materials for a supportive environment for education

Educational needs assessments in each school carried out

Purchasing and distribution of the capacitation kits in the schools

Indicators and targets

1.1 # of schools implementing psychosocial well-being, child-led/participatory activities and parental/community involvement strategy guidance (Target: 215 schools)

1.2 # of instances in which Education in Emergencies (EiE) polices and strategies are developed by service providers (Target: 1 Gaza response)

1.3 % of target audience members who report receiving key messages (Target: 70%)

2.1 % of institutional duty bearers (school principals, subject/area supervisors, counselors and MOEHE/UNRWA/other) who can correctly replicate key skills and attitudes covered in the training (Target: 70%)

2.2 % of parents (disaggregated by gender) who report more involvement and communication with school (Target: 70%)

2.3 # % of parents (disaggregated by gender) of parental skill clubs whose skills are improved (Target: 70%)

2.4 % of students (disaggregated by gender) reporting teacher use of psychosocial well-being techniques and inclusive education activities in the classroom (Target: 70%)

1.1 # of strategy guidance documents produced (Target: 1)

1.2 # of instances in which guidelines on psychosocial well-being, child-led/participatory activities and parental/community involvement are implemented in target schools (Target: 645-3 per school)

1.3 # of advocacy campaigns promoting the right to quality education implemented (Target: 2)

1.4 # of EiE strategies developed and implemented by education service providers (Target: 1)
2.1 # of target institutional duty bearers (disaggregated by gender) trained on psychosocial well-being, child-led/participatory activities and parental/community involvement activities (Target: 1,410)

2.2 # of male and female teachers trained (Target: 4,320)

2.3 # of parents/guardians (disaggregated by gender) trained on parental skills (Target: 3,650)

2.4 # of educational kit/capacitation grant distributed (Target: 24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th>$</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementing partners</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation costs (including services, goods and NRC personnel)</td>
<td>986,743</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premises, communication etc.</td>
<td>129,701</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost travels, transport etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin costs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1,454,294</strong></td>
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### Project Title
Safe, protective and enabling learning environment to improve the quality of education provided to particularly vulnerable 3-6 years old girls and boys in the Gaza Strip.

### Project Code
OPT-15/E/73715

### Sector/Cluster
Education

### Objectives
**Project’s Objective:** Build safe, protective, inclusive and enabling learning environments in order to improve the quality of education provided to particularly vulnerable 3-6 years old girls and boys in the Gaza Strip.

**HNO Strategic Objective:** Respond to the immediate needs of communities following shocks and increase the resilience of the most vulnerable (Education Cluster identified need/gap: damaged kindergartens).

**Education Cluster SRP Objective 1:** Ensure access to protective, inclusive and child-friendly quality education (especially Cluster activity: Support education system to strengthen the provision of quality inclusive education).

**Education Cluster SRP Objective 2:** Education sector at all levels prepared and resilient to withstand external and internal shocks to ensure continuity of education services (especially Cluster activity: Strengthen immediate response to recurrent small- and large- emergencies scale to guarantee essential services).

### Beneficiaries
- Total: 9,000
- 4500 girls and 4500 boys, 3-6 years old
- Children: 9,000

### Implementing Partners
n/a

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$352,500

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Emad Darweesh, emad@syfpal.org, +972 8 2820092; +972 59 9602660

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza
- Gaza Strip - Gaza
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis
- Gaza Strip - Rafah

### Project filtering
Gaza

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**Needs**

In the Gaza Strip, Israeli military operations and recurrent outbreaks of hostilities continue to pose a serious threat to life, liberty and security as follows OCHA and MIRA assessment summarized below. Of the 2,216 Palestinians killed by Israeli forces in Gaza in 2014, 2,189 were killed in the July-August hostilities, the deadliest and most destructive escalation since the start of the Israeli occupation in 1967. Of the initially verified cases resulting from operation “Protective Edge”, 1,486 are believed to be civilians, including 513 children (323 boys and 190 girls) and 269 women. Nearly 70% of child fatalities were below the age of 12. At least 142 Palestinian families lost three or more members in the same incident. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH), 11,100 Palestinians, including 3,374 children, 2,088 women and 410 elderly people, were injured. Preliminary estimates by the MoH indicate that up to 1,000 of the children injured will have some form of life- long disability. 118,000 people lost their homes and remain homeless. Moreover, 1,500 children are orphaned and 70,000 children have either a parent or sibling injured or killed during the conflict, or are homeless as a result of this conflict.

Overcrowding due to severe restrictions on the construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of educational infrastructure was already a serious challenge for Gaza’s schools prior to the conflict. The already overstretched capacity of the education sector greatly suffering from a shortage of schools (running in double shifts classes) and kindergartens, both with limited resources and overwhelmed staff, was further exacerbated by the 51 day conflict in the Gaza Strip that affected 474,000 children enrolled in MOEHE, UNRWA and private primary and secondary schools, as well as 62,516 children enrolled in kindergartens. According to the initial assessment conducted by Save the Children in September 2014, the damage of 274 kindergartens further exacerbated the insufficiency of the remaining functioning kindergartens and seriously impacted 31,810 girls’ and 30,706 boys’ right of access to quality education by hindering the development of educational...
infrastructure according to minimum humanitarian standards. Although all children are affected by the ongoing occupation and conflict, the youngest and most vulnerable of these children are severely affected and consequently in need of urgent humanitarian assistance to allow them to participate in lifesaving and protective education processes (Education Cluster identified damaged kindergartens in the Gaza Strip as a propriety need/gap to be addressed).

**Activities or outputs**

**Activity 1:** Detailed assessment of 120 kindergartens, primarily in the border areas, conducted by an engineer (rehabilitation) and education specialist (equipment and materials). (120 KGs will be selected based on the assessment conducted by Save the Children. The activity aims at a follow-up detailed engineering and equipment assessment to establish the current needs in terms of specific reparation/equipment in 120 KGs targeted by the project. It is required to update data provided in SC assessment that was conducted in September, as well as obtain specific engineering and equipment data not provided in SC assessment.)

Output 1: Priority list of 60 kindergartens for rehabilitation and 60 kindergartens for provision of equipment and materials.

**Activity 2:** Rehabilitation of 60 kindergartens (partial and minor damage) according to their specific engineering needs identified during the above assessment.

Output 2: 4500 children (3-6 years old, 50% girls and 50% boys) re-gain access to education and safe learning environment according to minimum humanitarian standards.

**Activity 3:** Provision of equipment and materials for 60 kindergartens according to their specific needs identified during the above assessment.

Output 3: 4500 children (3-6 years old, 50% girls and 50% boys) re-gain access to quality learning environment.

**Indicators and targets**

Indicator 1.1: # of assessed kindergartens (target 1.1: 120 kindergartens).

Indicator 1.2: # of assessment reports (target 1.2: 1 report).

Indicator 2.1: # of rehabilitated kindergartens (target 2.1: 60 kindergartens).

Indicator 2.2: # of children, disaggregated by gender, accessing safe learning environment in rehabilitated kindergartens (target 2.2: 4500 children 3-6 years old, 50% girls and 50% boys).

Indicator 2.3: % of children and teachers, disaggregated by gender reporting improved learning environment in rehabilitated kindergartens (target 2.3: 80% of children and teachers, 50% girls and 50% boys).

Indicator 3.1: # of kindergartens provided with equipment and materials (target 3.1: 60 kindergartens).

Indicator 3.2: # of children, disaggregated by gender, accessing quality learning environment in equipped kindergartens (target 3.2: 4500 children 3-6 years old, 50% girls and 50% boys).

Indicator 3.3: % of children and teachers, disaggregated by gender reporting improved learning environment in equipped kindergartens (target 3.3: 80% of children and teachers, 50% girls and 50% boys).

SYFS uses an integrated, systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation: identifying, capturing, evaluating, managing and sharing all program knowledge through periodic tracking of outputs and outcomes and dissemination of regular reports. In the starting phase of the project the baseline data will be collected against which progress will be tracked, as well as specify data sources and collection methods and schedules, explain limitations and quality protocols, and describe evaluation methods. Indicators will be quantitative measures that can be tracked and standardized. The project staff will also employ qualitative methods as appropriate in order to capture the impact of the project. Data collection includes review and analysis of project documents, structured and semi-structured surveys, focus groups, interviews with beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders, on-site visits and observation. Ongoing feedback from beneficiaries is regularly reviewed during weekly staff meetings to address any arising issues. Following the baseline, activity/output data are collected monthly, entered into monitoring database, internally assessed against relevant benchmarks and compiled into reports used to inform project management and donor. At the end of the project external evaluation is conducted to explore the extent to which results are achieved and the underlying reasons. It assesses the achievements of the project, as well as implementation process and management. It is also used to identify best practices and lessons learned for future relevant programming. Findings from such evaluation are shared with donor and relevant stakeholders.
### Save Youth Future Society (SYFS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tr>
<td>Projects activities (KGs' rehabilitation, provision of equipment and materials)</td>
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<td>Personnel costs</td>
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<td>Monitoring and evaluation costs</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>352,500</strong></td>
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<td>Appealing Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Improving psychosocial well-being of particularly vulnerable 3-6 years old girls and boys, women caregivers and kindergartens’ teachers in the Gaza Strip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/E/73716</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Project’s Objective: Improve psychosocial well-being of particularly vulnerable 3-6 years old girls and boys, women caregivers and kindergartens’ teachers in the Gaza Strip. HNO Strategic Objective: Respond to the immediate needs of communities following shocks and increase the resilience of the most vulnerable (Education Cluster identified need/gap: damaged kindergartens). Education Cluster SRP Objective 1: Ensure access to protective, inclusive and child-friendly quality education (especially Cluster activity: Improve protective environment through promotion of nonviolent schools and psycho-social support). Education Cluster SRP Objective 2: Education sector at all levels prepared and resilient to withstand external and internal shocks to ensure continuity of education services (especially Cluster activity: Improve capacity to reintegrate students into school system through strengthened remedial/innovative education and psychosocial support).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 6,200 1500 girls and 1500 boys 3-6 years old, 3000 women Children: 3,000 Women: 3,000 Other group: 200 Kindergartens teachers and educational staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementing Partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
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<td>Current Funds Requested</td>
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<td>Priority / Category</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender Marker Code</td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Emad Darweesh, <a href="mailto:emad@syfpal.org">emad@syfpal.org</a>, +972 8 2820092; +972 59 9602660</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - North Gaza  
Gaza Strip - Gaza  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis  
Gaza Strip - Rafah |
| Project filtering      | Gaza                             |

**Needs**

In the Gaza Strip, Israeli military operations and recurrent outbreaks of hostilities continue to pose a serious threat to life, liberty and security as follows OCHA and MIRA assessment summarized below. Of the 2,216 Palestinians killed by Israeli forces in Gaza in 2014, 2,189 were killed in the July-August hostilities, the deadliest and most destructive escalation since the start of the Israeli occupation in 1967. Of the initially verified cases resulting from operation “Protective Edge”, 1,486 are believed to be civilians, including 513 children (323 boys and 190 girls) and 269 women. Nearly 70% of child fatalities were below the age of 12. At least 142 Palestinian families lost three or more members in the same incident. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH), 11,100 Palestinians, including 3,374 children, 2,088 women and 410 elderly people, were injured. Preliminary estimates by the MoH indicate that up to 1,000 of the children injured will have some form of life-long disability. Moreover, 1,500 children are orphaned and 70,000 children have either a parent or sibling injured or killed during the conflict, or are homeless as a result of this conflict.

According to the UN Gaza Crisis Appeal, more than 400,000 children in Gaza are heavily traumatized by the devastating military operations and are in need of psychosocial support. More specifically, the Child Protection Rapid Needs Assessment conducted by the Child Protection Working Group in Gaza confirmed the earlier identified results concerning psychological distress among boys and girls. 100% of responders are reported stating that they noticed significant changes in children’s behaviors and 99% reported to inform that they noticed significant changes in caregivers’ attitudes as a result of psychological distress, such as neglecting and domestic violence against children. The stress impacted boys and girls behaviors differently. The most predominant changes reported in girls’ behaviors included unusual crying and screaming (63% of responders),
sadness, nightmares and bedwetting. For boys, aggressive behaviors, anger and frustration (73% of responders) was identified as a strong trend. The data received revealed a concerning trend around committing acts of violence. Scaling up psychosocial programs for children were strongly recommended as one of the ways to address the still significant psychosocial needs and problems of Gaza children (Child Protection Rapid Assessment Report, Gaza CP Working Group, October 2014).

The already overstretched capacity of the education sector greatly suffering prior to the war from a shortage of schools (running in double shifts classes) and kindergartens, both with limited resources and overwhelmed staff, was further exacerbated by the 51 day conflict in the Gaza Strip that affected 474,000 children enrolled in MOEHE, UNRWA and private primary and secondary schools, as well as 62,516 children enrolled in kindergartens. According to the initial assessment conducted by Save the Children in September 2014, the damage of 274 kindergartens further exacerbated the insufficiency of the remaining functioning kindergartens and seriously impacted 31,810 girls’ and 30,706 boys’ right of access to quality education. 348 Kindergartens pointed out to urgent need for psychosocial support and activities for children. The OCHA Multi Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment from August 2014 indicates that due to increased stress and trauma, excessive disciplinary measures by parents, caregivers and teachers against children has occurred.

Although all children are affected by the ongoing occupation and conflict, the youngest and most vulnerable of these children are severely affected and consequently in need of urgent humanitarian assistance to allow them to participate in lifesaving and protective education processes (Education Cluster identified affected kindergartens in the Gaza Strip as a propriety need/gap to be addressed).

Activities or outputs

Selection of the target group takes place based on Save the Children KGs assessment from September 2014 and in coordination with relevant Clusters, primarily Education and CPWG, to avoid duplication. According to SC assessment the priority for intervention are KGs located in border areas as mostly affected by the crisis, namely ARAs. In case that the activities will identify cases in need of further specialized psychological assistance, they will be referred for such assistance to existing programs providing such help, based on existing cooperation with other organizations specialized in this domain, including through CPWG.

Activity 1: Conduct 450 psychosocial support sessions through arts to girls and boys in kindergartens in the border areas (use of diverse arts techniques such as drawing, painting, drama, music etc. to name just a few).
Output 1: 3000 children 3-6 years old, 50% girls and 50% boys, provided with psychosocial support sessions through arts.

Activity 2: Provide psychosocial support to women caregivers through 150 theatre shows with non-violent content followed by group discussion addressing their concerns. (methodology used by SYFS in previous crisis in Gaza has been highly appreciated by women and recommended for further use in the future)
Output 2: 3000 women caregivers provided with psychosocial support through theatre shows with non-violent content followed by group discussion addressing their concerns.

Activity 3: Provision of psychosocial support combined with specialized training on child rights, non-violent learning environment and identification of children who are subject to violence to teachers and educational staff in kindergartens.
Output 3: 200 teachers and educational staff in kindergartens provided with psychosocial support and training on child rights and non-violence.

Indicators and targets

Indicator 1.1: # of psychosocial support sessions through arts for children in kindergartens (target 1.1: 450 sessions).
Indicator 1.2: # of children, disaggregated by gender, participating in psychosocial support sessions through arts (target 1.2: 3000 children 3-6 years old, 50% girls and 50% boys).
Indicator 2.1: # of psychosocial support theatre shows and discussions for women caregivers (target 2.1: 150 shows and discussions).
Indicator 2.2: # of women caregivers participating in psychosocial support theatre shows and discussions (target 2.2: 3000 women).
Indicator 3: # of kindergartens’ teachers and educational staff provided with psychosocial support combined with specialized training on child rights and non-violence (target 3: 200 teachers and educational staff).

SYFS uses an integrated, systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation: identifying, capturing, evaluating, managing and sharing all program knowledge through periodic tracking of outputs and outcomes and dissemination of regular reports. In the starting phase of the project baseline data will be collected against which progress will be tracked, as well as specify data sources and collection methods and schedules, explain limitations and quality protocols, and describe evaluation methods. Indicators will be quantitative measures that can be tracked and standardized. The project staff will also employ qualitative methods as appropriate in order to capture the impact of the project. Data collection includes review and analysis of project documents, structured and semi-structured surveys, focus groups, interviews with beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders,
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
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</table>
| **Objectives**      | Assist the most vulnerable Palestinian pupils through remedial classes and counseling groups.  
                         Objective #1, Output 1.2, Output 1.4 |
| **Beneficiaries**   | Total: 5,600  
                         Total 3600 children (1800 girls and 1800 boys aged between 6-15 years), and 2000 women  
                         Children: 3,600  
                         Women: 2,000 |
| **Implementing Partners** | Teachers Creativity Center (TCC), The Palestinian Organization for Development (POD), Dier Al - Balah Rehabilitation Society (DBRS), Palestine Save Children Foundation (PSCF), Care for Children with Special Needs Society (CCSNS) |
| **Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $990,645 |
| **Location**        | Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza |
| **Priority / Category** | Other |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details** | Jenny Oskarsson, jennyo@npaid.org, Tel. 00972 8 2826186, Mobile: 00972 59 413810 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank - Nablus - Burin  
                                   West Bank - Nablus - Urif  
                                   West Bank - Nablus - As Sawiya  
                                   West Bank - Ramallah - Bilin  
                                   West Bank - Ramallah - Beit Ur at Tahta  
                                   West Bank - Ramallah - Beit Ur al Fauqa  
                                   West Bank - Jerusalem - Beit Anan  
                                   West Bank - Jerusalem - Al Jib  
                                   West Bank - Jerusalem - Beit Ijza  
                                   West Bank - Jerusalem - Beit Iksa  
                                   West Bank - Hebron  
                                   Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun  
                                   Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya  
                                   Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City  
                                   Gaza Strip - Gaza - Juhor ad Dik  
                                   Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah  
                                   Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Jadida (as Saghira)  
                                   Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa  
                                   Gaza Strip - Rafah  
                                   Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza |
Gaza’s schools prior to the conflict with a shortage of almost 200 schools, and two-thirds of schools operating on double shifts in addition to 18 UNRWA schools used as shelters for IDPs. At least 100,000 children, particularly in northern Gaza, eastern Gaza, and western Gaza are also in need of psychosocial support. Access to education for children living in the ARA is a particular concern, and affects nearly 8000 children the 12 schools in the ARA which are subject to frequent Israeli incursions and activity by Palestinian armed groups.

In the West Bank including East Jerusalem violence by Israeli settlers increased against Palestinians and their properties. Despite the slight decrease in settler violence 2014 when compared to 2013, the impact of settler violence negatively hindered Palestinians access to services and schools; children are impeded their access to education, and has been reported as one of the reasons why girls are prevented from accessing school, particularly in Area C. NPA with TCC identified the needs through the current cooperation in addition to other organisation working with NPA and located in the enclave to north-west of Jerusalem.

Schools in H2 area of Hebron faced daily clashes at check points on coming to/from school and firing of gas inside school premises in addition to detention of school teachers.

NPA has worked on humanitarian interventions in the area of education in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank for 10 years and thus built up a solid understanding of the different local NGOs and knows different actors in the field. Some of NPA partner organisations have long experience in providing recreational activities and psychosocial support while referring more severe cases to specialized psychological organisations.

Children, especially from the areas within the Gaza Strip that have been hardest hit during the war, will participate in recreational activities that will be organized to help them cope with the increased levels of psychological stress. Recreational activities will include drama, theatre and theatre shows and, educational events along with trips to be organized for children suffering from psychological stress. The recreational activities will help bring children back to a normal life and will be combined with psychosocial support.

The extensive curriculum is too advanced for many pupils in primary schools and leads to many pupils struggling to keep up. Without enough support for pupils with learning difficulties, higher dropout rate is an issue. In Gaza all 474,000 children enrolled in government, UNRWA or private primary and secondary schools, and 55,003 children enrolled in kindergartens, have been affected by the conflict.

**Activities or outputs**

All partners will be responsible for implementing the activities of the project based on their speciality.

NPA coordinates the planned interventions with the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Education Cluster. NPA also asks partners to coordinate closely with the MoE during the implementation of the project.

The project will support 4260 disadvantaged pupils in primary schools in the West Bank with a focus on Area C and communities living in and the Gaza Strip in governmental schools. NPA will target Beit Hanun, Jabalya, Ash Shuja’iyeh, Juhor ad Dik, Khuza’a, ‘Abasan al Jadida (as Saghira) and all of the villages adjacent to the borders in the Eastern part of Gaza Strip.

In addition 2000 parents will participate in the projects’ activities.

**Remedial Classes:**

NPA supports partners to work with pupils identified as having learning difficulties and provide them with well trained teachers experienced in dealing with learning difficulties. The teachers receive additional training about the proper educational methods to deal with pupils, managing learning difficulties (mainly in the subjects of math, Arabic and English), methods of active and creative learning, presentation skills, assessment tools and mechanism for dealing with pupils with learning difficulties. Pupils also have the opportunity to play with the animators hired to assist them. The project is implemented with partners that have experience in the field and can identify the number of low achieving pupils. Activities will target area remote villages close to settlements in the West Bank that do not receive proper services from the Palestinian Authority, this in addition to remote places in the Gaza Strip.. Activities will target the most vulnerable localities.

Conduct remedial classes for the pupils and provide them with well trained teachers.

**Psychosocial support:**

After the last war on Gaza and according to UNOCHA at least 373,000 children require direct and specialized psychosocial support (PSS). Children are showing symptoms of increasing distress, including bed wetting, clinging to parents and nightmares. Specifically, there is a need to increase the number of structured activities and specialized PSS support. In the NPA supported projects, children express themselves through speaking, playing drawing and many other activities. The local partners have an open door policy encouraging children to play, talk and feel assured that they participate in many trips.

Activities will be implemented with local NGOs located in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank. NPA coordinates with the education cluster to avoid duplication in the areas where the project will be implemented.

NPA partners will appoint trained psychological and social counsellors, conduct periodic meetings between pupils and counsellors, conduct workshops with parents on methods to deal with children, conduct field visits, trips and sport and folklore activities. In addition, referrals to specialized clinic for additional support to children when more severe
cases are being identified.

Recreational activities:
NPA will coordinate with the education cluster and all the organization working with children in order to identify locations and check the most vulnerable areas that need to be addressed.
NPA will through partners target the disadvantaged areas and groups to start the recreational projects in the designated locations. This project targets children in remote and marginalized areas. (Gaza Strip and villages in remote villages of in the West Bank.)
Conduct field visits to the selected areas in order to search for potential partners to conduct the project activities with
-NPA with the partners will select the target group and the partners will conduct the activities.

Indicators and targets

Outcome:
Vulnerable Palestinian pupils in target areas have improved their academic performance and participated in recreational activities and counselling groups to decrease stress and violence in schools.

Outputs:
Around 3600 pupils in basic education are able to pursue their education and to participate in the psychosocial and recreational activities:

a) 1100 pupils (50% boys and 50% girls 6 to 12 years) have improved their performance in basic school subjects (Arabic, English, and Maths) through remedial classes.

b) 1300 pupils (50% boys and 50% girls 6 to 12 years) participated in the psychosocial activities and the referral to the medical clinic

c) 1200 pupils (50% boys and 50% girls 8 to 15 years) participated in the recreational activities.

d) 2000 parents are better dealing with their children after the various sessions and workshops.

NPA is working based on the principle of full partnership. NPA plays a role in the planning and implementation phase. The overall target group and the aim are defined by NPA after thorough assessment based on NPA previous experiences, feedback from partner organizations and reports from other international agencies and national plans and priorities. NPAs working method in the Palestinian context is to cooperate with local NGOs in implementing the sub-projects. NPA usually identifies potential partner organizations by call for proposals advertised in local newspapers, internet websites and mailing lists. In this way we inform the public in general as well as potential partner organizations, new or old, about the potential for cooperation. Since NPA is currently cooperating with about 30 local NGOs; a part of them could be included in the future cooperation based on their proposed intervention.
Assessment procedures and criteria for selection of potential partners will be used for the selection of partners, in addition to the NPA experience with local NGOs currently working in Palestine.
On the basis of this a contract and budget will be signed between NPA and the local organisation. NPA staff will follow up the project in the field in order to assess its impact and to ensure all activities are implemented as planned. NPA keeps close contact with the organisation during implementation in order also to advice and discuss challenges on the way. With good dialogue and close contact with the partner organisations changes may be discussed during the course of the implementation in order to meet the objectives. NPA has a competence-building approach to all local partners whether cooperation with NPA in short-term emergency or long-term development projects and arranges workshops in financial management and project management and assessment tools.

Monitoring and Evaluation:
NPA conducts regular monthly visits to partner organisations and maintained continuous follow up by email and phone throughout the project life. NPA staff visit project sites to assess management and financial needs and to provide the necessary technical support. In addition, partners are obliged to submit a monthly progress reports and action plans and a final narrative, financial and external audit report at the end of the project.
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<thead>
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<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Protecting higher education institutions as safe zones and mitigating the impact of the crisis on university students and teachers to ensure the right to quality higher education in Gaza</td>
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<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/E/73786</td>
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<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>Objectives</td>
<td>The overall goal of this project proposal is to respond to the Education cluster strategic response plan: Cluster Objective 1: Ensure access to protective, inclusive and child-friendly quality education Cluster Objective 2: Education sector at all levels prepared and resilient to withstand external and internal shocks to ensure continuity of education services Specific Objectives of the project are: To ensure that higher education institutions are able to fulfill their crucial role as protective spaces for male and female students, teachers and education personnel, to mitigate the impact of the crisis and ensure that provision of higher education is inclusive and of quality in this time of crisis and in line with the INEE Minimum Standards.</td>
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<td>Gender Marker Code</td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
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<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Bilal Al Hamaydah, <a href="mailto:b.hamaydah@unesco.org">b.hamaydah@unesco.org</a>, +972592899933</td>
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Needs

In the aftermath of Israeli operations Cast Lead (2008-2009) and Pillar of Defense (2012), UNESCO coordinated the initial assessment of damages in the higher education sector in Gaza. As soon as the hostilities finished in August 2014, UNESCO in partnership with the MoEHE and Education cluster, has conducted an overall need assessment in Gaza 26 higher education institutions between August-November 2014. According to the results of the assessment, 14 higher education institutions have been affected by airstrikes and shelling.

The assessment data shows how much the higher education sector has been deeply affected. For instance, 407 students (369 male, 38 female) and 9 staff members (7 male, 2 female) have been killed, and 1,128 students (844 male, 284 female) and 20 staff members (17 male, 3 female) have been injured. About 83 of the injured students are suffering from a disability due to injuries. 7,169 students (3,970 male, 3,199 female) have had their homes destroyed and 3,155 of them (1,655 male, 1,500 female) have been displaced inside shelters or hosted in family homes.

In relation to the infrastructure damages as well. For instance, several buildings of the Islamic University (19,425 students: 7,666 male, 11,759 female) were targeted, resulting in severe damage to the infrastructure. Al Quds University (12,603 students: 6,145 male and 6,458 female) and the University College of Applied Sciences (6,722 students: 3,639 male and 3,083 female) also suffered from air strikes and shelling, resulting in extensive damage to the university buildings. Other prominent and large institutions as Al Azhar University,
University of Palestine sustained damages to windows, walls, furniture and equipment. In total, an estimated number of 94,654 students (43,152 male, 51,482 female) will see their right to higher education directly affected by the damages sustained by the higher education sector in Gaza during the academic year 2014-2015.

It is critical that the education community addresses the barriers and the emergency needs related to the right to education from early childhood to higher education. In 2010 (after Cast Lead operation), UNESCO conducted a psychosocial assessment of education in Gaza and outlined recommendations for response. At that time and based on the survey results, among all teachers/education personnel interviewed across the education system, university professors reported the greatest increases in stress. Again based on this survey also, it could be observed that students advanced in their education level reported greater difficulty in their ability to learn/perform. University students evidenced the greatest difficulties, followed by secondary students. Similarly, learners at higher grade levels reported greater effects on their relationships with teachers, resilience related to education, psychosocial well-being and family relations.

In this context, three priority/urgent areas of focus:

1) Education facilities, including Higher Education Institutions, should remain inviolable and their integrity respected as spaces where students are safe, protected and have their cultural rights respected (human rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL): awareness and monitoring/reporting strengthened)

2) Higher education institutions should support mitigating the impact of the crisis and the violations that have occurred, especially in this challenging time of starting the new academic year (psychosocial support through education should support the mitigation of the crisis within the learning environment)

3) Focus should be on provision of quality and inclusive higher education even more in time of crisis and according to INEE Minimum Standards (INEE training)

“Education should contribute to facing challenges, crises and emergencies” (from the Education Development Strategic Plan (EDSP), MoEHE, Basic Principles of Education)

Activities or outputs

Expected outcomes include:

- University students and education staff feel safer in Higher Education Institutions. They are able to respond to crisis and disaster situations appropriately and have the tools and skills needed in these situations.
- Education environment in Higher Education Institutions is improved from a safety and protection perspective
  - Awareness and monitoring of attacks on education is strengthened at MoEHE and Higher Education level.
  - Impact of violations occurred is mitigating through the psychosocial support activities, and the awareness sessions for the students/teachers.
  - Psychosocial well-being improves and resilience is strengthened by empowering higher education institutions personnel and university students with skills needed to actively protect themselves and others.
  - The quality of higher education provision is enhanced through a greater sense of well being allowing teachers and students to effectively teach and learn.
  - INEE Minimum Standards and inclusive approach are strongly applied in the provision of higher education in this high crisis time.

Proposed interventions

1) To ensure that higher education institutions are able to fulfil their crucial role as protective spaces for male and female students, teachers and education personnel:

- Provision of basic safety equipments and materials to 10 higher education institutions (including basic training).
- Awareness raising and guidance/counselling sessions on emergency preparedness for university teachers and students in 10 higher education institutions (better preparedness and response capacities improvement).
- Human Rights/protection orientation sessions for university teachers and students, and MoEHE (MRM capacities).

2) To mitigate the impact of the crisis:

- Psychosocial support for the students through the establishment of counseling rooms in the 10 higher education institutions.
- Psychosocial training sessions for teachers and students in 10 higher education institutions (including activation of psychosocial clubs inside the Universities/Faculty of Psychology).
• Awareness sessions implemented by trained teachers and students on psycho-social support in the 10 higher education institutions (use of awareness publications and media)

3) To ensure that provision of higher education is inclusive and of quality in this time of crisis and in line with the INEE Minimum Standards.

• Guidance session to university teachers (and MoEHE central staff) to apply INEE minimum standards and inclusive education approach in daily class practices at higher education institutions (based on the higher education assessment)

Past successful experience:
The programme proposed within the Humanitarian Programme Cycle builds on several successful initiatives led by UNESCO, particularly on a programme implemented in Gaza during the past years in 29 schools in the Access Restricted Area through the approach of crisis-Disaster Risk Reduction (c-DRR). This programme aimed to respond to and mitigate threats against schools, male and female students and teachers that stem from the prevailing violence of the occupation and blockade. UNESCO and its partners trained a total of 1,451 educators, including 52 staff from MoEHE and 248 from universities as well as 999 teachers through the c-DRR programme. Through this proposed programme, UNESCO will apply the same principle of c-DRR interventions to higher education institutions (including INEE Minimum Standards) in order to protect and promote the right to higher education in Gaza.

Indicators and targets
UNESCO in coordinate with MoEHE will conduct a series of planning meetings with and the implementing partners to agree on an overall timeline. The plan should also be shared and discussed with the Education Cluster in order to coordinate efforts with partners and avoid duplication of similar activities with the same groups of teachers, especially with regard to any activities conducted with the same HEI.

Indicators:
• 500 students in 10 Higher Education institutions in Gaza equipped on safety practices and first aid; about 59,500 students trained on safety evacuation.
• 10 Higher Education Institutions in Gaza equipped with basic safety equipment and materials.
• 200 teachers and administrative staff (and 10 MoEHE staff) equipped with monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM)/Human Rights tools.
• 8,297 injured and displaced students in need of psychosocial support received the needed support through the counselling rooms; most of the students at the 10 institutions received orientation sessions in psycho-social support.

Targets/Priority focus:
• Ten Higher Education Institutions based on results of the UNESCO Higher Education Assessment. Some of the additional criteria used in identifying these institutions will be location (dangerous/vulnerable area) and the number of (affected) students. (Justification: It is important to highlight that traditionally, in times of crisis, national and international partners tend to channel their support mainly on basic/primary education. Extending support also to higher education institutions becomes therefore critical.).
• Ensure gender equality in planning, implementation and evaluation phases: Students and teachers seem to be equally affected in terms of trauma and of their need for resources to cope with the consequences of the conflict and its consequences in terms of the security of learning environments (Source: UNESCO assessment on the psychosocial impact of the conflict, 2011). However, there are specific needs linked to gender. For instance, trainings need to be adapted to the different kinds of manifestations of distress and male and female teachers need to be adequately equipped to respond. As all activities will be promoting activity participation as a pivotal element, attention needs to be given to the different positions in terms of access to resources and decision making for women and men.
• In addition, further attention should be given to students with special educational needs. Education in emergencies should be accessible for everyone, particularly for those who are more vulnerable to exclusion and marginalization, such as students with disabilities or learning difficulties. In this regard, the INEE guidelines on Inclusive Education will continue to be a critical resource linked to INEE training. The higher education assessment to be conducted by UNESCO in the next weeks will also give detailed information on the number and gender of students/teachers injured, as well as the kind of disabilities/impairments suffered as a consequence of the conflict. The assessment will also look at the environment of the students as a whole (e.g. students who lost their homes, family members etc.) in order to understand the factors influencing psychosocial support needs.

Monitoring and Evaluation:
UNESCO will develop a simplified model with number of indicators for each component, Also, the focus of
UNESCO’s monitoring and evaluation efforts will include analysis of information provided by implementing partners combined with some physical monitoring directed specifically at the HEI level that is conducted on a regular basis. As well as, UNESCO will conduct additional teacher/community focus groups related to satisfaction and effectiveness of the project as it is has been implemented and to obtain specific suggestions from them about what is needed/most relevant for them.

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

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<td>INEE/inclusive education in emergencies component</td>
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Appealing Agency: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

Project Title: Protect education from attack, promote schools as safe zones and provide inclusive quality education in affected secondary schools in Gaza

Project Code: OPT-15/E/73789

Sector/Cluster: Education

Objectives:
The overall goal of this project proposal is to respond to the Education cluster strategic response plan:

Cluster Objective 1: Ensure access to protective, inclusive and child-friendly quality education
Cluster Objective 2: Education sector at all levels prepared and resilient to withstand external and internal shocks to ensure continuity of education services

Specific Objectives of the project are:
To ensure that schools are able to fulfil their crucial role as protective spaces for boys and girls and communities, to mitigate the impact of the crisis and ensure that provision of education is inclusive and of quality in this time of crisis and in line with the INEE Minimum Standards.

Beneficiaries:
Total: 12,540 children (50% girls); 500 teachers (50% female); 500 parents
Children: 11,540
Women: 650

Implementing Partners: TBC

Project Duration: Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested: $750,000

Location: Projects covering only Gaza

Priority / Category: Other

Gender Marker Code: 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details:
Bilal Al Hamaydah, b.hamaydah@unesco.org, +972592899933

Enhanced Geographical Fields: Gaza Strip

Project filtering: Gaza

Needs:
According to the Multi-Cluster/Agency Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) findings, after 51 days of unprecedented conflict in Gaza, 26 schools have been completely destroyed and 122 damaged during the conflict, 75 of which are UNRWA schools. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health, over 11,100 Palestinians, including 3,374 children, 2,088 women and 410 elderly were injured. It is estimated that at least 1,000 of the children injured will have a permanent disability.

In this context, three priority areas of focus are identified (in line with the Education cluster objectives of the Strategic Response Plan-SRP):

1) Schools and their vicinities should remain inviolable and their integrity respected as spaces where children are safe, protected and have their cultural rights respected. (Human rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL): awareness and monitoring/reporting strengthened)
2) Education should support to mitigate the impact of the crisis and the violations that have occurred, especially in this challenging time of starting the new school year. (Extra-curricular activities, innovative education and psychosocial support through education should support the mitigation of the crisis within the school environment)
3) Focus should be on provision of quality and inclusive education even more in time of crisis and according to INEE Minimum Standards. (INEE training)

“Education should contribute to facing challenges, crises and emergencies.” (from the Education Development Strategic Plan (EDSP), MoEHE, Basic Principles of Education)

Expected outcomes include:
Students and education staff feel safer in schools.
Students and education staff are able to respond to crisis and disaster situations appropriately and have the tools and skills needed in these situations.
Education environment is improved from a safety and protection perspective
AWARENESS AND MONITORING OF ATTACKS ON EDUCATION IS STRENGTHENED AT MOEHE AND SCHOOL LEVELS.
Impact of violations occurred is mitigating through innovative classroom practices, including psychosocial support activities, and extra-curricular activities.
Psychosocial well-being improves and resilience is strengthened by empowering school personnel and students will skills needed to actively protect themselves and others.
The quality of education provision is enhanced through a greater sense of well being allowing teachers and students to effectively teach and learn.
INEE Minimum Standards and inclusive approach are strongly applied in the provision of education in this high crisis time.

Beneficiary schools will be public secondary schools. UNRWA is only providing education at basic education level, so it is critical to cover secondary education public schools during the Gaza crisis response.

Activities or outputs

Past successful experience:
The programme proposed within the Gaza Crisis Appeal builds on several successful initiatives led by UNESCO, particularly on a programme implemented in Gaza during the past years in 29 Gaza schools in the Access Restricted Area through the approach of crisis-Disaster Risk Reduction (c-DRR). This programme aimed to respond to and mitigate threats against schools, male and female students and teachers that stem from the prevailing violence of the occupation and blockade. Among the most successful achievements, UNESCO and its partners trained a total of 1,451 educators, including 52 staff from MoEHE and 248 from universities as well as 999 teachers through the c-DRR programme; 374 school personnel and community members were trained to improve school safety; 203 teachers were trained on basic first aid; psychosocial support was provided through play day activities to 2585 boys and 1177 girls; 197 teachers and community members were trained on general concepts and knowledge of child rights and specifically on the 1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms (MRM); finally. a SMS alert system was established for use by schools to notify parents in case of an emergency (source: External evaluation Report; UNESCO Programme of Emergency Support to the Education System in Gaza).

Coordination with MoEHE:
UNESCO in coordination with MoEHE will conduct a series of planning meetings with the implementing partners and the relevant MoEHE departments to agree on an overall timeline for programme implementation and monitoring. MoEHE officials have already been part of an earlier project on Crisis Planning and Management, and will continue to be involved in the design of activities, most notably through the drafting of school-based contingency plans which are to be the cornerstone of future sustainability and replicability of this intervention by the same MoEHE.
The plan should also be shared and discussed with the Education Cluster in order to coordinate efforts with partners and avoid duplication of similar activities with the same groups of teachers, especially with regard to any activities conducted with the same schools.

Proposed interventions:
1) To ensure that schools are able to fulfil their crucial role as protective spaces for boys and girls and communities:
- Provision of basic safety equipments and materials to 20 vulnerable secondary schools.
- Awareness raising and counselling sessions for teachers, students, staff and safety committees in 20 schools (better preparedness and response capacities improvement).
- Guidance sessions on emergency preparedness for teachers, MoEHE and safety committees in 20 schools.
- Human Rights/protection orientation sessions for teachers and MoEHE (MRM capacities).
- Follow-up with the previous 29 beneficiaries schools to ensure they still have needed equipments and skills regarding c-DRR.

2) To mitigate the impact of the crisis:
- School based activities for promotion of non-violence, child protection, and psycho-social support organised in 20 schools and coordinated by teachers and counsellors.
- Psychosocial training sessions for counsellors and teachers in 20 schools.
- Awareness sessions implemented by trained counsellors and teachers on non-violence and psycho-social support for parents from 20 schools.
- Extra-curricular activities in 20 vulnerable secondary schools.

3) To ensure that provision of education is inclusive and of quality in this time of crisis and in line with the INEE Minimum Standards.

- Guidance session to MoEHE central and district levels to apply INEE minimum standards and inclusive education approach in daily classroom practices?
- Teacher support/classroom practices to apply INEE minimum standards and inclusive education approach in daily classroom practices/child-led activities?

Indicators and targets

Indicator of the Cluster Objective: Percentage of children and teachers in identified, vulnerable groups who have safe access to protective, inclusive, child friendly quality education.

Specific indicators of the activities listed above:

- 500 teachers and safety committees in 20 schools in Gaza equipped on safety practices and first aid; 11,540 students trained on safety evacuation
- 20 vulnerable schools in Gaza equipped with basic safety equipment and materials
- 100 teachers and education officials equipped with monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM)/Human Rights tools
- 29 Gaza schools in the ARA assessed regarding additional needed support on c-DRR.
- 60 teachers and counsellors received orientation sessions in psychosocial support in 20 schools in Gaza (school-based response)
- 200 children in 20 schools in Gaza have participated in school based psycho-social, or non-violence programme activities, and extra-curricular activities (child-led activities)
- 200 teachers in 20 schools and MoEHE central and district staff in Gaza equipped with INEE minimum standards and INEE guidelines on Inclusive Education.

Overall, it is expected that education staff will avail themselves of essential knowledge on how to protect schools and male and female students alike and will be better prepared to identify and provide relevant psychosocial support to male and female learners. By the end of the programme it is expected that schools will become more protective environments for children; and teachers, learners’ performance may be improved as a result.

Targets/Priority focus:

- Secondary schools in the Access Restricted Area and other vulnerable areas depending on assessment on the ground and update of the matrix of vulnerable schools by the Education Cluster/MRM Working Group. (Justification: even more in time of crisis focus of national and international partners is on basic/primary education, so it is important to cover other education levels such as secondary education).
- Ensure gender equality in planning, implementation and evaluation phases: Students, teachers and counsellors seem to be equally affected in terms of trauma and of their need for resources to cope with the consequences of the conflict and its consequences in terms of the security of learning environments (Source: UNESCO assessment on the psychosocial impact of the conflict, 2011). However, there are specific needs linked to gender. For instance, trainings need to be adapted to the different kinds of manifestations of distress and male and female teachers and counsellors need to be adequately equipped to respond. Also, as most often a single building hosts several shifts (schools), those require habilitating differentiated spaces sometimes for activities with girls and with boys. As all activities will be promoting activity participation as a pivotal element, attention needs to be given to the different positions in terms of access to resources and decision making for women and men.
- In addition, further attention should be given to students with special educational needs. Education in emergencies should be accessible for everyone, particularly for those who are more vulnerable to exclusion and marginalization, such as children with disabilities, children with learning difficulties, girls or Bedouin children. In this regard, the INEE guidelines on Inclusive Education will continue to be a critical resource with INEE training.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

UNESCO will develop a simplified model with number of indicators for each component. Also, the focus of UNESCO’s M&E efforts will include analysis of information provided by implementing partners combined with some physical monitoring directed specifically at the schools level. Furthermore, UNESCO will conduct additional teacher/community focus groups related to satisfaction and effectiveness of the project.
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Project Title: Improving access to inclusive and quality education in emergency for children with disabilities through psycho social support and active remedial lessons program in Gaza Strip

Project Code: OPT-15/E/73791

Sector/Cluster: Education

Objectives: This intervention aims to ensure access to a protective, inclusive and child friendly quality education for traumatized children with and without disabilities exposed to recent violence in the GS. As described in many UN reports, Gazan children exposure to military attacks has direct effects in their academic performance and in their capacities to create healthy relations with peers and adults. This After school program is center based and targets students from both MoEHE and UNRWA schools therefore will include full coordination with UNRWA and MoEHE to avoid overlaps and monitor progress. 4215 traumatized children with and without disabilities from Refugee Camps (Rafah, Jabalia, Nusseirat and Deir El Balah) will participate in Active learning Sessions, Expressive Art Sessions, Psychological support Sessions, Open days and Summer Camps. These activities have a double purpose, in one hand to improve the performance of the children in the school by strengthening their knowledge in the main school subjects: Arabic, English, Math and Science; and in the other hand to meet their emotional and PSS needs, providing them with tools to cope with behavioral disorders, Post traumatic disorders, fear, anxiety and other symptoms. Both collectives will participate together in the educational and therapeutic activities, ensuring the integration of CHwD with their peers during the program and after implementation.

The project targets as well 24 educators and staff members of the Rehab Centers. Staff training will be conducted by FPSC MHPSS experts to enrich local facilitators' knowledge and enhance skills on how to deal with traumatized CHwD. FPSC is currently implementing similar projects funded by OCHA and targeting Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan. The project targets as well families and the community at large with special focus on providing specific and adequate training and counseling to women and girls caregivers of traumatized children.

Beneficiaries: Total: 6,739 2200 girls and 2015 boys with and without disabilities will participate in educational and psychosocial activities together. 2500 female caregivers in need for specific training and support.
Children: 4,215
Women: 2,500
Other group: 24 staff participating in specific training

Implementing Partners: Deir El Balah Rehabilitation Society, El Amal Rehabilitation Society, Nussirat Rehabilitation and training Association and Jabalia Rehabilitation Society

Project Duration: Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested: $242,900

Priority / Category: Top

Gender Marker Code: 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details: Julio De la Guardia, j.delaguardia@fundacionfpsc.org, 0549771620

Enhanced Geographical Fields: Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya Camp
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - An Nuseirat Camp
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Deir al Balah Camp
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Rafah Camp

Project filtering: Gaza

Needs:
After the end of the military intervention in the Gaza Strip, FPSC jointly with the Deir El Balah Rehabilitation Society has conducted a PRA within four rehabilitation centers covering Rafah, Jabalia, Nusseirat ad Deir El Balah camps with participation of UNRWA and MoEHE local staff. First Assessment was revised after the
The most urgent findings (August, 2014) were related to the access to basic health services to injured children. Frequent Israeli violence has raised the rate of disability among more than 1.8 million Palestinians living in Gaza to an astonishing 7.5%. According to the Deir al Balah Rehabilitation Center, 3,000 of the injured in Operation Protective Edge now have permanent physical disabilities, most of which are paraplegia and amputations. Many more suffered permanent hearing loss resulting from explosions. We acknowledge the severe lack of compensatory devices, artificial limbs and assistance devices, all of which are essential for rehabilitation. FPSC already managed to allocate 261,935 Euros to guarantee access to basic health services to 1550 PwD in the targeted 4 refugee camps.

Other primary findings were related to the psychological well being of children with and without disabilities after this new escalation of violence.

• Number of vulnerable children (such as those who have been made orphaned, disabled and homeless as result of their homes being fully or substantially destroyed) has risen in all geographical areas.
• Number of children suffering from PTSD has risen in all 4 geographical areas
• Children suffering from previous psychosocial distress developed more severe PTSD symptoms or psychological problems as related by the centers' staff.
• Children seeking counseling from distressed adults is a main concern of psychologists, social workers and educators at the centers. There is a fear of more violent and punitive reaction from distressed parents towards traumatized children.

• Staff reported on women and girls expressing concerns on their capacities to cope with their children and siblings' PSS needs.
• Existence of schools and educational institutions damaged by violence (including the four partner centers)
• Lack of professionals in MHPSS with specific expertise in Children with disabilities.
• Lack of safe, inclusive and child friendly spaces to establish therapy programs to both children with disabilities and children with no disabilities directly affected by armed conflict.
• Lack of specific programs in the 4 areas targeting ChwD educational and PSS needs

High concerns about the come back to school of children with disabilities after the conflict were exposed at focus groups in the centers. Parents and social workers expressed their fears about successful reincorporation of injured or deeply traumatized children into the educational system. Special mention to the cases of GwD, whose access to education is affected not only by their gender and disability, but also their type of disability, the socioeconomic status of their family, and a host of other factors.

DBRS experience marginalization differently according to gender; physical, social and psychological factors have a strong gender dimension. In patriarchal societies, such as the Palestinian one, decisions whether or not to send children to school are typically made by the father. When resources within families are scarce, decisions favor the males over the females, including those with disabilities.

As a consequence of the PRA and the good results shown in external evaluation conducted on previous joint projects (AECID 2010 and CAM 2011), 2 interventions were designed. One to guarantee the mobility of ChwD resulted from last armed conflict and their access to basic health services (ongoing) and the present one, aiming to ensure the educational and PSS needs of traumatized children and their families. Both interventions will be coordinated with CPWG and MHPSS

**Activities or outputs**

R.1 4215 Palestinian Refugee children with and without disabilities have improved their school performance and feel more confident with their capacities to face daily life's challenges.

To improve the children performance at school after the latest military attacks and to help them feel more confident and motivated, 2200 refugee girls and 2015 will participate in an holistic educational program that includes:

Active Learning Lesson in main school subject: Reinforcement lessons oriented to the active participation of children with and without disabilities allow the students more exposure to the subject's contents in a friendly, caring and open environment.

Expressive Arts Sessions: Through these sessions children are allow to deepen and express their hidden feelings and share them with their friends and facilitators. Art activities help children to escape daily stress and encourage their connection with beauty and creativity. EAS include drawing, pottery, dancing, theater and clown activities

Psychological support: Trough the contact with children in the Active Learning Lesson and the Expressive Arts Session, professional staff from the centers will diagnose the basic psychological needs of the children and derive them to specific activities and programs of other providers. Referral system will be active by the end of the 1st quarter of the project implementation.

Summer Camp: 1000 children (500 girls and 500 boys) from the camps will participate in a week summer camp.

Open sensory day for disabled children: Most of the disabled children participating in the project have hearing problems. For them is very difficult to find attractive and satisfying activities within the Gaza Strip. They will participate in a very special day full of sensory challenges allow the students more exposure to the subject's contents in a friendly, caring and open environment.
The program will be center based covering students from MoHE and UNRWA schools at the 4 camps (Jabalia, Rafah, Nusseirat and Deir El Balah) and will count with their collaboration and support in beneficiaries selection, monitoring and evaluation.

FPSC jointly with the 4 rehabilitation centers have implemented similar interventions after 2009 Israeli attacks. (AECID 2010 and CAM 2011) An external final evaluation was conducted by 2012 showing very positive results and calling for replication of activities.

*R.2. 24 Educators and staff members of the 4 centers are trained in diagnosis of behavioral problems, PTDS, active learning and rapid response to children with disabilities exposure to violence.

FPSC is currently working in providing basic Health and Social services to CHwD in the Syrian refugees camps of Lebanon and Jordan and its expert team in MHPSS will supervise closely the present intervention and lead the training of local teams.

*R.3. Families and local communities are aware of the refugee children situation and are better prepared to respond to their specific needs.

Specific training and community based counseling will be provided to families and caregivers, especially female caregivers.

For the awareness raising and the participation of families and local community the following activities are foreseen:

Public meetings: Target the parents of children benefited by the project and seek for discussion of progress and other topics raised by families. It is a completely participatory activity that will be held monthly at each center and conducted by professional therapists and social workers.

Open Ceremonies to the communities will be held by the end of the scholastic year. These ceremonies will be the platform for the children to present their achievements to families, school staff and local community members.

Indicators and targets

FPSC will ensure regular M&E of all activities through its staff, and namely the Project Coordinator, who will ensure a first level of control and the achievement of the project’s objectives and results through constant monitoring of activities and related indicators. The main tools of the coordination staff will be as follows

*Weekly staff activity reports, including data assessment reports and elaboration of monitoring records.

*Weekly internal programme meeting, assessing the progress on indicators, identifying key challenges and corrective actions, in collaboration with support departments (finance, logistics, HR/Admin, Coordination, Reporting and M&E);

*Weekly field visits from the project coordinator to one or several of the 4 centers to follow-up and accompany the team staff.

*Monthly Programme reports covering achievements against indicators during the reporting period submitted by the project coordinators to the HQ Emergency Department.

FPSC M&E methodology will ensure a complete overview on timeframe, indicators and report on progress. At the same time, this monitoring system will allow to elaborate on a database that will be shared with UNHCR Protection and Health working groups to enable the civil organisations to have a better mapping of the needs of the CHwD. FPSC will conduct a baseline at the beginning of the intervention in order to redefine target groups and specific needs and provide with qualitative and quantitative data to redefine accurate indicators. Through the results of the baseline, FPSC and DBRS will be able to set targets - modest and realistic – to be achieved by the end of the action, which will be assessed - together with the results and indicators - through a final evaluation.

I.1.1 3600 Active Learning Lessons have been conducted in the Rehabilitation Centers

T.1.1. At least 80% of the 2200 girls and 2015 boys feel more confident with school chores and more proactive at school

I.1.2. At least 80 Expressive Arts Sessions are held in the Rehabilitation Centers

T.1.2. Each child attends at least 2 sessions

I.1.3 2200 girls and 2015 boys have participated in Psychosocial Support activities conducted by professional staff

T.1.3 Referral system to social and MH providers functioning correctly after 1st quarter

I.1.4. Data base updated and shared by all centers with UNHCR Protection and Health working groups

T.1.4. 1 Summer Camp is held for one week in summer 2015

T.1.5. 500 girls and 500 boys with and without disabilities attend one week summer camp

I.2.1 4 different training modules of 20 hours each are conducted at the centers by MHPSS FPSC experts

T.2.1 100 learning hours per educator

T.2.1.1 14 female educators and 10 male educators participated in the training

I.2.2. 1 training course of 20 learning hours on managerial skills is conducted for the project supervisors and accountants in the four centers by FPSC staff

T.2.2. Each staff member receives a certificate

I.3.1. Monthly meetings with families and caregivers are conducted at each partner center
T.3.1.1 80% of parents and caregivers attend at least 3 meetings
T.3.1.1 80% of parents and caregivers feel improvement in the attitude and performance of their children
I.3.2 2500 mothers and female caregivers received specific counseling
T.3.2.1 Each women attend at least one meeting with social workers and psychologist
T.3.2.2 Referral system to social and legal providers functioning correctly after 1st quarter
T.3.2.3. 90% of mothers and female caregivers feel more prepared to deal with the children's needs
I.3.4 Representatives of MoEHE, UNRWA and at least 10 CBOs attend final ceremonies
T.3.4 Local communities feel ownership on the project's achievements

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fundacion Promocion Social de la Cultura (FPSC)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Local Personnel Costs</td>
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**Project Title**
Educational and recreational support to children affected by the recent conflict in Gaza

**Project Code**
OPT-15/E/73794

**Sector/Cluster**
Education

**Objectives**
The aim of this project is to provide children affected by the recent crisis in Gaza with remedial learning and recreational activities. This project is in line with the 2015 SRP in its objective 1 “Ensure access to protective, inclusive and child friendly quality education” by giving the opportunity to the most vulnerable children to improve their educational achievement through mentorship initiatives and creating a protective environment through recreational activities. This project will also create employment opportunities for youth who are suffering greatly from the lack of jobs.

**Beneficiaries**
Total: 2,200 individuals
- Children: 2,000
- Women: 100
- Other group: 100 Male university student and graduates

**Implementing Partners**
PYALARA

**Project Duration**
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**
$389,315

**Location**
Projects covering only Gaza

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Izbat Beit Hanun
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Ash Shati Camp
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City

**Needs**
The recent conflict in Gaza has profoundly affected the traditional learning environment for children. As mentioned in the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, during the 51 days of fighting at least 148 public schools were damaged, of which 26 were completely destroyed, while 75 UNRWA school buildings were damaged. Traumatic experiences severely deteriorate children’s sleep and cause uncontrollable fears among babies and children, causing anxiety, panic attacks, and poor concentration. Girls normally report more post traumatic stress disorder symptoms than boys. As parents are responsible for the provision of basic material needs, they could oversee the needs of the children or not be competent to deal with the symptoms.

Due to the extensive destruction of schools, the use of 18 UNRWA building schools as collective centres as at the end of October, 90% of UNRWA school buildings remain operating on a double shift basis and two buildings on a triple shift. Currently about 241,000 students are attending 252 UNRWA schools.

In this transitional period and until schools are fully rehabilitated, students must pursue their education and be given a chance to heal from the trauma of having lost loved ones. With nearly half of Gaza’s children suffering mental distress, including 373,000 children that have suffered a death, injury or lost their home and 1,500 newly orphaned children, recreational activities will have to be included in any educational project. As classrooms are crowded, teachers cannot provide individual support to children with poor academic performance.

ACTED proposes to provide remedial educational and recreational support to children aged 8-12 through interactive and recreational activities. This intervention will address urgent needs while utilizing an innovative approach based on discussions, role plays and group work.
This project has been previously vetted under the Gaza Crisis Appeal under the project code OPT 14/E/70716/R.

ACTED will implement this project with one local partner, PYALARA. PYALARA has been working in Gaza for more than 10 years, implementing both emergency and non emergency projects in education, PSS and media for children and youth. They benefit from a large network of volunteers throughout the Gaza Strip.

ACTED and PYALARA in cooperation with UNRWA have identified 10 schools in the Gaza and Northern governorates with an urgent need for the proposed activities. These will take place within the school premises. However, if needed, PYALARA will use its network of volunteers to find community centres or alternative facilities to host the sessions.

The average number of children per school (1,000) was obtained from discussion with UNRWA and other partners, but also taking into consideration the increase in number of children in schools after the war and recent UNRWA figures (around 240,000 children in 252 UNRWA schools). The assumption of 200 children or 20% is based on past experience (post 2009 and recent voluntary activities through youth participating in another ongoing project). This represents the children with most urgent needs.

Activity 1: Selection and training of university students and graduates
ACTED and PYALARA will select 200 university students and graduates based on academic performance, social engagement and employment status, to assist pupils between 8-12 years in subjects such as Arabic, Maths and English and recreational activities. The students selected will be required to have a background in psychology and/or social work. At least 50% will be female students. This Cash for Work activity will provide unemployed university students and graduates with a part time employment opportunity. PYALARA will provide a Training of Trainers (ToT) for selected students prior to the mentoring sessions. This ToT will focus on interactive teaching methods but also on how to interact with children suffering from psychosocial trauma.

Activity 2: Remedial education sessions
Groups of 10 pupils made up of both girls and boys will be formed. 1,000 pupils will be selected in coordination with school teachers. The priority will be given to those with poor academic achievement, those who suffer from behavioral or concentration problems, those who lost family members. Mentors will assist pupils in improving the educational achievement in Arabic, English and Math subjects. Sessions will take place three times per week in each school.

Activity 3: Extracurricular support
This group will include pupils targeted by educational support and an additional 1,000 pupils. recreational activities will be conducted in groups of 20 pupils aged 8-12, and including at least 10 girls and 10 boys. The pupils will be selected in coordination with the school teachers and based on negative behavior such as fear, anger, etc. Sessions will be held once per week.

Trained university students and graduates will use innovative approach of learning through games, drawings and coloring. ACTED will compensate student mentors with cash assistance, as per the amounts agreed in the Gaza Cash for Work working Group.

Activity 4: Distribution of recreational kits
ACTED and PYALARA will distribute recreational kits to the targeted schools (one in each of the 10 schools), to be used in the recreational sessions. They will remain the property of the schools after the project. As per guidance from the MoEHE, the content of this kit will include colouring books and notepads, pencils and coloured pencils, pencil sharpeners, scissors, balls, story books, card games, skipping ropes etc, sufficient for 200 children. This kit takes into consideration boys and girls' preferences and needs.

Indicators and targets
• 10 schools receive recreational kits each benefiting 200 children including 100 boys and 100 girls
• 2,000 children (including at least 50% girls) benefit from psychosocial support and recreational kits, among them 1,000 vulnerable children aged 8-12 (including at least 50% girls) benefit from remedial educational sessions
• 200 students (including at least 100 women) benefit from Cash for Work

ACTED’s Appraisal, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (AMEU) will be responsible for systematically assessing the project implementation and monitoring its success. The main tools ACTED’s AME department will employ are (among others) baseline and evaluation surveys to measure outputs and progress on indicators, and
beneficiary satisfaction assessments. During the project, the AME department will perform monthly monitoring visits to measure progress against the indicators and to identify lessons learnt for the remainder of the project.

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<tr>
<th>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)</th>
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<td>Direct programme costs</td>
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**Appealing Agency**  
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

**Project Title**  
Support to remedial education in Gaza

**Project Code**  
OPT-15/E/73795

**Sector/Cluster**  
Education

**Objectives**  
Ensure that most vulnerable and affected children in Gaza possess basic skills in numeracy and literacy through a remedial/catch-up education programme

**Beneficiaries**  
Total: 19,000 school children and teachers  
Children: 18,000  
Women: 500  
Other group: 500 male teachers

**Implementing Partners**  
MoEHE

**Project Duration**  
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**  
$1,735,020

**Location**  
Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**  
Other

**Gender Marker Code**  
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**  
Anne-Claire Dufay, adufay@unicef.org, 02 5840400

| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun  
|                            | Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya  
|                            | Gaza Strip - Gaza  
|                            | Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah  
|                            | Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis  
|                            | Gaza Strip - Rafah

**Project filtering**  
Gaza

**Needs**

The negative impact of the prolonged Israeli occupation on the education system in the State of Palestine translates into compromised access of Palestinian girls and boys to quality learning opportunities. Prior to the crisis, Gaza already faced a shortage of almost 200 schools and two-thirds of schools operated on double shifts (limiting students' classroom time to only four hours/day). The hostilities had a significant impact on the education system. According to the latest assessments by the MoE, at least 267 schools (90 UNRWA and 187 government schools) were damaged during the conflict, of which 26 public schools were severely damaged and another two completely destroyed. The remainder having suffered light to medium damages. In addition to such damages, 25 public schools and 100 UNRWA schools were used as emergency collective shelters for IDPs during the height of the conflict.

The school year started on 14 September and 230,000 students went back to schools that in many cases offered learning environment not conducive to learning. Schools face over-crowding and under-resourcing as a result of the collateral damage suffered during this conflict. Hundreds of thousands of children continue to be in need of psychosocial support (PSS) and additional tutoring and remedial education to compensate for the hours of instruction lost due to late start of the school year. This is particularly true for IDP children, children who have suffered injuries as a result of recent military operations and are left with permanent disability and children with existing learning difficulties.

The proposed project plans to address the need for remedial education, catch up classes and tutoring for 18,000 children (50% girls) most affected by the conflict who are experiencing difficulties in learning in mastering basic skills in numeracy and literacy and are at risk of falling behind in their studies. Given the obstacles to provision of remedial classes (lack of classroom space, low teacher motivation and availability of teachers) several interventions will be considered in consultation with the MOEHE including provision of remedial education during the upcoming winter break and later in the summer; and strengthening the resilience of students and teachers through school based activities (e.g. recreational activities, healing, stress release, drama therapy, sport, art, and music) as entry points for remedial education during the school year (also contributing to PSS). UNICEF will work with NGOs and organizations working with children with disabilities to support these interventions in schools.

**Activities or outputs**

Activity 1: Conduct remedial classes benefiting 18,000 students grade 1-6 (50% girls) during the...
winter/summer break or alternatively through the arrangements made at the school level to offer extra tutoring at the beginning or end of the school day.

Activity 2: Develop remedial worksheets for use in the remedial program with MOEHE and other partners including UNRWA and print for use in the remedial program

Activity 3: Develop the capacity of 1000 teachers and facilitators (50% females) to provide remedial education for the most affected children.

Activity 4. Support school based activities (e.g. recreational activities, healing, stress release, drama therapy, sports, art, and music) as entry points for remedial education

Indicators and targets

18000 children (50% girls) Grade 1-6 have improved basic skills in numeracy and literacy.

18,000 children (50% girls) have increased resilience and healing by participating in school based activities

1000 teachers (50% female) have increased skills to provide remedial education

Monitoring and Evaluation

The MoEHE will follow up and monitor the activities carried out at schools and/or designated sites for remedial learning. UNICEF will participate in the preparation of activities and will ensure that the teacher training and the implementation of the project are carried out according to the regulations of UNICEF and MoEHE. Pre and post assessments of learning outcomes will be conducted. Sex-disaggregated indicators will be used to measure progress.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</th>
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The negative impact of the prolonged Israeli occupation on the education system in the State of Palestine translates into compromised access of Palestinian girls and boys to quality learning opportunities. Prior to the crisis, Gaza already faced a shortage of almost 200 schools and two thirds of schools operated on double shifts (limiting students’ classroom time to only four hours/day). The impact of the hostilities on the education system is significant. According to the latest assessments by the MoEHE, at least 267 schools (90 UNRWA and 187 government schools) were damaged during the conflict, of which 26 public schools were severely damaged including damage to furniture and another two completely destroyed. The remainder having suffered light to medium damages. In addition to such damages, 25 public schools and 100 UNRWA schools were used as emergency collective shelters for IDPs during the height of the conflict which caused further damages to the school furniture in these schools. After the ceasefire, MOEHE approached UNICEF to provide school furniture to the 25 public schools used as shelters in addition to other schools in highly populated areas. According to MoEHE, school furniture is exhausted from multiple repairing during the last 8 years and in need for replacement. The decline of the financial resources in MoEHE Gaza and the shortages of the raw materials due to the closure have hindered the capacity of MoEHE to replace the damaged furniture that makes schools unfriendly learning environment.

The school year started on 14 September and 230,000 students went back to schools, which in many cases offered a learning environment not conducive to learning. Schools face over crowding and under resourcing as a result of the collateral damage suffered during this conflict. In response to a request from MoEHE, UNICEF is currently distributing school uniforms and shoes to public school children affected by the conflict via the e-voucher implemented by WFP. The ongoing project is targeting 15,000 school children who were most affected by the conflict and will now target another 15,000 school children who will be selected on the basis of their vulnerabilities using criteria established by the MoSA, the numbers of whom are considerable and all of whom have been on a waiting list due to lack of Ministry budget.

Activities or outputs

Activity 1: Provision of school uniforms and shoes to 15,000 most vulnerable children (50% girls) through the e-voucher system. The e-voucher system was launched by WFP and UNICEF in July 2014 as a joint emergency programme offering a tripartite sector package for food, water/sanitation and education to
conflict-affected vulnerable households in Gaza. Qualified families will receive a one time-ration of 300 NIS (for two children) for school uniforms and shoes.

Activity 2: Procurement and delivery of school furniture and learning/teaching aids to twenty of the most vulnerable schools.

Activity 3. Training of 800 teachers in violence prevention methods, classroom management and innovative pedagogy.

Indicators and targets

The proposed project plans to address these issues as follows:
1. By improving the physical learning environments in 20 government schools (both boys and girls schools) by providing them with school furniture including classroom desks, chairs and learning aids, through an assessment and identification of the most vulnerable schools;
2. By providing 15,000 (50% girls) most vulnerable children with school uniforms and shoes through identification of beneficiaries of the e-voucher programme;
3. By developing the capacity of 800 teachers (50% female) in violence prevention, classroom management and innovative pedagogy.

Monitoring and Evaluation
UNICEF will monitor the delivery of school furniture and learning aids. WFP, OXFAM and UNICEF will monitor redemption of e-vouchers ensuring regularity of the process. Sex-disaggregated indicators will be used to measure the progress.

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Protected and safe access to schools as an emergency response for vulnerable communities in the State of Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/E/73798</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>To provide protective presence and safe access to education for vulnerable school children in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Beneficiaries**   | Total: 3,805 children and teachers  
|                     | Children: 3,536  
|                     | Other group: 269 teachers (men and women) |
| **Implementing Partners** | Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI) |
| **Project Duration**| Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $963,900 |
| **Location**        | Projects covering only West Bank |
| **Priority / Category** | Top |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details** | Anne-Claire Dufay, adufay@unicef.org, 02 584 0400 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank - Nablus - Burin  
|                       | West Bank - Nablus - As Sawiya  
|                       | West Bank - Qalqilya - Jayyus  
|                       | West Bank - Qalqilya - Habla  
|                       | West Bank - Qalqilya - Azzun Atma  
|                       | West Bank - Jerusalem - Shufat  
|                       | West Bank - Bethlehem - Al Khadr  
|                       | West Bank - Bethlehem - Tuqu  
|                       | West Bank - Bethlehem - Al Maniya  
|                       | West Bank - Hebron - Birin |
| **Project filtering** | Area C and East Jerusalem |

**Needs**

Children in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, face severe and chronic protection challenges getting to and from school every day. They cross Israeli military check points and go through closed military zones where they experience military harassments and violence. Moreover, they often experience settler harassment and violence on their commute and walk for long distances on dangerous and busy roads. The lack of safe access to education results in a decrease in school hours, increased drop out rate of children, and displacement or separation of families; as they seek solutions to find their children school in other locations.

During 2013 and 2014, the protective partner’s (EAPPI) participation in the Education Cluster and Child Protection Working Group has resulted in the updated priority list of schools being monitored by EAPPI. The updated list is targeting vulnerable communities (those facing high protection risks) in both Areas B and C in the West Bank, Seam Zone and Bedouin communities. EAPPI will focus on serious protection issues affecting children and teachers on their way to school, thus necessitating protective presence and accompaniment on the way to school in order to ensure adequate access to education.

In all communities, drop out rates for boys and girls is identified as a direct result of settler violence and military harassment.

Regarding the latter, more than 55% of the children currently monitored cross through military checkpoints to reach their schools every day. Harassment by IDF soldiers at the checkpoints is especially mentioned as one of the reasons for drop out of girls. Girls mostly drop out when they have to travel to a school outside of their immediate community, which is often the case with secondary education. Even though boys are often treated more violently than girls and are more often subject to detention and arrest, the fear experienced by girls during their commute is markedly higher for girls than for boys. Delays within checkpoints, sometimes within enclosed spaces with male soldiers, frequent bag checking and occasional physical searches has prompted a considerable number of girls to drop out of school altogether. Types of harassment most prominent include: unnecessary delays, verbal abuse and provocation, bag searches and physical harassment.

Moreover settler violence further encourages school drop out; it consists mainly of verbal harassment, spitting,
provocation inciting graffiti and damage to school properties, physical assaults and rock throwing.

As part of the worsening political turmoil during 2014, an increase in the number of cases of harassment by soldiers and settlers towards school children has been recorded by EAs as well as Protective Presence Partners. Recent reports provided by EAPPI (October 2014), indicate that the most vulnerable areas continue to experience serious issues, such as checkpoints 55 and 56. The Al Minya, As Sawiya and Burin schools have all had military incursions, with Burin experiencing both flying checkpoints at the entrance to the village and one sound bomb being fired in the school yard. The Tuqu’ schools continue to suffer from extensive military presence close to the school, which is a source of tension and anxiety especially for the younger students.

In view of this, and in line with increasing requests from schools, communities and Protective Presence Partners, have requested the continuation of protective presence, increasing the frequency, and where necessary scope, of providing protective presence.

Activities will be conducted in coordination with the MoEHE, Education Cluster, Child Protection Working Group, local communities and schools.

Activities or outputs

1. Mobilisation, training, facilitating and debriefing of volunteers on protective presence principles, cultural and country specific background, including gender sensitivity and equality issues, monitoring, reporting, intervening, awareness raising and non violence principals;
2. Provide Protective Presence to children and teachers (both girls and boys, male and female)
3. Provide accompaniment to children, teachers communities and schools (equally among male and female)
4. Record cases of intimidation, harassment and excessive violence in special incident reports and checkpoint monitoring forms, by amongst others using mobile phones and cameras. All data gathered in incident reports and checkpoint monitoring forms should be gender disaggregated;
5. Study the link between the school commute in vulnerable areas and school attendance, drop out and family separation (and gender as applicable)
6. Conduct action appeals, advocacy work and awareness raising activities nationally and internationally based on the above mentioned incident reports and electronic documentation;
7. Refer cases of severe stress to the protection cluster and MHPSS Working Group based on incident reports.

Indicators and targets

1. At least 30 Ecumenical Accompaniers provide protective presence throughout 2015
2. At least 3,536 children (30% girls / 70% boys) and 269 teachers in vulnerable areas access schools timely and safely through protective presence in the field;
2. Boys and girls and teachers (both male and female) in vulnerable areas feel safe and more secure on their commute to schools and in crossing checkpoints;
3. Cases of harassment of boys and girls decrease in targeted areas and checkpoints resulting in an expected decrease in absenteeism, drop out and family separation.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Both UNICEF and its Protective Presence Partners will conduct assurance activities through periodic reviews, on site spot checks and programmatic monitoring on a monthly basis in accordance with UNICEF standards and guidelines. Protective Presence Partners will ensure that all targeted schools and communities are aware of their activities, exact role and goals. In addition Protective Presence Partners will inform the community and UNICEF on all contextual changes.
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Restoring children right to safe and inclusive education</td>
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<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/E/73799</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>The aim of the intervention is to support the Education system in Gaza to guarantee access to safe services and quality inclusive education (North Gaza). In particular, the present proposal aims at supporting the Education sector by contributing to the post-war rehabilitation and reactivation of moderately damaged KGs in the North Governorate of Gaza Strip, in terms of classrooms, sanitary units, furniture and recreational/learning materials. Once completed, classrooms will be suitable to safely host students and ensure continuity of the educational services. Moreover, through the rehabilitation of the infrastructures, evidences of the recent conflicts will be removed contributing to re-establish a sense of normality and safety for the students. By supporting the return of children back into school, helps also the healing process to begin in a more familiar environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 2,629 2565 children (3-6 years old) and 64 male workers Other group: 1,152 girls (45% of total children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Partners</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
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<td>Location</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Valeria Moro, <a href="mailto:hom.jerusalem@coopi.org">hom.jerusalem@coopi.org</a>, +972548810928 / +972543179895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya  
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun  
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya |
| Project filtering | Gaza |

**Needs**

Education has long been characterized by overcrowding and unsafe conditions (approximately 37.3 students per class). Indeed, the education system faces chronic major constraints since the starting of the blockade imposed by Israel in 2007: prohibition and limitation to access of construction materials impeded the construction and rehabilitation of the majority of educational facilities, causing severe shortage of KGs, early childhood development (ECD) centers, classrooms and schools (according to the MoEHE, at least 85% of school run double shifts and reduced class hours) as well as the structural inadequacy of the available infrastructures, including WASH facilities. Additionally, the recent war launched on July 2014 has had an additional impact on the education system, causing destruction or damages to a significant number of schools and KGs and increasing the burden on teachers for the psycho social support to children. The military operation caused 2,133 Palestinian fatality tolls, of which 1,489 had been identified as civilians, including 500 children. An overall of 474,000 children (enrolled in government, UNRWA, private primary and secondary schools), 55,003 children enrolled in kindergartens, and 30,002 university aged youths, have been severely affected in different ways. As cited in the National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza 2014 2017, according to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) 26 schools were destroyed, 122 schools were damaged, reporting from minor to severe damages including WASH facilities. KGs and ECD reported damages to their classrooms and indoor spaces as well as large scale destruction of yards and playgrounds. Besides the level of material destruction caused by military operations, severe psychological traumas caused by the war has been responsible for an unprecedented social impact on these components of the population between the most vulnerable ones, with figures reporting 373,000 children being in need of psychosocial support. (Gaza Crisis Appeal, September 2014, OCHA oPt). As far as the impact of deprivation on children well being is concerned, several aspects connected to poverty undermine children right to fully enjoy their right to education. The erosion of livelihood sources combined with losses and damages to belongings and properties expose the local population to additional and unpredictable expenses, adding a burden on HHs already affected by food insecurity before the conflict. It must be taken into
consideration that even before the war around 60% of the population in GS was food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity (SEFSec 2012). Thus, thousands of households remain with poor economic access to livelihood assets, essential items and educational items as well. The project can be the right response mechanism to promote the resilience of the affected population through a combination of different interventions in support of both the reactivation of the educational sector and, partially, of the households’ livelihood (through the cash for work methodology foreseen by the rehabilitation works).

COOPI has based his action of intervention in accordance with the initial assessment conducted by Save the Children in September 2014 and the KG Reconstruction planning matrix sent by the Education Cluster. Based on it, in October 2014 COOPI did a rapid need assessment through its local staff in coordination with the local Ministry of Education to get confirmation of the geographical area and the needs of 14 KG (North Gaza).

Activities or outputs

In response to the needs identified, the present proposal aims to support the Education Sector in Gaza in restoring children’s access to safe and inclusive education through the rehabilitation of KGs classrooms and spaces, supply of equipment, donation of educational/recreational materials for children, and the provision of first-aid kits.

This will benefit 2,565 children, age 3-6 years old, of which 45% girls.

According to the MoEHE and Cluster priorities identified, the expected outputs and activities are as follows:

R.1 Guaranteed access to safe and child friendly education through rehabilitation of 14 KGs. Bearing in mind that safe learning and recreational spaces can provide the stability, structure and routine that children need to cope with losses, fear and stress, the project will support the rehabilitation of KG, as per following:

A.1.1 Assessment and preparation of civil works’ technical specifications for classrooms and play-spaces rehabilitation (building, plastering, tiling, painting, metal works, wooden doors, electrical installations, tools for each classroom-playing area rehabilitation). At the beginning of the project, COOPI technical staff and PM will complete a full in depth assessment to confirm quantity of damages and costs for the civil works. The action will prioritize interventions of light/moderate rehabilitation works to classrooms and/or recreational spaces. For the rehabilitation works, Cash for Work methodology will be used whenever possible, thus ensuring also food security support to the community and/or children’s affected families. Based on both lists identified by MOSA and potential beneficiaries applying through COOPI, workers will be selected taking into account the age (males over 18 years old) and employability status. Based on average rehabilitation: 1/3 skilled and 2/3 unskilled male workers, for a tot. 48 workers, each one involved in 2 shifts of 25 days.

A.1.2 Assessment and preparation of civil works’ technical specifications, for rehabilitation of five wash facilities at the KGs (building, plastering, tiling ceramic, painting, metal works & steep protection, wooden doors, electrical installations, plumbing installations). As for the A. 1.1, at the beginning of the project COOPI technical staff and PM will complete a full in depth assessment to confirm quantity of damages and costs for the civil works. Cash for Work methodology will be used (involving 1/3 skilled and 2/3 unskilled male workers, for tot. 16 workers, each one involved in 2 shifts of 25 days).

In order to properly monitor all the rehabilitation works mentioned above, a site notebook will be daily filled in by the appointed engineer and the workers, detailing the progresses, constraints, use of construction materials, etc.. At the end of the project, once all the planned works are completed, a formal and comprehensive handing-over will be prepared and signed between the KG Director and COOPI, endorsed also by a representative of the Ministry of Education.

R. 2 Strengthened provision of quality inclusive education

A.2.1 Replacement destroyed furniture and supplies: the project supports KG with replacement of lost equipment to guarantee essential service provision. At beginning of project COOPI staff will complete in depth assessment to confirm the items needed by each KG. Procurement will be then prepared and companies invited to present their offer.

A. 2.2 Provision and distribution of first aid kits: these items have been asked by the KGs to ensure appropriate first aid equipment to enable health support in case of need.

A.2.3 Provision of recreational/learning materials. The donation will complement the rehabilitation of the targeted KGs, to ensure access to quality inclusive education.
Each provision of equipment/educational materials/kits will be registered in a donation list and the document countersigned by each KG appointed staff.

**Indicators and targets**

The action will target KGs (North Gaza) damaged from light to moderate level by the recent military operation, meanwhile children will be supported with the donation of recreational/learning materials.

Indicators are as follows:

- n. 2,565 children, age 3-6 years old, of which 45% girls, accessing safe and quality learning environment
- n. 64 male workers benefiting from cash-for-work income
- n. 14 KGs’ classrooms/spaces rehabilitated and meeting the safe and quality learning environment criteria
- n. 5 KGs’ sanitary units rehabilitated
- n. 14 KGs provided with n. of equipment/kits/educational materials

Along the years COOPI has developed its own comprehensive monitoring system though the implementation of the activities and the achievement of the expected indicators are regularly and continuously followed up. At field level a daily follow up is performed, then monthly data collected are reported in specific database, internally assessed against relevant benchmarks and compiled into reports to show project progresses and the actual implementation of the activities. The information flows from the field staff to the Project Manager and then to the Head of Mission allowing quick and corrective actions in case of constrains and to properly tailor the intervention to better address the beneficiaries’ needs. Furthermore, ad hoc check lists, tools and project’s forms are used to verify the progress of the project and to evaluate the achievement of results and indicators, starting from the proposal stage till the final report.

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### Appealing Agency

**ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE (IRW)**

### Project Title

Safe learning environment to most vulnerable communities in area C in West Bank

### Project Code

OPT-15/E/73811

### Sector/Cluster

Education

### Objectives

- To improve physical access to safe and adequate education for boys/girls in the North of West Bank (south of Nablus)
- Related to the cluster objective No.4) Ensure that children have access to safe and inclusive education services; The proposed interventions composed of rehabilitation of existing education facilities and add extra educational spaces and services. This will contribute in creation of an adequate educational environment to ensure quality access to education.
- With reference to the Outcome 4.1 & 4.2 which is:
  - Improve physical access to education for school staff
  - Improve and expand education facilities to ensure quality access to education.
- According to Education Response Plan, physical access to educational facilities will benefit both student and teachers, in addition to upgrade the educational services provided to student. This project will also adhere to the strategy of the enhancing the preschool education within the education system by qualifying the education facilities in one of the school particularly in marginalized and remote areas.
- We are Islamic Relief Word wide West bank designed this project passed on our previous experience in implementing previous similar projects , funded by Islamic relief partners , UNICEF , UN OCHA , and on our global experience in education sector. The locations of these projects and prioritization of the schools and the related activities fit under MOEHE strategic plan and cluster strategic objectives.

### Beneficiaries

Total: 1,006 student and teachers
- Children: 952
- Women: 54

### Implementing Partners

N/A

### Project Duration

Feb 2015 - Jan 2016

### Current Funds Requested

$439,228

### Location

Projects covering only West Bank

### Priority / Category

Top

### Gender Marker Code

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details

Abdelraheem Shawahna, a.shawahna@irpal.ps, +972 599 992294

### Enhanced Geographical Fields

- West Bank - Nablus - Urf
- West Bank - Nablus - As Sawiya
- West Bank - Nablus - Al Lubban ash Sharqiya

### Project filtering

Area C

### Needs

Education is one of the most important sectors in the Palestinian society and is considered a main pillar for development in the light of the limited natural resources and crippled economy. The prolonged Israeli occupation and related closures and restrictions on movement, progress in education continues to be hampered in the occupied Palestinian territory (OPT) resulting in inequitable access to learning opportunities and an overall decline in the quality of education.

School Students in remote C area villages are experiencing lack of educational safe environment, both in summer and winter periods, due to studying in old class rooms, old windows, lacking of adequate sanitation units, appropriate canteen, sport hall and play yards are full of hazards. Schools in remote C area villages are deprived of the opportunities to expand due to inability to get construction permits from the Israeli civilian Authority who are controlling these areas, this made it so difficult for the P.A. to construct additional class rooms or build new schools for the increasing student numbers, this leads to crowded classes, decreased educational effectiveness, and increase aggressive behavior among students, which means lacking of safe learning environment. Children lack hygiene facilities and sanitation units that need to be tackle as one of the WASH issues that needs improvement.
The problem is that the school class rooms, hygiene facilities, sanitation units and school environment in the targeted schools does not meet the minimum standard, and that students faces many difficulties that has negative effect on the educational process.

Selection of targeted schools and school needs were coordinated with MoEHE, school visits by IRW staff were coordinated too. Teachers, school principals participated in the needs assessment of schools.

Selection of schools was conducted and was fully coordinated with MoEHE and education cluster. Based on our strategy to target south of Nablus in the coming three years and our previous experience in the field in similar projects, and after coordination process took place with the Ministry further coordination and field visits to schools took place with education directorate of southern Nablus area to assess the need and priorities of schools and priorities of work within the schools.

Within the updated assessment by MOEHE more than 66 schools were found to have crowded classes, unsafe play grounds, inadequate sanitation facilities, and lacking of educational resource rooms and spaces.

According to above reasons need assessment for three schools in south of Nablus was conducted on 12th Nov. 2014 by IR engineer, head of Projects and Ministry engineer, these three schools selected according to recommendation from MOEHE. The targeted area is remote C area; Al Luban Asharqieh, As Sawia and ‘urif in the south of Nablus. This location is surrounded by settlements and locate at the main road between Nablus and Ramallah, facing settler violence as many accident faced students and schools during last two years from settlers. The total population of the three villages is 9,035 people were the family mean is 6.03 persons.

The needs and cost estimate is set by IR engineer, building unit of southern Nablus directorate of education, teachers and school principals were participated in the planning.

Activities or outputs

This project will be implementing various activities to ensure that student are enjoying educational services in at least minimum standards (adding classrooms, rehabilitation of old class rooms, rebuilding of sanitation units and drinking water fountains, besides asphalting of schools play grounds to insure a safe facilitative learning environment is achieved.

Activities:
• Rehabilitation of 22 class rooms in three school in order to reach minimum humanitarian requirements and equally respond to the educational needs
• Construction of new sanitary unit (composed of 10 bathrooms )
• Construction of new two canteens in tow schools
• Construction of preschool class room and another bath room for them
• External rehabilitation through construction of handicap side walk and asphalting of play yard, tilling, painting of sport Yards
• Construction of water fountain
• Rehabilitation / qualifying of science lab

Outputs:
1 Preschool education program in one school enhanced
2 Health environment within schools are improved
3 A safe facilitative learning environment have been created

M&E: Based on our previous interventions, and our monitoring tools that was agreed upon with MOEHE, monitoring of the project will be planned, a BOQs will be set by engineers, daily follow up of construction work in cooperation with MOEHE engineers, reporting of activities and evaluation by students and parents committees of the activities added to teachers and school principals.

A detailed financial and narrative report will be issued regularly with detailed activity achievements and obstacles.

Steps to ensure proper implementation “meeting deadlines and standers”:
• forming of the steering committee which is composed from the senior staff from IR and MOEHE representatives to assess the risk of implementation and action in case of emergency to be taken and decide on any correction measures during implementation.
• Regular monitoring visits to ensure quality of implemented work.
• set ToR to hire consultant who will conduct external evaluation of the project
• prepare quick simple questioner to measure the satisfaction form the project among students and teachers.
Indicators and targets

IRW will use the indicators of the Education cluster strategic plan SRP 2015, to evaluate the impact of our work, which will be quantitative and qualitative.

- We will develop a questionnaire for the satisfaction of the student from the project interventions in their school, beneficiaries of all types (students, teachers, schools principals, parents and village councils).
- Our activities and work will be evaluated by an external evaluator who will hire to conduct this final evaluation to evaluate the intervention and abstract lessons learned and recommendation for such interventions.

* Number of school building (disaggregated by gender) and child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces that adhere to minimum humanitarian standards.
2 mixed primary schools and secondary girls schools and preschool class safe spaces in oPt rehabilitated or rebuilt.

* Number of boys and girls in the schools, kindergartens, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces that adhere to minimum humanitarian standards 928 school child & 24 of preschool child (654 girl and 298 boy) benefiting from rehabilitation or rebuilding of schools, alternative and child safe spaces in oPt.

* Number of school building (disaggregated by gender), child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces with WASH facilities according to minimum standards 1 WASH unit provide and one bathroom will build for preschool children in schools, alternative and child safe spaces in oPt.

Indicators:
# of class rooms constructed.
# of class rooms rehabilitated.
# of sanitary units and fountains built.
# of safe rehabilitated play yard
# of sun shed constructed
# of new healthy canteens constructed
% of student enjoy the project benefit
% of increase of pre student children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>staff cost</td>
<td>35,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direct deliverables</td>
<td>370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>construction &amp; rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>external evaluation</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admin cost</td>
<td>28,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>439,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Revised BUDGET items**     | $        |
| staff cost                   | 35,494   |
| direct deliverables          | 370,000  |
| construction & rehabilitation|          |
| external evaluation          | 5,000    |
| admin cost                   | 28,734   |
| Total                        | 439,228  |
The summer hostilities and ongoing Israeli blockade of Gaza has had a profound impact on children. During the fifty days of hostilities, approximately Palestinian 1,400 civilians were killed, of whom 516 were children, and more than 11,200 were wounded, including 3,436 children. [1] Preliminary estimates indicate that up to 1,000 of the children injured will have a lifelong disability and up to 1,500 orphaned children will need sustained support. [2] 138 students enrolled in UNRWA schools were killed, and 814 students were injured. UNICEF estimates that approximately 373,000 Palestinian children now require immediate psycho-social support or treatment for communicable diseases.

In addition to the deep toll the hostilities have taken on children’s physical and mental health, access to education has also been affected. UNRWA is a main provider of education for refugees in Gaza, with 240,413 children enrolled in 252 UNRWA’s schools (grades 1 – 9). The 2014-15 school year began on 14 September following a short delay to allow UNRWA to clear unexploded ordnance, conduct damage assessments, and implement emergency repair work. In coordination with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education an innovative three-phase education plan was rolled-out in 2014 to ease children and teachers back into the school curriculum, starting with structured psychological support and recreational activities for a week, then a transitional second phase of active learning for two weeks and a final third phase of return to normal schooling. The Agency will continue to counsel and support teachers, parents and students throughout 2015. As the effects of traumatic experiences on students and teachers may present themselves months after the events, this is expected to impact students’ capacities to meet academic standards.
Passing Arabic and Mathematics end-of-semester exams are a requirement to advance into the next grade level. Failing one or both of these exams, even if traceable to the psychosocial effects of traumatic events, would set those students back a whole year. Nearly 33,299 children (21,699 boys accounting for 65% and 11,600 girls accounting for 35%) between grade 4 and 9 failed either Arabic and/or Mathematics in the 2013/14 second semester examination.

Girls achieved higher scores than boys, with an average of 2.7 per cent higher pass rates in 2013/2014 (96% general pass rate for boys and 98.8% for girls). Male students are more likely to drop out, and are more prone to violence and other disruptive behaviours. Female students are more likely to withdraw and suffer an increasingly heavy burden at home silently. ‘Over age’ students (those who have fallen behind two years or more in school) are particularly at risk of leaving the education system before achieving basic academic standards. In the 2013-14 school year, some 6,612 students were in this category. Students often drop out from school and try to join the labour market, which given the current economic situation in Gaza often means unemployment. Female students, who represent 28 per cent of the over age students this school year, are at particular risk of early marriage.

As a result of the Israeli imposed blockade, which has now entered its eighth year, Palestine refugees, who comprise some 70 per cent of the refugee population in Gaza, are increasingly dependent on external humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs. Additional expenses such as school materials constitute a significant burden to stretched household economies. A basic NIS 100 (US$ 27) back-to-school average expenditures is required to be covered by the family for every school child. UNRWA is no longer able to provide financial support for this, and students often start the school years without basic education supplies, such as stationary and notebooks, leading to a low level of participation during the lessons and difficulties keeping up with the required assignments.

Activities or outputs

Additional interventions and support are required as low achieving children, and children with weakened coping mechanisms, are at increased risk of continued under achievement or school drop-out. The SLP provides remedial classes to students struggling with Arabic and Mathematics end-of-semester exams. During July and August, students review concepts in Arabic and Maths from the previous year, using summer learning materials prepared by Education Specialists, and taught by daily and fixed term UNRWA teachers. At the end of each SLP session, students sit an SLP exam to allow them to enter the next grade the following school year. 33,301 students attended Summer Learning in 2013-14. Close to 85% of the students passed the Arabic section of the SLP exam and 87% of students passed the section on mathematics, with an overall SLP pass rate of 84.8% in 2013/14.

In response to the needs identified above and in line with the Education Cluster’s strategy for Gaza, UNRWA aims to improve access to protective, inclusive and child-friendly quality education for boys and girls and teachers in identified, vulnerable groups affected by the crisis. UNRWA will focus on two main factors, which the Agency cannot provide for through its regular educational programming, namely:

1. Support to students struggling to meet minimum academic standards, as a result of students’ having to perform in an adverse and harsh environment (including live under a blockade and in protracted crisis), and being exposed to several escalations of violence, notably the most recent summer 2014 hostilities; and

2. Address household economic difficulties in accessing appropriate learning materials. This will directly benefit over 33,000 (baseline for 2013-14) children enrolled in UNRWA schools in 2015.

The two activities constituting the intervention are described below:

1. Summer Learning Programme: remedial education will be provided to children who, for various reasons, are underachieving during the regular school semester. The Summer Learning Programme targets children who fail in either Arabic or Math unified tests in May/June 2015 and aims to improve basic skills to enable them to progress to the next school year (as passing both subjects is a requirement). The SLP contributes both towards a reduction in the number of students who drop out between school years, and towards a reduction in the number of over age students in classrooms by helping to ensure they progress in the educational system. With boys consistently performing more poorly than girls, boys are a particular target for remedial teaching and counselling support (however this is also provided to girls who are underachieving).

2. Provision of basic learning materials: At the start of each semester UNRWA will provide a range of subject copy books, pens, pencils and erasers to each student to enable full participation in the regular school programme, thereby ensuring the provision of teaching and learning requirements according to minimum humanitarian standards. In order to avoid stigmatization based on household poverty-status, and in light of the recent devastating summer 2014 hostilities, all students at UNRWA schools will be targeted equally (245,000 students).
Duration: SLP ran for approximately 40 days in 2012/13 and previous years, but in 2013/14 it was implemented approximately in 20 days, to allow students to enjoy their summer vacation after they finish a short period of SLP - as it was not recommended for children to spent a long time during their summer break in study, as students and their families need relief and break from school.

Indicators and targets

Through these interventions UNRWA aims to counter the effects of violence and poverty by addressing students’ needs within a supportive learning environment, through the shared Education Cluster’s outcome of providing teaching and learning requirements. Achievement to this objective will be measure through the following indicators:

Objective 1: Students, whose learning abilities are undermined by their environment, fulfill their educational potential

Indicator 1.1: 84.8 per cent of Summer Learning students pass their end of summer learning exam in 2014/15

Indicator 1.2: 90 per cent of students failing Arabic and Mathematics semester’s exams enroll in Summer Learning Programme

Indicator 1.3: 86 per cent of students passed the Arabic section of the SLP Exam

Indicator 1.4: 87 per cent of students passed the SLP Exam section on mathematics.

Indicator 1.5: All 252 UNRWA schools will send students needing this assistance to participate in the Summer Learning Programme.

Objective 2: Students have the essential materials to participate in learning to the fullest extent

Indicator 2.1: 70 per cent of students equipped to actively participate in their learning, as reported by the teachers

Indicator 2.2: 100 per cent of students at UNRWA schools provided with essential learning materials

All UNRWA educational activities are robustly tracked through UNRWA’s monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system comprising of a unified educational data base encompassing educational, behaviour, and protection indicators, allowing for evidence based programming. The Education Development Centre and team of Area Education Officers are the cornerstone of UNRWA’s field based monitoring and evaluation system.

Footnotes:
[1] Data on fatalities and destruction of property is consolidated by the Protection and Shelter clusters based on preliminary information, and is subject to change based on further verifications.

| United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) |
|-----------------------------------------------|---|
| **Original BUDGET items**                   | $ |
| Educational materials                       | 1,500,000 |
| Summer Learning                             | 800,000 |
| Programme support costs                     | 253,000 |
| **Total**                                   | **2,553,000** |

| **Revised BUDGET items**                   | $ |
| Educational materials                      | 1,500,000 |
| Summer Learning                            | 800,000 |
| Programme support costs                    | 253,000 |
| **Total**                                   | **2,553,000** |
### Education Cluster Coordination

**Project Code**: OPT-15/E/74267  
**Sector/Cluster**: Education  
**Project Duration**: Jan 2015 - Dec 2015  
**Current Funds Requested**: $187,000  
**Beneficiaries**: Total: 899,091 50% Girls and 50% Boys  
- Children: 871,596  
- Women: 500  
- Other group: 500 Teachers  
**Implementing Partners**: N/A  
**Location**: Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza  
**Priority / Category**: Other  
**Gender Marker Code**: 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality  
**Contact Details**: David and Paulette Hassell, dp.hassell@savethechildren.org, 054 8002617/059 5944177  
**Enhanced Geographical Fields**: West Bank  
- Gaza Strip  
**Project filtering**: Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

### Needs

The situation in oPt has been characterized as a protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences. Palestinian children and families are exposed to a wide range of risks associated with armed conflict such as displacement, dispossession and deprivation. More than a million school children and youth in the oPt are the victims of persistent rights violations, exposure to violence, arrest and detention, attacks on schools, and deliberately impeded access to educational facilities. Nationally, children face risks every day on their way to and from school, and within the school setting, risks which result in situations of humanitarian concern or which directly threaten the life, liberty, or security of the child. These risks affect boys and girls differently, as girls are more likely to drop out of school as a result of impeded access, military actions around schools, and restrictive checkpoints, and boys are put more at risk in confrontation with the military either after school or during the school commute. As such, response strategies to mitigate, prevent, respond to, and address these violations have been developed.

The provision of education to Palestinian children is fragmented, does not provide a uniform quality education for all, and lacks national coordination mechanisms for addressing the enormous challenges facing the system. Each system, in East Jerusalem, Area C, and Gaza have different duty-bearers and face significant protection challenges. The Education Cluster, who is currently the only truly national coordination mechanism for education actors, will support the relevant duty-bearers, in particular the PA Ministry of Education, to "ensure that children, youth and teachers in the most vulnerable communities can safely access schools that meet minimum humanitarian standards and provide a protective environment in the context of protracted conflict."
The Education Cluster coordination mechanisms have been maintained in oPt under the co-leadership of UNICEF and Save The Children since its activation in 2009. In March 2013, the Cluster concluded a review of the cluster which demonstrated both the continued need for the Cluster, and a recommendation that the Cluster work closely with the MEHE (Ministry of Education and Higher Education) with the view to strengthened MEHE leadership of the cluster. A new review is planned in the end of 2014/beginning of 2015 to ensure improvement and continued support to the education sector in Palestine.

Clusters have taken several important steps to strengthen inter-cluster coordination (in particular between Education, Child Protection, and WASH) and have been effective in avoiding duplication in the response especially in priority areas: Area C, Gaza and East Jerusalem. The Education Cluster has also reflected a good involvement of national actors, quality of information sharing, and meeting needs of humanitarian actors.

**Activities or outputs**

Activities will be implemented by partners within the Education Cluster, with close collaboration with the MEHE. In order to ensure an integrated response, the Education Cluster will closely coordinate preparedness and response activities with other clusters, especially the Child Protection sub cluster, WASH, and liaising with the Gender Task Force. Cross cutting issues, including gender and equity, will be incorporated into all activities by ensuring measures that address specific needs of girl and boy students and men and women educators. Monitoring will be done via the cluster response plan, monitoring framework and the inter cluster response framework between the Child Protection Working Group and the Education Cluster on a quarterly basis, ensuring disaggregated data collection and qualitative reporting.

1. Maintain effective humanitarian coordination among education sector actors including MEHE (Ministry of Education and Higher Education) and government authorities in oPt, and maintain sub cluster coordination in both Gaza and West Bank
2. Develop and coordinate an appropriate transition strategy for cluster functions to transfer to local or other suitable coordination mechanisms, in line with the March 2013 review recommendations.
3. Strengthen local capacity and knowledge amongst Education Cluster partners, especially MEHE and national partners by adapting and providing training to teachers and education staff on Education in Emergencies (i.e. INEE minimum standards for Education in Emergencies)
4. Coordinate a comprehensive vulnerability mapping/analysis in close collaboration with the MEHE, including assessments, data collection and analysis to identify humanitarian and protection gaps in the education sector in which gender is mainstreamed (i.e. multiple discrimination)
5. Advocate towards the international community on issues related to safe, protected access to basic education, attacks on schools, and school demolitions, with focus on vulnerable communities in Area C, the Seam zones, Gaza and East Jerusalem
6. Maintain a knowledge database and a monitoring framework for cluster that is gender sensitive and ensure consistent knowledge dissemination to all partners on humanitarian issues
7. Cluster co lead ensures immediate temporary school structures, and/or safe spaces, to emergency affected and vulnerable areas; provide for repair and rehabilitation of damaged facilities
8. Coordinate with the Protection cluster members to provide immediate Legal Aid to highest risk (those identified through the watch list), and emergency affected, vulnerable schools and communities
9. Support cluster members and the MEHE to work with most vulnerable schools and communities in school disaster management, implementation of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework, risk reduction and educational continuity plans.
10. Coordinate cluster members to provide school based learning support, psycho social programs and protection interventions for children and youth in high risk and in affected communities
11. Work with cluster co leads to preposition key materials such as school in a box, recreation kits, teacher/student emergency packs, and classrooms tents when appropriate
12. Facilitate delivery and programming related to school in a box and other materials in the event of an emergency to other cluster members.

**Indicators and targets**

Indicators:
- # Education Cluster coordinators in oPt
- # Education Cluster meetings
- # humanitarian agencies (both UN and NGOs) and MoEHE staff participating in the education cluster
- # trainings and workshops for MoE staff, relevant stakeholders.
- # school based contingency plans which can be utilized by vulnerable schools and supporting agencies

Indicators and targets
Page 2 of 3
- # information management systems, response frameworks, and action alerts.
Outcomes:
1. Improved coordinated responses to enhance safe, protective access to schools and school based learning support for 120,000 children and youth in high risk and affected communities by responding to Small scale emergencies within a 2 weeks of occurrence, in terms of education needs; larger scale emergencies are responded to within 2-4 weeks of occurrence.
2. Increased capacity among MEHE staff, stakeholders, highest risk schools and affected schools to mitigate and prepare for effects of conflict and related violence (M&E, INEE, school disaster management and education continuity planning).
3. Increased capacity for school based contingency planning which can be utilized by vulnerable schools and supporting agencies.
4. Strengthened information management system, response framework, and action alerts.
5. Locally relevant cluster coordination mechanisms are identified and put in place.

Monitoring and Evaluation will be through the following methods:
1. Education related incidents will be tracked and shared through the VSM on the basis of which cluster partners will be asked to implement direct interventions.
2. A 3W (Who, What, Where) database will be used to actually track the interventions to incidents reported in the VSM and ongoing humanitarian responses to have an idea on coverage of and gaps in educational needs.
3. Through the Sector Response Plan and it's indicators, developed with inputs from all education cluster partners, the cluster will evaluate results of all cluster partners as a whole at mid and end year.
4. The Education Cluster will write and disseminate monthly update reports based on above mentioned tools and on cluster partners inputs in order to track monthly incidents and responses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Save the Children (SC)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct costs for the action</td>
<td>108,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational costs</td>
<td>62,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration and overhead</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>187,000</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>187,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appealing Agency</strong></td>
<td>PALESTINIAN FARMERS ASSOCIATION (PFA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Repair and Rehabilitation of Damaged Agricultural Open Fields in Khan Yunis and Middle Area affected by the Gaza crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/A/72771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Objectives**      | • To support farmers affected by the recent war by repair and rehabilitation of damaged open fields will help in recovery of agricultural season;  
• To reduce financial and economical stress on the 400-targeted famers through repair and rehabilitate of 400 dunums damaged by the recent war;  
• Accessibility of food and other basic consumption for the poor farmers along Khan Yunis and Middle Area through repair and rehabilitation of damaged agricultural open fields |
| **Beneficiaries**   | Total: 4,400 farmers with damaged agricultural open fields  
Children: 2,000  
Women: 1,000  
Other group: 1,400, traders and labor working in the agricultural industry |
| **Implementing Partners** | N/A |
| **Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Aug 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $251,878 |
| **Location**        | Projects covering only Gaza |
| **Priority / Category** | Top |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality |
| **Contact Details**  | Tareq Aljourani, palfarmers@gmail.com, +970599057317 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis |
| **Project filtering** | Gaza |

**Needs**

The project was already positively vetted by the FSS

**Assessment and Analysis**

• According to preliminary information, 77 percent of Palestinian fatalities so far have been civilians raising concerns about respect for international humanitarian law.  
• Up to half of Gaza’s population is without water supply due to the inability of technicians to repair and operate critical infrastructure.  
• Around 370,000 persons directly affected by damage of water installations alone. Source: (OCHA Report, 9 September 2014)  
• Some 71 per cent of communities which assessed their food and nutrition situation found it required urgent in-Khan Yunis (six municipalities), Northern Gaza (four), Rafah (three) and Deir al-Balah (two) governorates. Nonenselves as being severely affected by the food and nutritionncrisis, possibly because unlike others, these communitiesare peri-urban and less dependent on agricultural livelihoods. The Ministry of Agriculture has estimated agricultural asset losses at US$ 550 million. (OCHA Report, Gaza MIRA report, 9 September 2014)  
• About 34,500 dunums of agricultural land totally destroyed, most of them in the border area specially in Khanyounis governorate. (MOA report, 6 September 2014)  
• The comprehensive Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Gaza showed a 3.14 per cent increment in July 2014 compared to June, while the CPI for food and soft drinks increased by 7.3 per cent, led by vegetable price increases of about 50 per cent, due to the lack of access to crops supplying the local market (OCHA Report, Gaza MIRA report, 9 September 2014)

**Problem Statement**

On 7 July 2014, the Israeli army launched a large military operation in the Gaza Strip, codenamed “Protective Edge”, with the stated objective of stopping Palestinian rocket firing at southern Israel and destroying the military infrastructure of Hamas and other armed groups. Overall, in the period leading to the start of the current operation a total of 2137 Palestinians, including one civilian, were killed, and another 11,100 others, mostly civilians, injured, as a result of Israeli airstrikes in the Gaza Strip; 70 Israelis, five of whom were...
civilians, were injured due to rocket firing.
The current crisis comes against a backdrop of heightened vulnerability and instability. Unemployment increased dramatically since mid-2013, following a halt of the illegal tunnel trade, exacerbating the impact of the longstanding access restrictions imposed by Israel. Additionally, former de facto government employees, including the security forces, have not been paid salaries regularly since August 2013 and no salaries at all since April 2014. Delivery of basic services has been also undermined due an ongoing energy crisis, involving power outages of 12 hours per day.

Given the importance of agriculture sector to the farmers in the Gaza Strip and in specific southern and middle area and the huge losses and destruction of open fields, trees and other agricultural facilities, if these areas of open land farms are not repaired and rehabilitated, agricultural season for this year would collapse and as a result farmers will lose jobs at their farms and sufficient food will not be available in the local market. That's why repair and rehabilitation of the damaged open land farms is absolutely priority emergency response for intervention

Activities or outputs

Activities
- Finalise the list of 400-targeted farmer beneficiaries according to proper selection criteria to be coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Cluster Lead;
- Distribution of safe seedlings and vegetable seeds, water carrier, water network for irrigation, organic fertilizer and other agricultural materials needed for damaged open fields;
- Cleaning, Levelling and backfilling of holes in the open fields which created by the bombing and explosions through the war and prepare the land for agricultural planting of various trees and vegetable seeds in full cooperation with ministry of agriculture, ICRC and other related organization to insure the target land safety and clear from any ERW from the last war;
- Provide technical assistant on best agricultural and organic farm applications.

Output(s)
- The 400-targeted dunums of agricultural open fields repaired and rehabilitated and added to the agricultural area as an effective agricultural source;
- A number of 400 farmers have access to sustainable source of income through rehabilitation and cultivation of their lands;
- Livelihood of 400 farmers affected by the war is recovered;
- The agricultural season is maintained and sustained;

Indicators and targets

Indicators and targets
- 400 dunums of agricultural open land field repaired and rehabilitated and 400 families livelihoods recovered;
- Number of jobs saved for 1500 poor farmers in the 2-targeted affected areas;
- Number of tons of agricultural products from repaired and rehabilitated open fields;
- Number of dunums of open fields (1 dunum = 1000M2) repaired and rehabilitated and the agricultural season maintained.
- Accessibility of poor community in Khan Yunis and Middle Area to vegetables and fruits.

Monitoring and evaluation: During the implementation, tasks and responsibilities will be assigned to project staff according to project activities. Site visits, interviews with families at emergency shelters with the local volunteers will be scheduled as to inform families on the project activities and outcomes. Monitoring and supervision plans will be scheduled for the duration of the project. Achievements will be documented based on measurable indicators and objectives. Results and findings will be documented and presented in the evaluation report where recommendations and lesson learnt will be disseminated for future actions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Palestinian Farmers Association (PFA)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Staff (Project coordinator &amp; Two filed supervisors )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning of open fields and transportation of waste to the nearest landfill. Leveling and backfilling</td>
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<tr>
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### Project Title
Prepare and respond to shocks affecting low resilience farmers in the West Bank and Gaza (Area C and Gaza)

### Project Code
OPT-15/A73141

### Sector/Cluster
Food Security

### Objectives
Contributes to FSS SRP 2015 Objective 3.2

### Beneficiaries
Total: 53,600 Individuals, 8000 Households
- Children: 35,200
- Women: 8,000

### Implementing Partners
Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$11,200,000

### Location
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Ciro Fiorillo, ciro.fiorillo@fao.org, +972 (0)2 5321950

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- West Bank - Jenin - Anin
- West Bank - Jenin - Faqqua
- West Bank - Jenin - Tura al Gharbiya
- West Bank - Jenin - Tura ash Sharqiya
- West Bank - Jenin - Nazlat ash Sheikh Zeid
- West Bank - Jenin - Jalbun
- West Bank - Jenin - Yabad
- West Bank - Nablus - Burqa
- West Bank - Nablus - Yasid
- West Bank - Nablus - Talfit
- West Bank - Nablus - Qaryut
- West Bank - Nablus - Jalud
- West Bank - Qalqiliya - Falamy
- West Bank - Qalqiliya - Kafr Qaddum
- West Bank - Qalqiliya - Jayyus
- West Bank - Qalqiliya - Kafr Thulth
- West Bank - Tulkarm - Farun
- West Bank - Tulkarm - Khirbet Jubara
- West Bank - Salfit - Deir Istiya
- West Bank - Salfit - Qarawat Bani Hassan
- West Bank - Salfit - Kifl Haris
- West Bank - Ramallah - Shuqba
- West Bank - Ramallah - Qibya
- West Bank - Ramallah - Budrus
- West Bank - Ramallah - Nilin
- West Bank - Ramallah - Bilin
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun

### Project filtering
Area C and Gaza

### Needs
This project has been previously vetted under the Gaza Crisis Appeal under the project code OPT 14/A/61109/R. The ongoing humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip has drastically deteriorated since the beginning of the military operation "Protective Edge" on 7th July 2014. After 51 days of military activity a long term ceasefire is now in place (as of 26th August 2014) yet the damages to the agriculture sector accrued are extensive and wide scale. Estimates given by FAO-MoA's assessment on total damages and losses to the sector are $550 million, nearly double the total for Operation Cast Lead in 2009 ($270 million). All agricultural livelihoods including herders', farmers' and fishers' have been heavily affected as livestock, crops and agricultural assets have been destroyed. This includes trees, crops, agriculture fields, greenhouses, wells, equipment, food processing plants, fishing boats, cooperative assets, and livestock with their associated infrastructure. Taking plant production farmers alone, the MoA have given estimates of $136 million in
damages for this military operation with a further $63 million in losses, a total of $200 million (36% of the total agriculture damages). This figure accounts for farmers growing fruit trees, irrigated vegetables, greenhouse crops and rain fed crops. Up to 36,350 dunums of agriculture land are fully damaged with a further 18,800 partially damaged; the majority of this land is concentrated in communities close to Gaza’s Buffer Zone including Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun, East Gaza, Khuza'a and Rafah. Up to 20,350 dunums of fruit trees are either partially or fully destroyed along with 5750 dunums of greenhouses either partially for fully destroyed. Moreover, massive disruptions to essential services are further preventing farmers from replanting as several water wells (181) and electricity lines were also destroyed.

The ongoing Israeli economic blockade (enforced in 2007) has devastated economic development in Gaza; high rates of unemployment (45% as of Sept.2014)) and rising poverty (at least 30%) are now endemic issues. Also, the insufficiency and instability of financial resources is significantly impacting economic access to food for households. As a result, food insecurity in Gaza surged from 44% in 2011 to 57% of households in 2012, and, according to the Emergency Food Security Assessment by FAO and WFP (Oct. 2015) this figure is expected to increase further given recent events. Mounting Israeli restrictions deny Palestinians access to productive resources (e.g. land, water), inputs and markets in the area behind the Separation Barrier (which takes up 9.5% of the West Bank), and in Area C (which represents more than 60% of West Bank). Palestinians with land near settlements and in the seam zone in the West Bank are barred physically from their lands or have severe difficulty in reaching them. In the Gaza Strip, severely restricted areas near the Israeli fence represent up to 35% of Gaza’s arable land. Farmers also face extremely poor water quality, particularly in Rafah and Khan Yunis, forcing them to increase production costs by spending more on fresher water to boost yields.

The total number of farmers in the West Bank & Gaza is 87,000 of which roughly 16,000 are classified as low resilience farmers according to a FAO’s livelihood profiling study (2013). Of this 16,000 low resilience group, 11,600 are in the West Bank and 4,100 farmers are in Gaza Strip. Yet in light of the catastrophic damage toll attributed to the latest Gaza conflict, the number of low resilient farmers in Gaza is expected to significantly increase. Intra household division of labour in the farming livelihood is evident; women are invisible while men deal with suppliers, marketing and most importantly control of revenue and expenses (FAO, 2012). Case studies also show that the smaller the plots are, the more active women become in agricultural activities.

Activities or outputs

Low resilience farmers have low incomes (17 NIS in West Bank & 9 NIS in Gaza) therefore low economic access to food, limited affordable access to public services, weak adaptive capacity and high reliance on social safety nets. Without immediate support of a series of protective and livelihood resilience building activities, low resilience farmers will adopt negative coping strategies which will further deteriorate their income generating potential and increase reliance on aid.

Interventions addressing political shocks in Gaza: Activities will focus on reducing the impact the latest conflict had and will have on agriculture livelihoods. The project will provide emergency and time critical support to enable Gazan farmers to resume their food production activities and restore their productive capacity for the current and upcoming seasons. This will include conditional Cash Assistance for the restoration of damaged/destroyed productive assets and repairing water wells, greenhouses and light rehabilitation of partially damaged agriculture land. Other essential activities include the distribution of essential inputs such as seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, plastic sheets, irrigation networks as well as necessary inputs to resume production. The type of support and the localities/beneficiary selection will be finalized in coordination with sector partners based on the results of the in depth MoA FAO assessment. Up to 4500 beneficiaries will benefit from this activity.

Activities addressing natural and political shocks in the West Bank: Lack of access to water and irrigation networks increases farmers’ exposure to drought and water scarcity and therefore the risk of crop failure and subsequent incomes loss. Conditional Cash Assistance for the construction/rehabilitation of 300 cisterns in Jenin particularly eastern and western sides including Jalboun, Faqqa, ‘Anin, Ya‘bad,Tura, and An Nazleh), Nablus (south of Nablus including Jalood, Qaryoot, Talffit, Burqa and Yasid) and Salfit (particularly Kuful Haris, Dier Istia, Qarawa), Ramallah particularly western side including Qibja, Budrus, Bil’in, Nif’in, Shqba area, governorates in West Bank, benefiting 300 families mainly located in Area C and experiencing severe water shortages, is meant to prevent crop failure in time of unfavorable rainfall conditions. At least 90% of the cisterns will be newly constructed. This intervention is of particular importance as low resilience farmers cannot sustain shocks and is therefore considered a preparedness measure.

Activities responding to environmental shocks in Gaza and the West Bank (WBGS): Particularly in relation to the Red Palm Weevil insect pest, considered to be the most damaging pest of palm trees in WBGS. If not kept under control, this dangerous insect pest will threaten the whole date palm industry in Gaza and the Jordan Valley, particularly due to its biological and ecological characteristics leading to the death of the infected trees,
including mature trees. Sufficient control of the insect would require the provision treatments such as pheromone traps, injection devices that kill the insects inside the tree trunks and other pest exclusion inputs. In total it is expected that 1000 families would benefit from this intervention with the aim of controlling and responding to the pest. In addition to the olive fruit fly that infects olive fruits and leads to the production of low quality and quantity olive oil, the control of this fruit fly requires the distribution of pheromone traps. It is expected that 3000 families will benefit from this activity

Activities responding to a political shock in the West Bank: These focus on the lack of access to the seam zone and agricultural land located in the proximity of the Separation Barrier and settlements. Land rehabilitation in the Seam Zone will target 6 communities namely Jbarah, Al Ras, Faroun, Falamia, Jayous, Kufr Thulth; and Kufr Qadum benefiting 200 low resilience farmers

**Indicators and targets**

Women and female headed households will be given particular attention in the design of the project’s activities and targeting to ensure more equitable benefit of project inputs to men and women. Gender disaggregation will be ensured in the selection of direct and beneficiaries. Extra points will be given to them when scoring the selection criteria. All activities will be designed and implemented so that men and women have equal access and participation, including during training activities and extension support. When needed, the interventions will be carried out with the support of implementing partner(s) to be selected following FAO rules and regulations.

As per Food Security Sector Response Plan 2015, this project contributes to the objective 3.2.

At least 10 % of the targeted households should be female headed.

This project should be monitored according to the following indicators of the Food Security Sector Response Plan:

- # of families that benefited from disaster response and relevant agricultural inputs in Gaza strip: 4500 households.
- # of water structures rehabilitated/constructed benefiting number of families in West Bank (by gender): 300 households.
- # of families benefited from pest control initiatives to prevent further damage: 3000 households.
- # of families benefited from land rehabilitation (by gender) in the seam zone of West Bank: 200 households

**Major monitoring and evaluation milestones:**

Repair and restoration of destroyed/damaged productive assets should be completed within the project implementation period (activity 1)
All Red Palm Weevil related inputs should be fully operational 6 months into project implementation (activity 2)
Successful completion (rehabilitation and construction) of water structures and land rehabilitation within project implementation period (activity 3 & 4)

The project activities and achievements will be monitored and evaluated according to the sector response plan using the established FAO tools and methodologies for measuring resilience using a baseline established at the beginning of project implementation. The project beneficiary targeting and activities will be tailored and adjusted in coordination with other stakeholders in response to emerging needs and shocks. Beneficiaries will be contacted for an impact evaluation after project completion to measure the overall sustainability of the intervention as well to verify whether all structures are in use. Impact evaluation will specifically target female farmers and in the case of women focus group discussions, these will be conducted by female experts.

All project activities will be coordinated with the MoA and Palestinian Water Authority for technical matters including the rehabilitation of water wells. Operational coordination will also take place with the Agriculture Working Group of the Food Security Sector which includes all local and international organizations in the agriculture sector to avoid duplication.
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Appraising Agency | FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
---|---
Project Title | Prepare and respond to shocks affecting low resilience herders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza)
Project Code | OPT-15/A/73145
Sector/Cluster | Food Security
Objectives | Contributes to FSS SRP 2015 Objective 3.2
Beneficiaries | Total: 60,300 Individuals, 9000 Households
| Children: 39,600
| Women: 9,000
Implementing Partners | Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $11,200,000
Location | Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Ciro Fiorillo, ciro.fiorillo@fao.org, +972 (0)2 5321950
Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank - Jenin
| West Bank - Jericho
| West Bank - Tubas
| West Bank - Jerusalem
| West Bank - Bethlehem
| West Bank - Hebron
| Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
| Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
| Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya
| Gaza Strip - Gaza
| Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Az Zawayda
| Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khan Yunis
| Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Jadida (as Saghiria)
| Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Kabira
| Gaza Strip - Rafah - Al Mawasi (Rafah)
| Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi
Project filtering | Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

Needs

This project has been previously vetted under the Gaza Crisis Appeal under the project code OPT 14/A/61036/R. The 51 day military operation “Protective Edge” between the 7th July – 26th August, 2014, has further exacerbated the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip (GS). After 51 days of military activity a long term ceasefire is now in place (as of 26th August 2014) yet the damages to the agriculture sector accrued during the operation are extensive. Estimates from the MoA-FAO joint assessment of total damages and losses to the sector are $550 million, nearly double the total experienced during Operation Cast Lead in 2009 ($270 million). All agricultural livelihoods including herders, farmers and fishers have been heavily affected as livestock, crops and agricultural assets have been destroyed. This includes open field crops and fruit trees, livestock farms, fodder stocks, animal shelters, water wells & storage units for animal’s, electricity lines etc.

Regarding livestock specifically for the latest conflict, the MoA have given preliminary estimates of $51 million in damages with a further $19 million in losses. Details on the losses per animal include: 21,600 sheep and lambs lost (36% of the total stock), 1950 dairy cows (65% of the total adult stock) and 5300 calves lost, 1.3 million broiler chickens lost (including chicks) and 250,000 layer chickens lost. Given the massive disruptions to essential public services, survival for the remaining livestock is now heavily at risk as herders face restricted access to feed, water, vaccines, veterinary kits and vitamins. This recent conflict comes less than two years after the November 2012, when an 8 day conflict resulted in extensive damages in the agriculture sector in Gaza as well.

The ongoing Israeli economic blockade (enforced in 2007) has devastated economic development in Gaza; high rates of unemployment (45% as of Sept. 2014)) and rising poverty (at least 30 percent) are now endemic issues. Also, the insufficiency and instability of financial resources is significantly impacting economic access.
to food for households. As a result, food insecurity in Gaza surged from 44% in 2011 to 57% of households in 2012, and, according to the Emergency Food Security Assessment by FAO and WFP (Oct. 2015) this figure is expected to increase further given recent events.

The total number of herder households in the West Bank & Gaza Strip (WBGS) is about 33,477 (roughly 6,290 in Gaza) owning roughly 973,000 heads of small ruminants, 39,000 cattle and 43 million poultry. Female headed household’s amount to 8% of the total herding households, also significant share of the herding work in other households is performed by women. Herding communities are located in areas with severe protection concerns such as Area C of the West Bank, in proximity to settlements and the Access Restricted Area in the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, herders are at risk of displacement. In addition, increasing access restrictions lead to a reduction in grazing land, over use of existing grazing areas and higher expenses on fodder. Herders are also exposed to natural and environmental shocks such as the outbreak of animal diseases and more frequent periods of drought and winter flooding.

According to a recent livelihood profiling exercise conducted by FAO (2013), low resilience herders in Gaza and the West Bank tend to have low incomes (roughly 10 NIS in the Gaza Strip and 17 NIS in West Bank per day) and therefore low economic access to food. They also have limited access to public services, weak adaptive capacity and asset base, and high reliance on social safety nets. This description highlights a herder’s inability to respond to shocks, particularly in the case of the latest conflict. Without immediate support of a series of protective and livelihood resilience building activities, low resilience herders will adopt negative coping strategies.

Activities or outputs

Activities addressing political shocks in the GS: This includes the gap in response to the damages inflicted during the recent conflict. The project will provide emergency and time critical support to enable Gazan herders to resume food production and restore their productive capacity for the current and upcoming season. This will include the distribution of essential inputs such as fodder, fodder concentrates, veterinary inputs, water storage units, live ruminants/poultry for restocking, dairy processing instruments and necessary inputs to repair damaged/destroyed shelters and productive assets. The target locations/beneficiaries and type of support will be finalized in coordination with sector partners based on the results of the Emergency Food Security Assessment and the MoA-FAO in-depth damages assessment. Up to 4000 beneficiaries will benefit from this activity.

Activities addressing natural shocks in the WBGS: These shocks are related to lack of access to water and periods with minimal precipitation. In Gaza 450 herding families will benefit from the repair/construction of 150 water reservoirs in Bedouin villages, Absan, Al Manara, Al Satar, Al Gharbi, Al Zawaida, Bani Soheila, Al Shokah, Beit Lahiya and Al Mawasi. In the West Bank, water storage tanks and reservoirs as well as cisterns will be rehabilitated/constructed benefitting 650 households in Massafer Yatta, Zahria, Dura Massafer Bani Naaem, East Jerusalem, Jericho and Bethlehem. In order to maximize the impact of this intervention, cisterns will be constructed/rehabilitated through cash transfers to the affected communities. Families will be able to buy water through large tankers rather than the 3 cubic meter ones.

Activities addressing climate-induced economic shocks in the WBGS: These shocks include fluctuations and volatility in prices of fodder and extended periods of minimal precipitation. In Gaza, 1000 herders will be targeted in: Bedouin villages, Absan, Al Manara, Al Satar, Al Gharbi, Al Zawaida, Bani Soheila, Al Shokh, Beit Lahiya and Al Mawasi. Each herder will receive seeds for wheat, barley and corn covering an area of 510 dunums, taking into account seasonality. This activity is a quick fix for mitigating the severe access restrictions to grazing land and high reliance on imported fodder. 2800 herders will be provided with drought tolerant seeds in Massafer Yatta, Zahria, Dura, Massafer Bani Naaem, East Jerusalem, and Bethlehem.

Activities addressing environmental shocks in the GS: These shocks are primarily related to animal diseases in winter and early spring. This intervention will focus on protecting all herding livestock in the Gaza Strip by restocking vital vaccines that were destroyed/spoilt during the latest military operation. MoA officials within the livestock unit have confirmed that vaccine stocks have either been destroyed/spoilt as electricity was not available during large periods of the 51 day conflict. Veterinary inputs will also be distributed pre and during lambing season with supplements (vitamins and minerals) and antimicrobials as a preparedness measure to avoid high lamb mortality. In Gaza, the areas targeted for 2000 herders include the Bedouin villages: Absan, Al Manara, Al Satar, Al Gharbi, Al Zawaida, Bani Soheila, Al Shokh, Beit Lahiya and Al Mawasi.

Preparing for natural shocks (climate related): The past few years have demonstrated how unprepared and ill equipped herders are to protect their animals against natural shocks therefore it is proposed that animal sheds be winterized. This intervention includes the provision and installation of plastic sheets and metal covers. In Gaza 500 herders in Bet Hanoun, Bet Lahya, East Khan Yonis, East Rafah and Johr Al Deak will be targeted while in the West Bank 1,500 herding families will be targeted in Jenin, Nablus and Tubas. In case of the
outbreak of an animal disease, resources will be diverted to cover emergency veterinary assistance to the extent possible.

**Indicators and targets**

The interventions mentioned above will be carried out with the support of an implementing partner(s) selected through a competitive process, in line with FAO rules and regulations.

As per the Food Security Sector Response Plan 2015, this project contributes to objective 3.2. As this project aims at increasing resilience of herding families the following outcome level indicators:

- Number of productive assets increased (compared to low resilience herders’ profile, used as baseline)
- Level of income generated from targeted herding families is increased (compared to low resilience herders’ profile, used as baseline)

It is possible that one herder family will benefit from more than one activity listed above.

In order to remain in line with Food Security Sector monitoring requirements the figures below indicate the number of families to be targeted. At least 8 % of the households targeted, either directly or indirectly, should be female headed. This will be monitored by ensuring that all data for beneficiaries is disaggregated by gender.

This project should be monitored according to the following indicators of the Food Security Sector Response Plan:

- # of herder HHs that benefitted from disaster response or relevant agricultural inputs: 4000 households.
- # of herder HHs benefitting from construction/rehabilitation of water structures: 1100 households.
- # of herder HHs benefitting from drought tolerant seeds and from fodder distributions linked to natural and market shocks (fodder only as disaster response and when response triggered): 3800 households.
- # of herders HHs who have increased lamb production through reproduction assistance (Vaccines, vet kids etc): 2000 households
- # of herder HHs benefiting from winterized animal sheds: 2000 households

The project activities and achievements will be monitored and evaluated according to the sector response plan, using the established FAO tools and methodologies for measuring resilience and based on a baseline to be established at the beginning of project implementation. The project beneficiary targeting (gender disaggregated) and activities will be tailored and adjusted in coordination with other stakeholders in response to emerging needs and shocks.

All project activities will be coordinated with the MoA Extension Service and Veterinary Department for technical matters. Operational coordination will also take place with the Livestock Working Group which includes all local and international organizations active in the livestock sector.

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<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
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| **Beneficiaries**   | Total: 2,760 Individuals, 400 Households  
|                     | Children: 1,760  
|                     | Women: 400 |
| **Implementing Partners** | Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Fisheries, Fisheries Syndicate |
| **Project Duration**| Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Location**        | Projects covering only Gaza |
| **Priority / Category** | Top |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details** | Ciro Fiorillo, ciro.fiorillo@fao.org, +972 (0)2 5321950 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | Gaza Strip |

### Needs

This project has been previously vetted under the Gaza Crisis Appeal under the project code OPT 14/A/60976/R.

The 51 day military operation “Protective Edge” between the 7th of July – 26th of August, 2014, has further exacerbated the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip. After 51 days of violent exchanges a long-term ceasefire is now in place (as of 26th August 2014) yet the damages to the agriculture sector accrued during the operation are extensive and wide scale. Preliminary estimates from Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) & FAO’s damages assessment show that the total damages and losses for agriculture, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors could total over $550 million, nearly double the total for Operation Cast Lead in 2009 ($270 million). All agricultural livelihoods including herders’, farmers’ and fishers’ have been heavily affected as livestock, crops and agricultural assets have been destroyed including food processing plants, fishing boats and cooperative assets (i.e. packing houses).

Referring to the fisheries sector specifically, the MoA has given preliminary estimates of $8 million in damages due to the recent conflict with a further $2 million in losses. Damages to the fisheries sector during the 2012 conflict amounted to $770,000 with minimal rehabilitation efforts to date. During the latest operation, fishers’ storage rooms were directly hit destroying up to 95 boats, 120 engines, up to 5000 nets and other associated assets. Due to this, at least 720 fishers (20% of the total fishing population of 3600) cannot continue with their livelihood. The Fisheries Syndicate building in Gaza City was also bombarded by Israeli missiles. Apart from a brief interim ceasefire during the 51 day operation were fishers’ could access 100-150 meters from the shore, all 3,600 fishers were unable to access the sea putting severe pressure on their ability to meet their basic food and income needs. During the brief interim ceasefire only 2 tons of fish were caught equaling less than 1% of the average catch expected for this period. This significantly reduced the amount of fish available in local markets, impacting the amount of available food in the Gaza Strip.

The ongoing conflict compounded the already existing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip resulting from Israel’s blockade policy which has greatly impeded its economic development. In addition, restrictions imposed by the Egyptian government (July 2013) on the limited functioning of the Rafah border crossing and the closure of tunnels between Egypt and Gaza have reduced the inflow of essential goods.

Due to these macro-economic related issues, high rates of unemployment (45% as of Sept.2014)) and rising poverty (at least 30 percent) are endemic in Gaza. Also, the insufficiency and instability of financial resources is significantly impacting economic access to food for households. As a result, food insecurity in Gaza surged from 44% in 2011 to 57% of households in 2012, and is expected to increase further given recent events.

Fishing is one the most vulnerable livelihoods in the Gaza Strip with extremely low resilience to political shocks (i.e. fishing restrictions, violent escalations). The imposed fishing restrictions have dramatically changed in
length several times in just a few short years leaving fishers’ completely exposed to the consequences of these changes, which stereotypically equates to lower catch per household. A fishers’ livelihood profile is similar to the urban and peri-urban profile outlined in FAO’s livelihood profiling study published in mid-2013. According to this study, up to 61 percent of the urban and peri-urban population in Gaza is classified within the low resilience group.

Activities or outputs

Practically speaking, a low resilience fishing family in Gaza is composed of 7 members and has very low income (9 NIS per day per adult). In addition, 40 percent of the low resilience group has either poor or borderline food consumption scores. The overall level of resilience in Gaza is expected to decrease significantly due to the current military assault, especially among fishers given the level of destruction to assets as many completely rely on fishing for their food and income. Therefore, fishers require urgent assistance to restore their livelihoods and re-establish their source of income to feed their families.

The activities under this project intend to restore destroyed productive assets so fishers can return to their livelihood and thus avoid adopting negative coping strategies (i.e. selling of productive or other assets) in response to the latest political shock. Discussions with key members of the Department of Fisheries (DoF) have been conducted to confirm the estimated number of fishers whose assets were either partially or completely destroyed (720 fishers). Priority will be given to the most vulnerable families in this group. The DoF have also provided FAO with their detailed list of all assets destroyed during the latest conflict.

As of October 2014, two other agencies working within the Food Security Sector have pledged to respond to the needs of conflict-affected fishers, namely Qatar Charity and Union for Agriculture Workers committee (UAWC). Meetings were organized with them both to ascertain their specific project activities. Thus, the activities described in this profile account for the remaining gap in assistance for conflict-affected fisher households.

Activities addressing the recent political shock: Emergency and time critical support to Gazan fishers to restore their recently destroyed productive assets enabling them to resume their fishing activities. The in-kind support will include the repairs for boats, engines, fishing nets and/or other essential inputs to the most vulnerable households within the target groups. The geographical areas for these activities include: Gaza City, Deir Al Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah. A fishing port exists in all 4 areas yet the Gaza City port is by far the largest and houses the most number of fishers.

Beneficiaries for all activities will be selected based on defined criteria with attention to their socio economic situation and the specific damages accrued during the latest conflict. In order to promote a participatory approach and sustainability, local partners such as the fisheries cooperative will be involved in the design of input packages and will be encouraged to share their knowledge on the most essential inputs needed.

All activities will be designed and implemented to ensure equal access and participation of women and men. Women and female headed households will be given particular attention when designing the targeting methods to ensure more equitable benefit of project inputs to men and women. Extra points will be given to them when scoring the selection criteria. Gender disaggregation will be ensured in the selection of direct beneficiaries and the estimation of indirect beneficiaries.

All project activities and results will be coordinated with the Fisheries Syndicate, the Ministry of Fisheries as well as the Food Security Sector (including the two agencies already committed to supporting fishers) to ensure overlapping of assistance is avoided.

Indicators and targets

OUTPUTS

1. Restoration of fishing assets that were destroyed
2. Increased generated and disposable income of fisher families

As per the Food Security Sector Response Plan, this project contributes to the HPC - 2015 Strategic Objective 3.2. It primarily aims at improving access to food and income though the restoration of fishing livelihoods and will be measured by: the number of livelihoods restored, the changes to nutritional diversity and changes to level of income. Each indicator will have a male/female breakdown.

Indicators to be measured:
• # of fishing livelihoods restored: 400 Households
• Changes to household food consumption patterns and coping strategies
• Change in household income level

Monitoring and evaluation: The project activities and achievements will be monitored and evaluated using established FAO tools and methodologies for measuring resilience using a baseline established at the beginning of project implementation. Beneficiary targeting and activities will be tailored and adjusted in coordination with the Fisheries Syndicate and the Ministry of Fisheries to respond to the needs.

Project field staff will monitor defined indicators to assess the achievement and impact of the project intervention. Beneficiaries will be contacted for an impact evaluation after project completion to measure the overall sustainability of the intervention as well to verify whether all inputs are in use. FAO will closely monitor, investigate and document any protection issue, human rights and humanitarian law violations in the targeted areas and report to the appropriate coordination bodies and donors.

All project activities and results including the outcomes of the aquaculture piloting study will be coordinated with the Fisheries Syndicate, the Ministry of Fisheries as well as the Food Security Sector to avoid duplication of emergency support efforts to the fisheries sector. Recommendations will be given for future interventions to scale up aquaculture production.

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<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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| **Beneficiaries** | Total: 8,040 Individuals, 1200 Households  
Children: 5,280  
Women: 1,200 |
| **Implementing Partners** | Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs |
| **Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $2,500,000 |
| **Location** | Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza |
| **Priority / Category** | Top |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details** | Ciro Fiorillo, ciro.fiorillo@fao.org, +972 (0)2 5321950 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank - Nablus - Huwwara  
West Bank - Nablus - Beita  
West Bank - Salfit  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Biddu  
West Bank - Hebron - Halhul  
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya  
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun  
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City  
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Al Mughraka (Abu Middein)  
Gaza Strip - Deir al Balah - Deir al Balah  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Qarara  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Mawasi (Khan Yunis)  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Jadida (as Saghira)  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Kabira  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Fukkhari  
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi |
| **Project filtering** | Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza |

**Needs**

This project has been previously vetted under the Gaza Crisis Appeal under the project code OPT 14/A/60976/R. The 51 day military operation “Protective Edge” between the 7th of July – 26th of August, 2014, has further exacerbated the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip. After 51 days of violent exchanges a long-term ceasefire is now in place (as of 26th August 2014) yet the damages to the productive sectors accrued during the operation are extensive and wide scale. Taking the agriculture sector alone, estimates from the joint by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) & FAO assessment for the total damages and losses for agriculture, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors is $550 million, nearly double the total for Operation Cast Lead in 2009 ($270 million). According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment (ESFA), (FAO-WFP, 2014), all agricultural livelihoods including herders’, farmers’ and fishers’ have been heavily affected as livestock, crops and agricultural assets have been destroyed including food processing plants, fishing boats and cooperative assets (i.e. packing houses).

The recent conflict compounds the already existing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip which was largely created by Israel’s blockade policy enforced in 2007 which has greatly impeded economic development. In addition, restrictions imposed by the Egyptian government (July 2013) leading to limited functioning of the Rafah border crossing and the closure of the tunnels between Egypt and Gaza have reduced the inflow of essential goods.

Due to these macro-economic and political related issues, high rates of unemployment (45% as of Sept. 2014)) and rising poverty (at least 30%) are endemic in Gaza. Also, the insufficiency and instability of financial resources coupled with Israeli imposed restrictions to natural resources (land and sea), is significantly impacting economic access to food for households. As a result, food insecurity in Gaza surged from 44% in
2011 to 57% of households in 2012 and is expected to increase further given recent events.

According to the SEFSec 2013, up to 19 percent of households in the West Bank are considered food insecure. Access restrictions to land, water and commerce which are a direct consequences of the Israeli occupation have led to a lack of economic access to food, unemployment, particularly for vulnerable communities in Area C, the seam zone, barrier affected communities, refugee camps, as well as areas of poverty within areas A and B. Settlement related activities, which include settler agricultural activities, are increasingly confiscating Palestinian land and water resources. Those most affected include farmers, herders/Bedouins, female headed households, the unemployed, and households with disabilities and elderly.

In the Gaza Strip, the proportion of the urban/peri-urban low resilience group is particularly high. According to FAO's livelihood profiling study (2013), 61 percent of the urban- and peri-urban population in Gaza is classified as low resilience. This proportion is significantly higher compared to the West Bank, where 22% is in the low resilience category. This already very high level of families classified as low resilience is expected to increase significantly with the drastic impact of the current military assault.

A low resilience family living in an urban/peri-urban area in Gaza is composed of 7 members and has a very low level of income (9 NIS per day per adult). In addition, 40% of the low resilience group has either poor or borderline food consumption. For low resilience urban/peri urban households in the West Bank, the average daily income is NIS 15 and 20% of the group has poor food consumption scores with another 31% considered as borderline. Small scale production units aim to reach higher levels of food availability and improve the dietary diversity of the low resilience category of the urban population in Gaza City and the West Bank.

**Activities or outputs**

The small scale production units will either be a direct source of protein, vitamins and minerals or the means to generate disposable income that would subsequently be spent on high protein foods to substitute carbohydrates typically consumed in large quantities by low resilience groups.

In mid-2013, lessons learned and technical recommendations were produced by the Urban Agriculture Working Group involving 15 organizations. The activities proposed within this project, which are designed to provide a quick impact on deteriorating levels of food insecurity, are in line with those recommendations. FAO will target 1800 urban/peri-urban low resilience households; 800 households will be selected in the following Gaza Strip locations: Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun, Gaza City, Al Mawasi (Khan Yunis), Khuza’a, Al Qarara, Dier al Balah, Al Fukari, Al Mughrara, Khoza’s Al Shokh; and 400 households in the following West Bank locations: Salfet, Houara Town, Beata town and Bido, Ramallah.

Distribution of livestock and vegetable production inputs: Livestock and vegetable production inputs (or a combination of both) for domestic agricultural activities will be distributed to urban and peri-urban households with priority selection given to the most vulnerable groups in both territories. The specific type of inputs distributed will depend on the agricultural and livestock activity given to the selected beneficiaries. Focus group discussions will be organized with the households to identify the most applicable package among the production units outlined below. Activities will be tailored to the need of each household.

The inputs provided could include:

- Small ruminants package (2 young pregnant sheep with sufficient fodder and feed concentrate for 1 production cycle).
- Chicken or rabbit package with sufficient fodder for one production cycle and necessary cages.
- Vegetable production package with appropriate vegetable seeds, fertilizer and pest control inputs; production systems to include open field and plastic tunnels.
- Water collection and storage capacities.
- A combination of livestock and vegetable production units.

The activities proposed are culturally appropriate for both men and women, and can be implemented in both urban- and peri-urban contexts on a small scale level. This is especially appropriate for women beneficiaries as they will be able to look after their children while managing the productive units, which is usually not possible in other types of agricultural interventions. In addition, women can be involved in processing the products from the agricultural activities in order to add value to the income derived from livestock and agricultural products.

Capacity building on production, marketing and nutrition: Training sessions on production, marketing and nutrition will be organized. Beneficiaries will be selected based on defined criteria, with attention to their socio-economic situation. Additional capacity building will be provided prior to and during project implementation, ensuring high standards of livestock management and breeding techniques. The training will also address good nutritional practices and hygiene promotion, with focus on balanced diets, diet diversity, appropriate food handling, safety and hygiene. In order to promote a participatory approach and sustainability,
local partners will be involved in the design and organization of trainings and will be encouraged to share their knowledge of the local context.

Women and female-headed households will be given particular attention in the design of the project’s activities and targeting to ensure more equitable benefit of project inputs between men and women. Gender disaggregation will be ensured in the selection of direct beneficiaries and estimation of indirect beneficiaries. Further, an extra 10/100 points will be given to women headed households when scoring the selection criteria.

**Indicators and targets**

**OUTPUTS**
1. Increased intake of locally produced fresh food (animal and vegetable) amongst 1800 urban/peri-urban households.
2. Increased generation of disposable income for the targeted families.

As per the Food Security Sector Response Plan 2015, this project contributes to Food Security objective 3.1. It aims at improving access to food through the establishment of small scale production units and should be measured by the number of production units established, measurement of changes to nutritional diversity and changes to level of income. Each indicator will include male/female breakdown. Indicators to be measured:

- # of small scale production units established (1200 households)
- Changes in household food consumption patterns.
- Changes in household income levels.

Monitoring and evaluation: The project activities and achievements will be monitored and evaluated using FAO’s established tools and methodologies for measuring resilience using a baseline established at the beginning of project implementation. Beneficiary targeting will be tailored and adjusted in coordination with local partners and other actors in the Food Security Sector providing support to food insecure urban/peri urban households. A farm recording booklet for beneficiaries will be used to collect accurate monitoring data. The data collected will be analysed by FAO’s project team. All results and analysis and lessons learned shall be shared with the other Food Security Sector members. All data for beneficiaries will be disaggregated by gender.

Project field staff will monitor defined indicators to assess the achievement and impact of the project intervention. Beneficiaries will be contacted for an impact evaluation after project completion to measure the overall sustainability of the intervention as well to verify whether all inputs are in use. FAO will closely monitor, investigate and document any protection issue, human rights and humanitarian law violations in the targeted areas and report to the appropriate coordination bodies and donors.

All project activities and results will be coordinated with the Food Security Sector to avoid duplication of emergency support efforts to urban/peri-urban households.

### Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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### Needs

The demolition of the Palestinian livelihood-based infrastructure by the Israeli authorities in Area C and the acceleration of settler’s violence throughout the West Bank, have had devastating consequences on the livelihoods of the affected people; in addition to the financial and psychological damages, they increase the risks faced by the vulnerable communities.

Since 2011, according to the OCHA inter cluster tracker and MoA records, the average per year demolished agricultural assets and settler attacks in Area C stands at 1,700 incidents (average monthly attacks of 141 of which 26% are demolition incidents). The recorded incidents include damaging of rainfall water collection cisterns, destruction of animal sheds and greenhouses, as well as burning, bulldozing or uprooting an average of 7,000 fruit trees (mainly olives). In area C, which is administrated by Israel, agricultural assets are destroyed, damaged and demolished on the grounds that they lack Israeli-issued building permits, which are virtually impossible to obtain for Palestinian residents of the West Bank. Consequently, the farming communities are forced into displacement, leaving them with no source of income, and suffering from food insecurity in critical living conditions. Adding to the economic consequences of such Israeli practices, the destruction of livelihood structures not only denies both men and women meaningful work and income, but also has particularly negative impacts on women who, once displaced, suffer from the lack of privacy (as they share temporary shelter with relatives), an acute sense of insecurity, stress and anxiety (UN Women, 2012).

In values, the direct economic losses of the demolished Palestinian agricultural assets vary between USD 3,000 (examples: cisterns destruction, land bulldozing, fruit trees burning or uprooting) and $10,000 (examples: demolition of animal sheds and greenhouses), while the immediate impact of losing the productive assets is estimated at $500 per month per farming household ($6,000 per annum). The latter means that affected farming households will immediately lose their resilience as well as their income source at the time when demolition or destruction of their fixed assets takes place. Most of the Palestinian livelihood-based infrastructures are demolished during the production period, additional economic loses are caused that are related to production costs (feed, fertilizers, seedlings, irrigation networks, etc). For these reasons, the affected communities will not be able to restore their damaged infrastructures on their own or even restore their production capacities to continue with their income generating activities, without the immediate livelihood response from aid organizations.

There are approximately 11,600 low resilience farmers in the West Bank. Intra household division of labour in the farming livelihood is evident; women are invisible while men deal with suppliers, marketing and most importantly control of revenue and expenses (FAO, 2012). Case studies also show that the smaller the plots are, the more active women become in agricultural activities. In addition, there are roughly 27,187 herder households in the West Bank. Female headed household’s amount to 8% of the total herding households, also a significant share of the herding work in other households is performed by women.
This project has been designed to fill a gap in response to demolitions and settler violence. The immediate livelihood response will continue to be covered by ACTED in cooperation with a group of NGOs, allowing households to continue residing in the location of a demolition for approximately 90 days. Interventions under this project will cover the post 90 days emergency needs and is complementary to ACTED’s project.

Activities or outputs

This project builds on the experience and lessons learnt accumulated by FAO and partner NGOs in 2013 where families affected by demolitions and settler violence between 2011 and 2013 were effectively assisted to restore their productive activities. The project activities will be implemented in partnership with ACTED and possibly other NGOs as needed. If and when needed, the implementing partners will be identified in a consultative process that will take into account each organization’s past experience, field presence, expertise and capacity to implement a livelihood response to external shocks. FAO will be in charge of the overall coordination of the response and provision of technical support to implementing partners and targeted beneficiaries, ensuring a homogeneous response across geographic areas and incidents. The intervention will cover the entire West Bank, including Jerusalem Governorate.

The project aims to restore agriculture productive capacity of farmers and herders as a pre-condition to building resilient livelihoods. The project activities are:

1. Identifying needs, coordinating response and referring specific cases:
   In close cooperation with OCHA, the Ministry of Agriculture and ACTED, each incident in which a household was affected by damaged livelihood structures will be assessed using a standardized assessment form to collect sex and age disaggregated information. Technical information on the post immediate needs and response will feed into an inter clusters and Ministry of Agriculture databases. The information will be verified and validated by FAO and used to identify gaps, monitor progress and contribute to ongoing advocacy efforts. As the objective is to respond to structural damages to re establish livelihoods, the lead agency will also ensure that there are no overlaps by referring specific cases, where relevant, to other clusters that deal with the psychosocial, WASH or education needs of men, women, girls and boys. ACTED will support FAO in conducting field verifications of demolition cases and identification of the productive assets to be restored through conditional cash assistance. Partner organizations will support FAO in the implementation of the response, each covering a geographic area.

   In the event that a sharp decrease in demolition and settler violence occurring in 2015 and the budget is not fully spent, the remaining resources will be reallocated to humanitarian interventions addressing vulnerable and low resilience farming and herding communities (to respective needs as identified in the HPC 2015 and sector response plan).

2. Post 90 day response and technical support

   The response will follow a “Conditional Cash Assistance for Livelihood Support” approach in order to increase the affected community involvement in the decision making and to mitigate their exposure to additional risk.

   The payments to beneficiaries will be provided in line with pre identified progress milestones, and based on a “work status report” certified by partner NGOs and the FAO team. As it was experienced by FAO in 2013, a ceiling of $5,000 will be established per family to ensure a wide coverage of incidents. Any remaining gap will be referred and recorded by the Ministry of Agriculture and will be eligible for assistance under other initiatives.

   Each implementing partner will provide technical support and ensure the field monitoring of activities. Actual contributions will be identified on a case by case basis, based on technical assessments and with the participation of the affected families.

   Cases requiring legal follow up will be referred to the Protection Cluster and put in contact with specialised legal organisations. Partner NGOs will support the affected families to collect and organise all the necessary legal documentation. The identification target beneficiaries will be based on two triggers; the OCHA inter cluster trigger and cases identified by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Indicators and targets

Women and female headed households will be given particular attention in the design of the project’s activities and targeting to ensure more equitable benefit of project inputs to men and women. Gender disaggregation will be ensured in the selection of direct and in-direct beneficiaries. Extra points will be given to them when scoring the selection criteria. All activities will be designed and implemented so that men and women have equal...
access and participation, including during training activities and extension support. When needed, the interventions will be carried out with the support of implementing partner(s) to be selected following FAO rules and regulations.

As per Food Security Sector Response Plan, this project contributed to the objective 2.1. At least 10% of the targeted households should be female headed. This project will be monitored according to the following indicators of the Food Security Sector Response Plan:

1. Number of farmers and herders affected by settler violence and demolitions – out of the total caseload that have been supported (by gender).

2. The risk of displacement of vulnerable communities affected by external shocks and demolitions in Area C is mitigated, and their rights and entitlements to their land and natural resources are protected.

3. Negative coping strategies resulting from external shocks, such as the sale of production assets or forgoing expenses on children's education, are minimized.

The project activities and achievements will be monitored and evaluated according to the sector response plan, using the established FAO tools and methodologies for measuring resilience and based on a baseline to be established at the beginning of project implementation. The project beneficiary targeting (gender disaggregated) and activities will be tailored and adjusted in coordination with other stakeholders in response to emerging needs and shocks.

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| **Beneficiaries**    | Total: 2,583 Community Residents  
Children: 1,453  
Women: 545 |
| **Implementing Partners** | N/A |
| **Project Duration** | May 2015 - Nov 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $395,392 |
| **Location / Category** | Projects covering only West Bank  
Priority / Category: Top |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details**  | Sami Bakr, sami.baker@maan-ctr.org, 059-857-9790 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank - Hebron - Um ad Daraj  
West Bank - Hebron - Khashem al Karem  
West Bank - Hebron - Um al Kher  
West Bank - Hebron - An Najada  
West Bank - Hebron - Kherbet Tawil ash Shih  
West Bank - Hebron - Rojom Eshayeb  
West Bank - Hebron - Khashem ad Daraj  
West Bank - Hebron - Dkaika |
| **Project filtering** | Area C |

**Needs**

The project corresponds with the Strategic Objective 3 “Respond to insecurity and promote related resilient livelihoods” by enhancing the resilience capacities of small scale farmers and herders (FSS Strategic Objective). A needs-assessment study conducted in June 2014 revealed that some communities in the SE Hebron are poverty-stricken and suffer from food insecurity, and are need for an emergency intervention to rehabilitate the productive assets, provide agricultural input, and maintain agricultural livelihood sources.

The targeted areas are located entirely in Area C. The imposed restrictions on development and movement in the area have isolated these communities and left them vulnerable to the consequences of reduced access to grazing areas, declining grain production, and limited water sources. Many farmers are unable to cover the running cost of raising their animals, occasionally selling some livestock to purchase fodder or household necessities. Financial resources previously dedicated to buy and rehabilitate agricultural inputs are becoming increasingly dedicated to households needs, resulting in a declining income and productivity. Moreover, herders often fail to maintain their animal sheds, relying instead on plastic sheeting which does not provide adequate protection for the livestock nor provides decent working conditions for women responsible for animal care and milking.

The project supports farmers to plant hundreds of uncultivated Dunums through land rehabilitation and the provision of seeds most suitable to survive the drought and limited rainfall of the area. To sustain the plantation of fruitful trees, the project will rehabilitate /construct agricultural cisterns to increase rain water harvesting. Additionally, the project will provide maintenance to sheep pen shelters to protect the herder’s livestock (their main livelihood source) and reduce mortality rate among livestock. The needs of women in the targeted communities were analyzed and women were interviewed separately as part of the needs-assessment conducted. Accordingly, the interventions of the project will ensure women equally benefit from the project. The needs-assessment conducted found that women are disproportionately affected by poverty and food-insecurity having to cope with the responsibility of supporting the household, doing house work, and raising their children. The project will enhance the food-security condition for the entire family; pregnant women and those nursing small babies will benefit from improved household income as a result of the project interventions. According to the needs-assessment conducted the average household in these targeted areas...
lives on less than $571 a month and spends more than half of their income on food and medicine. About 80% of residents work as herders earning limited and fluctuating income. These farmers are already suffering from high prices of agricultural inputs, especially the seeds of field crops and fodder to feed livestock. Residents report a high mortality rate among cattle due to exposure to severe weather conditions arising from unmaintained livestock shelters, resulting in a loss of income and falling behind on maintain their livelihoods. Many farmers rely on buying seeds to plant crops for their livestock on credit where they do not pay for the seeds until the crops have been harvested. The lower-than-average precipitation rates in recent years have lowered the yields of crops and pushed farmers to take longer to re-pay for the seeds price. This in turn decreased the amount of planted partially due to the inability of farmers to convince sellers to lend them large quantities of seeds. Many farmers indicate that they plant less than 50% of the lands they own/rent due to a decreased ability to buy seedlings on cash or credit.

**Activities or outputs**

**Activity 1: Formation of a Management Unit:**
At the start of the project, a Project Support Team will be created with the participation of the Project Manager, the Project Coordinator, local village councils, and local representatives of the villages including female members. The team will gather at the beginning of the project to review the duties and responsibilities of all the parties involved as well as the timeframe for the execution of the events.

**Activity 2: Selection of the beneficiaries of the proposed intervention:**
The Project Support Team will supervise the public announcement of the project among the inhabitants of the targeted communities. Representatives of the communities will participate in the application process. Women of these communities will play an integral part in the selection of beneficiaries through participation in the application selection process. A comprehensive analysis of the candidates will be conducted to select final beneficiaries according to an objective and pre arranged set of criteria. The criteria will focus on the socio economic conditions of the households as well as on the housing conditions and the gender make up of the household. As women are responsible for the household in Palestinian society, the number of females in the household will also be an important part of the application process. As women headed households are disproportionately affected by poverty and food insecurity, such as those in the selected villages in the South Hebron, female headed households will be a priority during the selection of beneficiaries.

**Activity 3: Selected households will receive emergency support of some of the following activities:**

- Planting 1000 Dunums with local varieties of wheat, barley, and other seasonal crops.
- Rehabilitating 100 Dunums of land.
- Rehabilitation/maintenance of 150 livestock shelters to reduce disease and mortality due to exposure to severe weather conditions.
- Rehabilitating/constructing 30 cisterns to enhance water availability for farming and livestock drinking.
- Conduct 4 workshops on crop management, livestock feeding and disease control.

**Indicators and targets**
The project will ensure that women participate and benefit from the project planning and implementation to maximize the gender equality. Women have already participated in the needs-assessment that was conducted as women from targeted areas helped highlight the challenges that their communities are facing. The project committee that will be established at the beginning of the project will ensure women’s representation ad participation. Moreover, female-headed households will be prioritized in all activities; one indicator is established for each output to measure the participation of women in the project activities. Female-headed household are especially vulnerable in targeted communities and their needs will be prioritized. Some of the female headed household, depending on their needs, may be targeted with more than one activity (i.e. land rehabilitation and sheep pen maintenance). Some activities will anyways make life easier for women. For example, the sheep pen maintenance will make milking and cleaning the pens easier for women who regularly perform these tasks. Gender disaggregation will be ensured in the selection of beneficiaries, and extra points will be given to female-headed households and families with larger number of females. All activities will be designed and implemented so that men and women have equal access and participation.

**Outcome 1:** The resilience of farmers and herders households, especially female headed households, is improved.

**Output 1.1:** Increased productivity of land.

**Indicators:**

- Number of Dunums of land rehabilitated (target: 100 Dunums).
- Number of Dunums planted with seasonal crops (target: 1000 Dunums)
- Number of female-headed households benefiting from activities.
- Number of cisterns rehabilitated/constructed. (target: 30)
Output 2.2: Enhanced protection of livelihood sources.

Indicators:
- Number of households receiving sheep pen maintenance (target: 150)
- Number of female-headed households benefiting from activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation:
A comprehensive monitoring plan will be put in place before the implementation of the project begins. According to its standard principles of transparency and accountability, MA’AN has introduced a framework that allows it to monitor the progress of project implementation and to measure the changes that the interventions has made in the lives of the targeted communities. MA’AN uses routine data collection activities while project staff, together with MA’AN’s Project Manager and under the overall supervision of the organization’s director, closely track activities and indicators.

MA’AN also produces regular project reports, which will ultimately form part of the project’s final report. Data is also collected through routine field visits as well as from regular meetings with the beneficiaries. This methodology has proven effective in establishing clear and agreed-upon methods for MA’AN’s staff to regularly collect source information and ensure the successful implementation of the activities envisioned for the ultimate achievement of the project’s expected results.

The M&E system ensures beneficiaries’ participation in the design of the project to customize the project’s intervention based on their needs. MA’AN has solid experience of implementing projects in Area C and is capable of identifying political risks that can affect the implementation of the project. The project staff has good channels of communication with all stakeholders in the project area and is capable of determining when the situation on the ground requires delayed implementation of the project activities.

A baseline will be taken at the start of the project to help track the progress and achievements of the project.

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<tr>
<td>Administrative Cost</td>
<td>29,392</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inputs</td>
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<td>Administrative Cost</td>
<td>29,392</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>395,392</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Project Title
Supporting Emergency Livelihood and Food Security for Women in Rural Areas in Gaza Strip

### Project Code
OPT-15/ER/73178

### Sector/Cluster
Food Security

#### Objectives
To respond to food insecurity and promote resilient livelihoods for 164 women and their families in the Gaza Strip. This will be done through providing support to women and children who suffer from lack of access to food so they can meet their and their families’ basic food needs and enhancing the resilience of small scale women farmers through the provision/rehabilitation of home gardens and backyard chicken farms, offering cash for work opportunities, and preparing cooked meals for high need individuals. As much as possible, this project will also ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re-) displacement in Gaza by targeting female IDPs as beneficiaries.

### Beneficiaries
Total: 2,148 Includes direct and secondary beneficiaries
- Children: 1,820
- Women: 164
- Other group: 164 Male family members

### Implementing Partners
RWDS only

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$413,068

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2b - The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality

### Contact Details
Sophia Ritchie, sophia@rwds.ps, 972 2 2964585

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Al Mughrara (Abu Middein)
- Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Az Zawayda
- Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Wadi as Salqa
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khan Yunis
- Gaza Strip - Rafah - Rafah
- Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi

### Project filtering
Gaza

### Needs
The results of the recent Gaza conflict, paired with ongoing closures of the Gaza Strip and already high unemployment levels, especially for women, have had a profound impact on food security levels. More than 100,000 people in Gaza are still IDPs as a result of the conflict, whose housing and food requirements need to be met.

Even before the war, women accounted for a large percentage of unpaid labor, especially in the agricultural sector. The war damaged large sections of the agricultural industry in Gaza, with more than $ 500 million damage sustained, and impacting more than 24,000 families who relied on farming, livestock or fishing. 40% of poultry perished during the war and 1,800 hectares of farm land were destroyed or heavily damaged. ( #s taken from OCHA Humanitarian Monitor 2014). Thus, there is a huge need to restore these industries both so they can provide food for families, and specifically to focus on opportunities where women have the chance to get paid for their agricultural labor within rebuilding this industries.

Unemployment is high across the oPt for women, and especially so in Gaza, where social limitations might make work more difficulty. There is a high need for income generation opportunities for women, which will be addressed through this project. Given the difficulty women may have in finding paid work, as well as the responsibility they hold for caring for their children, women headed households are especially prone to food insecurity and there is a need to explicitly target such households in projects.

For children, especially, it is important that meals are nutritious and balanced, while for people with health problems there is a need for feed that is responsive to their dietary needs or restrictions. Both of these will be addressed in the preparation of food. This project will aim to feed people who may not be able...
to support themselves and who are not receiving food support from another location. Given the high cost and unpredictable nature of electricity in Gaza, there is also a high need to develop sustainable and alternative energy use. For these reasons we are building solar energy units in the two locations where there will be kitchens.

RWDS has 7 community-based women’s clubs in the Gaza Strip that are located in Bayt Lahia, Mughrqa (Gaza City) Sawarha (Middle Gaza), Wadi Salqa (Middle Gaza), Manara (Khan Yunis), Khirbet Adas (Rafah), and Shokat As Sufi (Rafah). The information above has also been confirmed in conversations with our staff in Gaza and through needs assessments that took place in these 7 clubs, and the communities in which they are located. Many women who are active in our women’s clubs suffered immense losses, including to their houses, home gardens, farm land, chicken farms and more.

As a Palestinian women’s NGO, RWDS is committed to working with women in need and giving them opportunities to improve their (or their children’s) food security or improve the livelihood of their families. The 7 clubs will act as community bases for the activities that will happen in this project, in coordination with relevant agencies in each location.

Note about Coordination: RWDS has made initial contact with Ministry of Social Affairs and UNRWA in order to select high need individuals who will receive the meals and will continue to coordinate with them once the project starts. We will also work with Ministry of Health on issues of kitchen hygiene. We will coordinate with the Cash for Work group in FSS to make sure that there is no duplication for women selected to work at the kitchen. We have also made initial contact with Ministry of Agriculture about the gardens and with FAO about the chicken distribution and will continue to coordinate with these bodies to prevent duplication during implementation.

Activities or outputs

The main activity elements for the project are: Activity Area 1: Preparation: Hire needed staff, host orientation, design M&E tools
Activity Area 2: Beneficiary Selection - Choose beneficiaries in coordination with local community and relevant agencies (see more about coordination and beneficiaries below) and host informational workshops.
Activity 3: Physical Repairs: Make physical repairs to RWDS women’s clubs in 7 locations that were damaged as result of war or ongoing closure

Activity Area 4: Community Kitchens (24 beneficiaries)
1) Support 2 community kitchens, 1 each at 2 RWDS women’s clubs (in Bayt Lahia and Sawarha – Middle Gaza) so that each can provide 500 meals per day to people in need in each community
2) Provide supplies that the kitchens need to prepare meals
3) Improve access to energy for cooking purposes at the community level through solar panel installation at the 2 clubs where there are kitchens,
4) Offer cash for work for 24 women (12 women at each community kitchen, 6 days per week for 10 months)
5) Host trainings for women on hygiene, nutrition and environmental sustainability, mainly power and water efficiency.
6) Deliver meals 6 days a week to 500 high need individuals in each location (see below)

Activity Area 5: Home Gardens (50 beneficiaries)
Provide 50 women/HH with supplies and training to start or re-build home gardens (small scale production units/ productive assets) after conducting needs assessment. (25 women will be targeted in 2 locations: Shokat As Sufi near Rafah and Wadi Salqa – Middle Area). Trainings emphasize water efficiency and conservation.

Activity Area 6: Chicken Distribution (90 beneficiaries)
Provide 90 women/HH with supplies and training to start or re-build their home chicken farms (small scale production units/ productive assets) after conducting needs assessment. (30 women women each will be targeted in these 3 locations: Mughrqa (near Gaza City) and Khirbet Adas (near Rafah) and Manara (Khan Yunis ).

Note: Both gardens and chickens are for subsistence and income generation, with family to take what they need and remainder produce/chicken/eggs to sell for income when possible. We will connect women with options for selling their products either to community kitchens in project, or other sources. This will include networking and campaign efforts to support local, female producers and farmers.

Activity Area 6: Ongoing M&E and reporting

Choosing Beneficiaries: There are two types of direct beneficiaries in this project. There are 164 women/HH
who benefit from cash to work (24 women total), home gardens (50 women total), and chickens (90 women).

Then there are the 1000 beneficiaries who will daily receive the hot meals. For the 164 women, RWDS will announce in each community about the relevant activity. It will be open to all women in the area to apply, including women who are IDPs. The application form will have different criteria, such as income level, whether the women has been previously active in the local club, how many children under 18 they have, if it is a woman-headed HH, number of children with disabilities, etc. Each application is then scored and reviewed by a committee that includes members of the local community. RWDS is committed to choosing applicants in a transparent way. RWDS will choose those women/HH who have the highest scores and represent the highest need, comparing those names to other institutions working in the same area to prevent duplication. For choosing the people who will receive meals RWDS will work with UNRWA and MoSA to determine families who do not have access to cooked meals near Bayt Lahia and Sawarha, with an emphasis on IDP camps where we will prioritize children, although elderly and individuals with disabilities may also be included.

**Indicators and targets**

# women employed in cash for work, # HH members supported, inc. gender, age, disability info) (target 24 women employed making 13nis/hour , at least 144 HH members supported)

# of people/children receiving meals (at least 1000, 6 days per week), by gender, age and disability

# HH with food production units (ie home gardens), amount from income from these products (target 50 gardens and 90 backyard chicken farms)

Amount of appropriate water networks provided and cubic meter water they produce

# of animals provided, # chicken coops built/provided, # HH supported (TBD based on needs assessment at start of project with beneficiaries)

# of participants/beneficiaries who are IDPs (target: 30-40% Beneficiaries are IDPs)

Food consumption score of both individuals who receive meals and of HH where there are gardens or chicken distribution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural Women’s Development Society (RWDS)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity Inputs (not including cash for work payments)</td>
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<td>Cash for Work Payments</td>
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<td>Project Staff (implementation and monitoring)</td>
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<td>Administration/Overhead</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Appealing Agency | IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT FOR COMMUNITIES CENTER (IDCO)  
--- | ---  
**Project Title** | A Recovery Intervention that Promotes Open Field Crops Production and Water Saving Techniques in North Gaza  
**Project Code** | OPT-15/A/73232  
**Sector/Cluster** | Food Security  
**Objectives** | 1- Long-term Objective: Boosting the agricultural productivity and sustaining the Palestinian land and natural resources by continued cooperation with the agricultural community in the Gaza strip, with particular emphasis on renovated agricultural infrastructure and controlled trees pests, employment generation, and promoting water saving techniques.  
2- Short-term Objectives:  
   - The project will support at least 250 female and male households living in the rural areas of North Gaza.  
   - Re-installing of modern irrigation networks and planting open field seeds and seedlings in order to enable the disadvantaged and vulnerable rural households to restart the production of at least 500 damaged dunums. 150 female-headed households and 100 man-headed households will benefit from this component (2 Dunums / farmer) in order to create permanent income for their families.  
   - Revitalizing the open field crops production with more than 20% and help enhancing the pest control services by overcoming and controlling insects and pests in at least 500 dunums of open field crops by spraying effective and safe pesticides.  
   - Sensitization and generalizing environmentally-sound agriculture and the water saving techniques.  
   - Help create 2500 working days for 100 unemployed skilled and unskilled agricultural workers.  
   - Dissemination of project data and results through local media and online databases.  
**Beneficiaries** | Total: 250 250 rural and Vulnerable farmers in the Northern area of the Gaza strip with special focus on women-headed farming families as direct beneficiaries with a total of 1650 family members, 1100 of them are females, and 550 of them are males  
Women: 150  
Other group: 100 Vulnerable and disadvantaged male-farmers  
**Implementing Partners** | N/A  
**Project Duration** | Feb 2015 - Oct 2015  
**Current Funds Requested** | $460,000  
**Location** | Projects covering only Gaza  
**Priority / Category** | Top  
**Gender Marker Code** | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality  
**Contact Details** | Mrs. Amany Jouda, info@idcoexperts.com, 00970598329263  
**Enhanced Geographical Fields** | Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya  
**Project filtering** | Gaza  

**Needs**  
1- Gaza Strip is considered as the most exploited area in the world, where the level of demand on resources exceeds the capacity of the environment. Actually, this is especially true for the water and land resources, which are under high pressure and subject to severe over exploitation, pollution and degradation in the very densely populated Gaza Strip.  
2- Agriculture is particularly important in the economy of Palestine due to its high contribution to GDP and to its role in employing Palestinian workers. Moreover, it has a major role in national trade, as agricultural products constitute 23% of the national commodities export.  
3- Indeed, the agricultural sector in the Gaza strip was severely affected by the last Israeli attack in year 2014.
(total losses and damages have exceeded $300 M USD and particularly $48.5 M USD in North Gaza) and the ongoing restrictions on agricultural imports and exports in place since June 2007. As a result of the closure of crossing points, the sector has witnessed extensive set-backs, including a complete ban on agricultural exports; a severe shortage of agricultural inputs and supplies that have driven up production prices. The end result is reduced production, major economic losses, a rise in unemployment, and a threat to food security among the local population, as food imports have been severely limited by the closure.

4- The Palestinian Food Security Strategy 2011-2013 which have been endorsed by PNA as national reference to achieve the minimum crop sufficiency and ensure food security for all the Palestinian people. The main pillars of the Strategy represent the four strategic objectives; improving the availability of food, access to food, and quality/ use of food, together with a fourth objective addressing institutional aspects of its implementation.

5- Working on the fact saying that "if we cannot secure water, we cannot guarantee food" therefore, the challenge is to increase productivity per unit of water (more crop per drop). On the other hand, the existence of agriculture depends on the ability to save water and makes water use efficiency as high as possible. Indeed, farmers in Gaza as well as the other developing countries around the world will face increasing competition for scare freshwater resources from industry and domestic users, and will need to produce more crops per liter of water.

6- In the near future land and natural resources specifically the agriculture and water will be less of availability therefore, an environmentally sound agriculture and water saving techniques will need to be explored and introduced urgently. Pressure on agriculture will certainly increase strongly during the next decades. Water demand is sustainable managed through the more efficient use of water and adopting new crop patterns of low water consumption.

7- Nowadays, special attention is being given to allow women’s participation in the development and human resources development plans and programs and to correct the current situation characterized by weak women participation in the organized activity despite their "invisible" economic contribution to the unorganized sector and to agriculture (10% or less of women participate in the Palestinian labor force although women represent 48.8% of the total population).

8- Indeed, the actual situation in Gaza Strip paralyse the contribution of women mainly the rural women in most of work sectors; therefore, it’s needed to enhance the chance to improve the women’s capacity and the partake in community development.

9- In accordance to the latest damages and losses figures obtained from MoA, the completely damaged open field farms were 3500 dunums and the partially one were 1050 dunums in the Northern governorate particularly in Biet Lahya (about 65% of cultivated open field farms have been either completely or partially demolished) as result to the Israeli last offensive on Gaza.

The project includes three main milestones:

1. Re-establishing of 250 open field crops farms (500 dunums) and equipping them by modern and high efficient emitting irrigation networks and planting of seasonal open field crops such as tomato, zucchini, watermelon, eggplant, cucumber,...etc. As well as, this activity includes also fertilizing the established farms with NPK and other essential manures.

It’s worth to mention that the project targeted group and audience will be selected and cross-checked in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, FSS and other concerned UN/Local bodies in accordance to set of criteria including:

- Targeted farm should be owned by the beneficiary himself and the woman-headed households will be a priority.
- Targeted land should be located at Northern governorate of the Gaza strip (incl. Biet Lahya, Attatrarah, Seyyafah, Tuwam areas).
- Served area of any open field crops must be 2 dunums at least and not exceed 5 dunums.
- The open field crops should include an existing legal water irrigation source.
- Beneficiary should not be provided previously by the same service from any other agency.
- Priority will be for the woman depends on agricultural production as a unique income resource.
- Priority will be for farmer with largest number of dependents.
- Priority will be for farmer with poor resident circumstances.
- Beneficiary has to attend training course.

2. Empowering 250 disadvantaged and vulnerable open field farmers (150 beneficiaries are female farmers and 100 are male farmers) to manage an income generating scheme in order to help alleviating their economic hardship circumstances and are enabled to restart the production of their own small lands (two Dunum each), this by using the sound and modalities of training through conducting 400 training hours as well as distributing an awareness and orientation leaflets. In this regard, 10 training sessions (40 hrs/session/25 trainees) will be held in the targeted area in order to generalize the best and modern agricultural practices and
techniques such as using the tensiometers and irrigation scheduling, fertilizing tanks, composting, IPM, maintaining the irrigation pipelines and emitters, salinity management, etc. Actually, such orientation efforts could help and assuring the best using for the project inputs and the delivered material.

3. Creating job opportunities for skilled and unskilled labors for over 2500 working days in direct agricultural works along the project period, the total number of Agr. Workers engaged in the project activities will be 100 unemployed workers who live or can access to the project's work-sites (100 workers x 25 days x 12 $). An estimated multiplier-effect means up to 6000 additional related working days (transport, marketing, etc.). otherwise, the allocated fund will help appointing an qualified staff in term of temporary job including:

- Project Coordinator (75%). 1x 1000$/month x 9months =9000 USD
- Supervisors. 3x 800$/month x 9months =21600 USD
- Project Accountant (75%). 1x 800$/month x 9months =7200 USD
- Secretary. 1x 500$/month x 9months =4500 USD

Indicators and targets

- The project is targeting the affected and vulnerable farmers with special focus on the women headed farming households in the most damaged areas of the Northern Governorate (incl. Biet Lahya, Attarat, Seyyafah, Tuwam areas) and in accordance to the proposed milestones, the number of expected direct beneficiaries is about 250 vulnerable open field farmers (150 rural women and 100 male farmers) who have been affected severely from the last Israeli offensive on Gaza and are still cultivating an open field crops products as main source of income such as potato, tomato, sweet pepper, eggplant. While the indirect number is expected to reach about 1650 beneficiaries.

- Indeed and during project design, announcement, and implementation phases, coordination meetings and public meetings will be conducted in order to facilitate the project’s activities by and the farmers and women local committees for open field gardens, the main potential coordination parties and purpose of coordination are illustrated as follow:
  - MoA and FSS in order to check and avoid beneficiary’s duplication and overlapping with other working organizations in the project area.
  - Prior coordination will be carried out with the concerned local authorities and UN-Mas to assure removing any potential ERW in the targeted area.
  - Key community members, to announce project, and participate in distribution of beneficiaries application.
  - Project local committees, to facilitate communication between IDCO field staff and the local community.

On the other hand, the main project indicators are illustrated as follow:

- Re-established 500 dunums of income generating open field crops and equipped modern irrigation networks and planted by seasonal open field crops such as tomato, zucchini, watermelon, eggplant, cucumber, etc.
- 250 disadvantaged and vulnerable open field farmers, 150 of them are women were empowered to manage an income generating scheme in order to help alleviating their economical hardship circumstances and are enabled to restart the production of their owned small lands (two Dunum each).
- Conducted 400 training hours as well as distributed an awareness and orientation leaflets. In this regard, 10 training sessions (40 hrs/session/25 trainees) will be held in the targeted area in order to generalize the best and modern agricultural practices and techniques such as using the tensiometers and irrigation scheduling, fertilizing tanks, composting, IPM, maintaining the irrigation pipelines and emitters, salinity management, etc. Actually, such orientation efforts could help the best using for the project inputs and the delivered material.

- Creating more than 2500 direct working days all over the project period, the total number of Agr. workers engaged in the project activities is 100 unemployed workers who live or can access to the project's work-sites. (100 workers x 25 days x 12 $).

As response to the above needs, the proposed project (A Recovery Intervention that Promotes cash Crops Production and Water Saving Techniques in North Gaza) has addressed in its objectives boosting the agricultural productivity and promoting water saving techniques as well as enabling the vulnerable farmers to be actively involved in the public life and economically independent and to support their families along the hotspot areas of the Gaza strip.

Moreover, after accomplishing of the project, IDCO will work closely with community to sustain the fulfilled outputs of the project by establishing a follow-up committee to guarantee the sustainability of the project’s activities and disseminating the outputs.

- The idea of the project is considered a sustainable factor where provided services are expected to help the targeted farmers specially the vulnerable woman to restart the production of their own outdoor irrigated agriculture in the future and entering again to the market of business and develop their products and services.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improvement and Development for Communities Center (IDCO)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Staff Cost</td>
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<td>Direct Inputs Cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>labourers Cost</td>
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<td>Operational Cost</td>
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<td>Administrative Cost</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<p>| <strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong>                                    | $         |
| Staff Cost                                                  | 42,300    |
| Direct Inputs Cost                                          | 330,000   |
| labourers Cost                                              | 30,000    |
| Operational Cost                                            | 25,500    |
| Administrative Cost                                         | 32,200    |
| <strong>Total</strong>                                                   | <strong>460,000</strong>|</p>
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<th>WE EFFECT (WE EFFECT)</th>
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<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Humanitarian Agricultural Support for Poor farming families in Marginalized Communities in Rafah and Deir Al Balah Governorates (HASP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/A73255</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Supporting 750 vulnerable farmers and herders by resuming their farming household-production linked to seasonality and protecting animal production in Rafah (3 localities) and Deir Al Balah (3 localities) governorates to improve their livelihood. This project responds to SO2, SO3, and SO4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Beneficiaries**   | Total: 750 Directly benefitting 750 farming families (375 men, 375 women) with a total of 4,350 family members  
|                     | Children: 3,600  
|                     | Women: 375 Of all indirect beneficiaries, 121 are elderly |
| **Implementing Partners** | Economic and Social Development Center of Palestine (ESDC) |
| **Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $1,000,000 |
| **Location**        | Projects covering only Gaza |
| **Priority / Category** | Top |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details** | Mohammed Khaled, mohammed.khaled@weeffect.org, +970 597840480 |

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Bureij Camp
- Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Deir al Balah
- Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Wadi as Salqa
- Gaza Strip - Rafah - Rafah
- Gaza Strip - Rafah - Al Bayuk
- Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi

### Needs
Gaza Strip has been suffering from crippling blockade since 2007, which has severely impacted the farmers’ ability to earn a living. The so called “buffer zone” is a no go area that extends 300 meters inside Palestinian territory and includes up to 35% of Gaza’s most fertile farmland. Furthermore, in 2014, the unemployment rate in GS was 40% (PCBS, 2014). Prior to June 2014 and according to the most recent available food security survey, 57% of households in GS are considered food insecure and the majority of Gazans spend more than half their income on food. (PCBS, FAO, UNRWA, WFP Press Release 2014). The Initial Rapid Needs Assessment report by OCHA indicates that after the large Israeli military operation in July 2014, there is an increase in food insecurity due to the inability to access livelihoods, especially agricultural assets which leaves farmers, herders and fishers heavily affected by the assault. In the intense Israeli airstrikes and land and naval bombardment, at least 2,133 Palestinians were killed, and the entire population there was affected in one way or another, whether through fatalities, injuries, displacement, loss of livelihood or being affected by the limited electricity and access to water. Also, according to the same report, it is estimated that 108,000 people will be displaced in the long term due to their homes being uninhabitable. During the conflict, over 365,000 persons were seeking shelter in UNRWA and governmental schools make shift shelters and/or hosted families or other informal shelters. Furthermore, the Ministry of agriculture in Gaza has initially estimated losses of agriculture assets at $550 million of which $350 million direct assets loss. The estimated losses in agriculture components disaggregated by $200.4 million plant production assets losses, $70.8 million livestock losses, $68.2 million soil and water losses, and $10 million fishery assets losses. Add to this, and as a result of the ongoing conflict, Palestinian women have come to bear far greater responsibilities for household livelihood, compensating for a husband or son’s lost income as a result of the ongoing conflict: 8.1% of Gaza households are headed by women (prior to the last attack in July). Women historically play a significant role in HH and small-scale farms agricultural activities. However, PCBS survey indicates that women in Palestine have 7.9% of plant agricultural holdings and 7.6% of animal holdings, articulating women’s lack of control to agricultural assets. All too often, women must also bear the burden of household and family care givers with extremely limited resources. The reduced level of income, social exclusion, undeveloped capabilities and limited access to and/or control over productive assets especially in rural marginalized areas illustrates the difficulties rural women face. According to Gaza Initial Rapid
Assessment, women are faced with the challenges of a large number of family members killed or injured adding to their psychosocial well-being. In addition, the dire situation that many families are faced with, e.g. loss of livelihood, homes and loved ones, tend to also increase GBV in the aftermath of conflict. Violence against children is also more likely. Persons with disabilities are also among the most vulnerable and have trouble accessing services and have their special needs provided for.

The project will continue to coordinate with the relevant organizations for implementing this project including the FSS and MoA. Also, the project will further coordinate with UNMAS in case of ERWs. The target area will be advised of the possibility of ERWs and proper procedures to follow in the event of discovering them. Proper protocol will be followed and relevant authorities contacted in case ERWs are discovered.

**Activities or outputs**

Criteria set for the target beneficiaries includes those poor HHs that rely on farming for their livelihood and who have as a result of the Gaza war lost, or are vulnerable to losing their livelihood source. Also, the beneficiaries should have the ability to maintain their agricultural structures/assets and have the proper technical specifications for the interventions described below.

The project will ensure outreach to women farmers and laborers in addition to giving priority to female-headed households in the selection. Also larger sized HHs will be prioritized. This is the general criteria, but for each group of target beneficiaries more specific technical criteria will be defined. Gender equity will be ensured in family farming interventions.

Outcome: 750 HH small scale women and men farmers have restored and resumed their dependence on agriculture for income and food security and are at lower risk of leaving their lands and agro-production.

Output 1: 450 small-scale farmers have their agro-production units rehabilitated

Activity 1.1. Rehabilitation of 300 dunums greenhouses in the targeted locations (100 in Deir Al Balah and 200 in Rafah) including installation of plastic cover & insect net & irrigation network in addition to provision of seedlings.

Activity 1.2 Rehabilitation of 450 dunums open field to about 150 farmers (50 dunums in Deir Al Balah and 400 in Rafah) including needed irrigation system. It is estimated to rehabilitate 3 dunums per each farmer in average.

Output 2: 300 livestock breeders have stabilized their agricultural production and restored their livelihood

Activity 2.1. 100 poultry and cattle breeders have their animal sheds rehabilitated (70 in Rafah and 30 in the Deir Al Balah governorate).

Activity 2.2. 200 animal breeders are provided with veterinary & sanitation kits (100 in Rafah and 100 in Deir Al Balah governorate) in a way that does not duplicate the MoA support (these kits will exclude the vaccine distribution).

Output 3: Vulnerable small scale farmers and herders are equipped with necessary knowledge and guided to manage their agro activities

Activity 3.1 750 beneficiary women and small farmers are trained in crop/livestock management, diseases control and food processing and food hygiene for household produced food or marketed processed excess food product.

Activity 3.2 2,250 technical support and extension for women and small-scale farmers are provided to guarantee the functionality and sustainability of provided agro-production intervention.

Output 4: The project is effectively implemented, monitored and coordinated among relevant stakeholders

Activity 4.1 Conduction of 24 monitoring visits to project beneficiaries and interventions

Activity 4.2 Conduction of 2 monitoring forums to monitor the achievement of project results.

Activity 4.3 Conduction of at least 2 Steering Committee meetings

Activity 4.4 Conduction of other monitoring, information sharing and coordination activities

**Indicators and targets**

1) 300 greenhouses are rehabilitated with a total area of 300 dunums, through which each rehabilitation process will include the installation of plastic cover, insect net, irrigation network in addition to the provision of seedlings.

2) 150 open fields are rehabilitated with a total area of 450 dunums, through which each rehabilitation process will include the installation of the needed irrigation system. It is estimated to rehabilitate 3 dunums per each farmer in average.

3) 100 animal sheds are rehabilitated to poultry and cattle breeders
4) 200 animal breeders are provided with veterinary & sanitation kits in a way that do not duplicate the MoA supplies.

5) 750 small women and men farmers are trained and equipped with adequate knowledge and practical skill relevant to their respective agro intervention.

6) 2,250 technical support and extension visits to women and men project beneficiaries efficiently conducted.

7) Several follow up meeting and field visit conducted with relevant stakeholders.

8) Monitoring and evaluation for the project results achievements and implementation processes effectively implemented.

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<tbody>
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<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Humanitarian Agricultural Support for Poor families in Marginalized Communities in Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Salfit Governorates and the Jordan Valley and Qalqiliya and Tulkarm (mainly in Area C, Seam zone and East Jerusalem) (HASP)</td>
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<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Supporting 445 vulnerable and poor (mainly women headed) families and 810 small scale herding and farming families affected by the separation wall, seam zone and settlement activities in 53 localities of Bethlehem (5 localities), Jerusalem (13 localities including 6 from East Jerusalem), Salfit (6 localities), Qalqiliya (3 localities), Tulkarm (1 locality) governorates and the Jordan Valley (29 localities in Nablus and Tubas Governorates) to improve their livelihood and source of income. Responds to SO2, SO3 and SO4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 1,255 Directly benefitting 1,255 female headed households and small scale farming and herding families (600 women, 655 men). Indirect beneficiaries are 6,198 family members among them 4,933 Children: (2500 girls, 2433 boys) Children: 4,933 Women: 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
<td>The Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ), and The Economic and Social Development Center of Palestine (ESDC)</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current Funds Requested</strong></td>
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<td>Projects covering only West Bank</td>
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<td><strong>Priority / Category</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Mohammed Khaled, <a href="mailto:mohammed.khaled@weffect.org">mohammed.khaled@weffect.org</a>, +970(0)22413950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
<td>Area C and East Jerusalem</td>
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</table>
Palestinians in the West Bank suffer from occupation practices by expanding settlements, isolating lands by the construction of the separation wall and damaging the lands. The access of the Palestinian rural people become more restricted due to the agricultural gates and checkpoints that affect the Palestinian agricultural production, income and livelihood which created an urgent need to support these vulnerable people to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

According to the most recent available sources, the targeted communities –other than the Jordan Valley have sever conditions in terms of poverty which reached to 42.0%(ARIJ, need assessment, 2012), the unemployment rate increases among the people of the selected communities and reached 34%, while in the West Bank it was 18%(PCBS, 2014). The agricultural areas in the targeted 30 communities reached to 17,455 dunums. The GIS system of ARIJ showed that the occupation authority has confiscated 9,648 dunums of the land of the targeted communities by this project. In addition, the separation wall affected 20 of these communities by isolating or damaging more lands. The most recent ARIJ assessment showed that the number of women headed households reached 10%, which forms around 2,779 families of the total families in the targeted areas. The selected communities have lands isolated by the separation wall and others damaged by Israeli settlement activities or confiscated by occupation. Additionally, more than 50% of the urban areas in these localities are located in area C and/or isolated in the seam zone. The selected communities of the East Jerusalem are completely isolated from the West Bank which means extreme limitations on movement or access to lands or water resources. (This information based on the ARIJ's GIS system and the West Bank, Humanitarian index, issued by UN OCHA in 2011).

The Jordan valley is one of the areas to be targeted in this project, it faces severe conditions as the poverty rate there is nearly double that of the West Bank. PCBS notes that 26.4% of the residents there live below the poverty line with 16.4% in deep poverty. The targeted areas in the JV for this intervention are all located in the Tubas and Nablus governorates with about 94.7% of the population relying on agriculture and herding as their main source of livelihood. The 29 localities have a population of 3,697 with 88.5% of the total population residing purely in area C. Further, 15.4% of the herders are at high risk for losing their livelihood and pay between 25-50 NIS per cubic meter of water while 52.8% of the population pay 15-24 NIS per m³ compared to 2.6 NIS water tariff per cubic meter of water from networks (OCHA, The Vulnerability Profile Project (VPP)). The high cost of water, and continued harassment and obstacles that Bedouins face in the JV, leave them at high risk of displacement which often has a disproportionate impact on women and children who lose the security of their homes and access to services such as schools.

The project will serve a total of 53 marginalized communities with the emergency agricultural inputs to assist in mitigating the impact of the occupation practices. As women are playing significant role in the household and small farms activities, the project will empower women and enhance her role in the household income and food security through providing them with better agro activities and means of production. The project is going to serve 965 families which covers up to 6.3% of existing poor families in the targeted areas with required emergency agricultural production inputs, agriculture production (plant and livestock activities) and income generating activities with focus on women headed households, poor families and small scale farmers/herders.

Activities or outputs

Priority is given to female-headed households in the selection. Gender equity will be ensured in family farming interventions.

Outcome: 1,255 female headed households and small scale farming and herding families
(445 HH, and 810 small-scale women and men farmers/herders have resumed their agricultural production and have improved access to better income and improved their food security and are at lower risk of leaving their lands and agro-production.

Output 1: 445 women headed and poor rural households have maintained and sustained their dependence on agriculture for income and food security.

Activity 1.1: 75 women headed and poor households have improved home gardens production, 37.5 dunums of home gardens cultivated, through which each HH will manage to produce 500 kg per year.

- Activity 1.2: 80 household cisterns/irrigation ponds are rehabilitated or constructed with average storage of 70 cm³ per cistern/pond to harvest rainwater and preserve water to irrigate the household and small farm cultivated crops.

- Activity 1.3: 200 poorest households having and managing and producing milk and their meat consumption from taking the care of received 3 pregnant sheep, feed for 3 months, vaccination and site preparation and other required tools

- Activity 1.4: 90 women headed and poorest households become food secure during the project period
through implementing income generation activities in a sustainable manner, thus their food purchasing power and their livelihood improved.

Output 2: 440 Women and men farmers have improved access to their land and stabilized their agricultural production in the areas C, Seam zone and East Jerusalem.

- Activity 2.1: Rehabilitating agriculture production units (lands, livestock sheds, greenhouses) of 295 small scale farmers which are located mainly in areas C, Seam zone and East Jerusalem.
- Activity 2.2: installing and procuring mobile sheds of 65 herders.
- Activity 2.3: providing agricultural input packages for 80 farmers, where 400 dunums of Rain-fed open field is to be planted with fodder crop for feeding the herder’s animals, the agricultural package is to include 3 cubic meter organic fertilizers, plowing service and seeds for each dunum.
- Activity 2.4: Reviving the herders with veterinary kits that do not duplicate with what the MoA distributes, i.e excludes vaccines.

Output 3: 370 Women and men small scale farmers/ herders have improved access to water

- Activity 3.1: 250 small-scale farmers from 6 groundwater wells in the Seam Zone and area C benefit from emergency inputs to be able to connect to electricity.
- Activity 3.2:100 herders/farmers are provided with 200 of 1.5 cubic meter storage tanks (2 tanks per each herder),
- Activity 3.2:20 herders/farmers are provided with 20 of 3.5 cubic meter mobile tanks

Output 4: Beneficiary women heading their families and small women and men farmers effectively manage and sustain their improved agro interventions and assists.

- Activity 4.1: 445 women heading their families and small women and men farmers are trained equipped with adequate knowledge and practical skill relevant to their respective agro intervention.
- Activity 4.2: 4,300 technical support visits to women and men project beneficiaries efficiently conducted.

Output 5: The project is effectively implemented, monitored and coordinated among relevant stakeholders (described in next section)

- Activity 5.1 Conduction of monitoring visits to project beneficiaries and interventions
- Activity 5.2 Conduction of monitoring forums to monitor the achievement of project results
- Activity 5.3 Conduction of project Steering Committee meetings
- Activity 5.4 Conduction of External evaluation
- Activity 5.5 Conduction of other monitoring, information and coordination activities

Indicators and targets

1) 445 women headed and poor rural households (400 women headed HHs and 45 men headed HHs) have maintained and sustained their dependence on agriculture for income and food security.

- 75 women headed and poor households (70 women headed HHs and 5 men headed HHs) have improved home gardens production, 37.5 dunums of home gardens cultivated, through which each HH will manage to produce 500 kg per year.

- 80 household cisterns/irrigation ponds are rehabilitated or constructed (70 women headed HHs and 10 men headed HHs) with average storage of 70 cm3 per cistern/pond to harvest rainwater and preserve water to irrigate the household and small farm cultivated crops.

- 200 poorest households (180 women headed HHs and 20 men headed HHs) having and managing and producing milk and their meet consumption from taking the care of received 3 pregnant sheep, feed for 3
months, vaccination and site preparation and other required tools increased.

• 90 women headed and poorest households (80 women headed HHs and 10 men headed HHs) become food secure during the project period through implementing income generation activities in a sustainable manner, thus their food purchasing power and their livelihood improved.

2) 440 Women and men farmers (130 women and 310) have improved access to their land and stabilized their agricultural production in the areas C, Seam zone and East Jerusalem.

• Agriculture production units (lands, livestock sheds, greenhouses) are rehabilitated for 295 small scale farmers (95 women and 200 men) mainly farming in areas C, Seam zone and East Jerusalem.

• mobile sheds installed for 65 herders (15 women and 50 men)

3) Agricultural input packages provided for 80 (20 women and 60 men) farmers, where 400 dunums of Rain fed open field is to be planted with fodder crop for feeding the herder’s animals, the agricultural package is to include 3 cubic meter organic fertilizers, plowing service and seeds for each dunum.

4) 370 Women and men small scale farmers/ herders (70 women and 300 men) have improved access to water

• 250 small-scale farmers (50 women and 200 men) from 6 groundwater wells in the Seam Zone and area C benefit from emergency inputs to be able to connect to electricity.

• 100 herders/farmers (20 women headed HHs and 80 men headed HHs) are provided with 200 of 1.5 cubic meter storage tanks (2 tanks per each herder),

• 20 herders/farmers are provided with 20 of 3.5 cubic meter mobile tanks which will increase their access to water.

5) 445 women heading their families are trained equipped with adequate knowledge and practical skill relevant to their respective agro intervention.

6) 4,300 technical support visits to women and men project beneficiaries efficiently conducted.

7) Monitoring and evaluation for the project results achievements and implementation processes effectively implemented and project impact and efficiency evaluated by an external evaluator

No. of monitoring visits
No. of monitoring forums,
No. of Steering committee meetings,
External evaluation
No. of other activities

We Effect will use the following three sources of information in its monitoring system:

• Monitoring data coming from We Effect direct monitoring and follow up

Frequent Monitoring visits on biweekly bases will be conducted by We Effect Monitoring Coordinator to project sites; in addition to We Effect Country Director visits on bimonthly bases. During these visits, We Effect will monitor progress of result achievements. At least one monitoring workshop will be organized by We Effect and each of the two partners.

• Monitoring data collected and reported by partners

• Monitoring data coming from third party like UN agencies, MOA and PWA.
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<thead>
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<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Direct inputs</td>
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<td>Field supervision: supporting staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics and transportations</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Protecting livelihoods and Improving Resilience of Communities in Jordan Valley Area C</td>
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<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
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</table>
| **Objectives**      | The objective of this project is to protect the livelihoods and improve the resilience of communities in Jordan Valley, drawing from the following Country Strategic Objectives as follows:  
- Country SO2: cluster sector strategic objectives 2: Enhancing the resilience of population at risk of Shock (Man-made and Natural Made).  
- Country SO3: cluster sector strategic objective 2: The resilience of small scale farmers, herders, fishers and urban/peri urban households is enhanced and livelihoods protected.  
- Country SO4: cluster sector strategic objective 1: Ensure that farmers/herders/Bedouins/fishers have access to agriculture services/resources (water, land). |
| **Beneficiaries**   | Total: 31,000 individuals: (2,280) small scale plant production farmers (HHs) in the West Bank (particular focus on female farmers and female headed HHs); women will represent 38% of direct beneficiaries and more 50% of end beneficiaries. Additionally, (2,490) vulnerable livestock holders (HHs) in the WB (higher priority is given to women headed HHs); women represent 35% of direct beneficiaries  
Children: 21,700  
Women: 15,500  
Other group: 20,150 men (15500) and elderly (4650) |
| **Implementing Partners** | The Agricultural Development Association (PARC) |
| **Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $2,932,400 |
| **Location** | Projects covering only West Bank |
| **Priority / Category** | Top |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details** | Ayman Shuaibi, shuaibi@carewbg.org, 00970599210517 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank - Nablus - An Nassariya  
West Bank - Nablus - Al Aqrabaniya  
West Bank - Nablus - Beit Hasan  
West Bank - Nablus - Ein Shibli  
West Bank - Nablus - Furush Beit Dajan  
West Bank - Jericho - Marj Naja  
West Bank - Jericho - Az Zubeidat  
West Bank - Jericho - Marj al Ghazal  
West Bank - Jericho - Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh  
West Bank - Jericho - Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj  
West Bank - Jericho - Al Jiftlik-Garb al Muthallath  
West Bank - Jericho - Al Jiftlik-al Musaffah  
West Bank - Tubas - Bardala  
West Bank - Tubas - Ein el Beida  
West Bank - Tubas - Kardala  
West Bank - Tubas - Ibizq  
West Bank - Tubas - Salhab  
West Bank - Tubas - Al Aqaba  
West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet Yarza  
West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar  
West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet Atuf  
West Bank - Tubas - Al Hadidiya  
West Bank - Tubas - Hammamat al Maleh-al Meiteh  
West Bank - Tubas - Hammamat al Maleh-al Burj  
West Bank - Tubas - Al Farisiy |
Protracted occupation of the Palestinian territory, exacerbated by the structural violations of IHL and IHRL in Area C, has resulted in erosion of livelihoods and increased humanitarian need. This is especially case for Northern Jordan Valley (JV) in Area C, where occupation practices and other restrictions on movement and access (e.g. demolitions, forced displacement, etc.), are jeopardizing people’s resilience and livelihood. In addition, especially northern areas also deal with natural disasters like flooding. Coupled with the PA’s fiscal crises and the weak private sector are the main reasons that undermine Palestinian’s overall socio economic development. The mentioned layers of restrictions and challenges have manifested in worsening food insecurity levels, reaching to 34% in 2012 compared to 27% in 2011 (WFP 2013). The agriculture sector has been hit the most, leaving small scale farmers to be amongst the most vulnerable groups in the oPt (PA, 2014), especially in Northern JV.

In the WB, the majority of livestock holders live in Area C, where approximately 63% of arable land is located. Farmers, however, are prohibited from using the resources they need to make a living in sustainable ways. The planning regime makes it almost impossible for them to obtain permits to build and repair their livelihood structures. In addition to recurrent droughts, Israeli authorities are also regularly destroying water harvesting systems, causing water shortages in Area C that affect production, and pushing farmers/herders to purchase water at high prices, making their farming a non-viable economic activity. Adding to the list of challenges, inefficient and low quality of plant production farmers’ products, poor farm/livestock management, adopting traditional processing and unsafe hygiene methods, poor packaging, low capacity in basic marketing and quality management hinder their capacity from protecting and improving their livelihood.

Women are additionally constricted by existing traditions and social norms, causing them to have poorer access to inputs, finance and markets (BWF, 2012) as well as lower control over income and household decision making (CARE, 2014). As a result, women suffer from worse socio economic conditions leaving them with higher unemployment rate 53% compared to 26% for males; lower wage rates; etc. (PCBS, second quarter of 2014). Data also indicates that about 5% of women own (not necessarily control) land or have a share in land, compared to 24% of men (UN women, 2013). The problem can be further exacerbated if interventions fail to take into account unintended negative impact (e.g. overburdening women due to the extra required workload). The project builds on CARE’s/PARC’s various and comprehensive assessments (needs, baseline, value chain constraints and opportunity analysis, enabling environment, sheep/goat dairy assessment, gender in agriculture research, etc.). This project also builds on, complements, and largely benefits from CARE/PARC’s significant work in Area C with medium scale livestock holders in terms of already documented sheep farm management practices, access to tested high yielding forage seeds, grazing land management, etc. This project also leverages CARE/PARC’s presence and access to formal and informal structures (CBOs, MoA, etc)

During Oct 2014, a series of consultation meetings were held by CARE/PARC with representatives of farmers’ cooperatives, women’s CBOs, and local councils to inform the design of this action. Focus group discussions and field visits centered on small farmers including both plant and livestock farmers. All of the activities below reflect the needs realized at the field level.
The project is aligned with the country level strategy, the newly published National Agriculture Strategy (Resilience and Development), HPC RP, etc. The project will fully coordinate with MoA, PWA, MoSA, FSS, WASH, protection Clus and other stakeholders before and during the implementation phase.

Activities or outputs

The project’s main goal is to contribute to protecting the livelihood and improving the resilience of small scale farmers and livestock holders in Area C. The project will target female and male small scale farming/herding HHs/communities who are living in Northern Jordan Valley in Area C (i.e. north of road 57 or North of Jiftlek). It directly responds to the special needs of female and male small scale farming and herding/Bedouin families and communities through providing initial production inputs; rehabilitating their individual and/or community wide livelihood assets and infrastructure (lands, water networks, agricultural road, etc.); providing them with necessary supplies/tools, and with existing basic knowledge needed to preserve and sustain their farming/herding activities.

While the key interventions of this project mainly aim to mitigate the impact of the violations of rights on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable residents in Area C, the project will address violations (demolitions, etc.) by referring cases to the protection cluster, utilizing the same method used in CARE/PARC’s existing project.

Activities for Outcome 1: Small scale plant production farmers in Area C improved their resilience by restoring and increasing the quality and quantity of their production for self and market consumption.
• Protection and rehabilitation of agriculture productive assets and essential infrastructure for farmers, including rehabilitating land, greenhouses, community wide or individual water networks, cisterns and harvesting systems; agricultural roads; and maintenance and rehabilitations for water flows/ run-off to mitigate impact of flooding.

• Provide high quality production inputs to increase the productivity (e.g. climate resistant and higher yield seeds and seedlings), basic tools and equipment, etc.

• Provide training and awareness on farm management, land productivity, quality and marketability of farmers’ produce, and existing marketing and processing linkages available.

Activities for O2: small scale male and female livestock herders in Area C protect their livelihood and improve their resilience:

• Provide required inputs for protecting, sustaining and increasing livestock holders’ resilience (sheep/goat, climate tolerant seeds, grazing land, farm management inputs (dividers, rehabilitating shelters/barns/farms, etc.), in addition to inputs for better productivity (to increase fertility rate through provision of high quality rams) and quality (e.g. inputs for better hygiene).

• Improve access to required water and road infrastructure by providing and/or rehabilitating water cisterns, water harvesting systems, irrigation networks; and rehabilitating agricultural roads.

• Awareness raising and extension visits on farm management and increased lamb production techniques (hygiene, recording systems, diseases prevention, etc.)

• Link livestock holders with existing social structures (e.g. with CBOs/cooperatives to benefit from collective purchasing of fodder, medicine, veterinary services, etc.) and governmental actors (extension and vet services).

• Special training on sheep farm management (improved productivity practices, enable access to market system information created in CARE/PARC’s project Rawasi) for four farmers/members in each of the communities to serve as knowledge hubs.

Activities for Outcome O3: Plant production farmers and livestock holders in Area C have increased capacity to respond to protection-related challenges and are better linked with existing protection mechanisms.

• Train community focal points and project staff on using the tools and ensure the communities are linked with existing monitoring and protection mechanisms.

• Referral of cases of demolitions and violations to the protection cluster for legal, psychosocial, etc., support.

Indicators and targets

O1:

14 pools (9 earths and 5 metallic) with total storage capacity of 13,067 cubic meter water storage capacity are built in favor of 36 HHs (HH headed by women represent 30%)

11,820 temporary working days created in favor of 1,065 male skilled and unskilled laborers with an average daily wage according to the Cash Program working Group.

450 dunums fully cultivated and protected by fencing, irrigation networks 8000 seedlings and provided by 90 ton of compost in favor of 90 HHs (HH headed by women represent 30%)

Greenhouses: 120 dunums provided with cover sheet, irrigation networks and 6.6 tons of fertilizers in favor of 120 HHs (HH headed by women will represent 30%)

25 cisterns with 1,500 cubic meters water storage capacities constructed and 244 cisterns and pools structures improved/ rehabilitated in favor of 269 HHs (HH headed by women represent 30%)

8 km of irrigation networks and 2 water distribution point used to cultivate 8290 dunums

13 Km agricultural roads rehabilitated enabling access to 4,200 dunums

300 farmers are provided with high yield seeds (30 tons) and fertilizers (12 tons) for fodder production covering 1500 dunums, in favor of 300 HHs (HH headed by women represent 30%)

Productivity of 8290 dunums of marginal land improved

2 communities’ (600 families’) capacities to manage and prepare for flood improved

O2:

200 barns rehabilitated serving at least 10,000 heads of sheep/goats in favor of 200 HHs (HH headed by women will represent 30%)

4 pools (2 earths and 2 metallic) with total storage capacity of 3,733 cubic meters water storage capacity are built in favor of 16 HHs (HH headed by women represent 30%)

10 cisterns with 600 cubic meter water storage capacities constructed/rehabilitated in favor of 10 HHs (HH headed by women will represent 30%)

5 km of irrigation networks and 1 water distribution point used for 6,250 sheep/goats

7 km agricultural roads serving herders of 6250 sheep/goats.

120 high quality rams distributed to 120 small/medium animal breeders in favor of 120 HHs (HH headed by women represent 30%)

2,490 small/medium animal breeders received regular extension services by the project staff in favor of 2490HHs (HH headed by women represent 30%
500 Bedouin (small scale producers) provided by necessary tools for hygiene and milking in favor of 50 HHs (HH headed by women represent 30%)
2,490 farmers (35% female) produce higher quality dairy products and are better linked to existing marketing channels.
Technical and managerial capacities of 895 farmers (57% female) improved through 26 training courses, 100 sessions and 18 exchange visits in the field of organic farming, water conservation, food processing and quality control, and marketing. (O1 and 2)
O3:
At least 30 (50% female) staff and community members received training on protection, IHL and referral systems
30 community representatives and project staff have the tools and contacts to report IHL and IHRL violations that they are subjected to.
Violations of IHL and IHRL are documented and regularly reported to the all relevant monitoring bodies through existing referral mechanisms.

Monitoring and evaluation:
CARE will finalize the selection criteria, complaint and feedback mechanisms, and will conduct a baseline survey using participatory approaches engaging CBOs and local committees. Monitoring data will be collected from the field and reported on a monthly basis. CARE will also conduct field visits and will regularly meet with communities’ representatives/ beneficiaries/etc. to ensure effective implementation, gauge interest, ownership, vulnerability etc. over project results and progress. An end line evaluation will also be conducted.
In addition, the project will be incorporated into CARE’s broader Impact, Learning and Accountability System (ILAS), which has overarching quality control standards and process for monitoring, promoting reflection and capturing learning, evidence, outcomes and impact, as well as value for money.

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<td>Support Costs – 7%</td>
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The ongoing humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip has drastically deteriorated due to the military operation that took place from 7th July - 26th August, 2014. A long term ceasefire is now in place as of 26th August 2014 yet the damages to the agriculture sector are extensive and wide scale. A preliminary estimate given by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) on total damages and losses to the sector is $550 million, nearly double the total for Operation Cast Lead in 2009 ($270 million). All agricultural livelihoods including herders, farmers and fishers have been heavily affected as livestock, crops and agricultural assets have been destroyed.

Taking plant production farmers alone, the MoA has given preliminary estimates of $136 million in damages from the military operation with a further $63 million in losses: in total just below $200 million (36% of the total agriculture damages). This figure accounts for farmers growing fruit trees, irrigated vegetables, greenhouse crops and rain fed crops. Up to 36,350 dunums of agriculture land are fully damaged with a further 18,800 partially damaged; the majority of this land is concentrated in communities close to Gaza’s Access Restricted Area (ARA) including Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun, East Gaza, Khuza’a and Rafah. Up to 20,350 dunums of fruit trees along with 5,750 dunums of greenhouses are either partially or fully destroyed. Moreover, massive disruptions to essential services are further preventing farmers from replanting as several water wells (181) and electricity lines were destroyed.

As part of the Gaza-Jericho agreement (1994) and Oslo II (1995) Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation agreed to a delimiting line within the Gaza Strip. Yet after the outbreak of the Second Intifada in 2000, Israel enforced a 150 meter no-go zone on the eastern side of the entire GS, effectively initiating the Israeli-imposed Access Restricted Area (ARA) still enforced today. The current areas designated by Israel as ARA is uncertain except for partial official acknowledgement of the 300 meter area from the fence. However, given the documented evidence of security incidents in the area, the ARA can extend up to 1.5 km and is referred to as the high risk area. Based on a consensus established by the ARA core group of the Protection Cluster, the buffer zone is composed of a “no go zone” (0-300 meters from the fence) and a “high risk area” (HRA) (300 to 1000/1500 meters from the fence depending on the area)

AREA AND POPULATION OF NO GO AND HRA
The total area of ARA including both the “no go” and the “HRA” is estimated at approximately 62,600 dunums.
Approximately 95% (59,500 dunums) of the ARA is arable land according to OCHA WFP estimates in 2010. This represents 30% of arable land in Gaza. An estimated 10,800 households reside in the HRA and are mainly farmers, Bedouins and refugees. Around 49% of these residents rely on agriculture as a livelihood source.

Following the ceasefire in August 2014, ARA farmers are returning to their lands up to 300 meters from the fence yet due to destruction of land and crops, low resilience farmers are unable to afford new inputs to replant. Another challenge lies with the type of vegetation acceptable for Israeli Security Forces. Only plants below 80cm are accepted, preventing farmers to replant trees that were removed during leveling interventions by the Israeli forces since 2008. This means that farmers can produce only vegetables or rain-fed crops which fetch a lower return in the market compared with fruit trees. This project will focus on rehabilitating destroyed yet accessible arable land and assets in the ARA and will assist low resilience ARA farmers in order to protect their endangered livelihoods, their rights and entitlements to the land and water resources and market.

Activities or outputs

Target group profile: low resilience farmers in Gaza
- Low level of income; only 9 NIS of average income per adult per day
- Stress in accessing food with over 50% of total expenditures dedicated to food
- Limited access to resources compared to higher level resilience groups. On average a low resilience household cultivates 4 dunums of land compared to 6 dunums and 8 dunums of land being cultivated by medium and high resilience groups
- Low access to public services such as a waste water collection system

Under this project 2000 dunums of land located in the ARA will be rehabilitated to grow vegetables and field crops (to be determined by FAO analysis of environmental and physical parameters). This land belongs to 500 low resilience farming families. FAO will use its outreach to all related parties including the Israeli Authorities and advocate for all possible measures in order to mitigate security risks associated with working in the ARA.

1. Formation of project team including hiring of consultants and final preparatory work:
FAO will assign a project manager and recruit a specialist to design the land map for leveling and the irrigation network for rehabilitated land.

2. Project inception workshop:
A workshop will be held with all stakeholder partners including selected representatives of the beneficiary community to elaborate the workplan and timeframe. Also, the possibility of awareness campaign related to protection concerns will be explored with ARA group members.

3. Community sensitization and beneficiary verification:
In cooperation with the Village Council, the project team will facilitate project inception through community sensitization on objectives and approaches. Beneficiaries’ own preferences on what they wish to cultivate will be taken into account. Additionally, beneficiaries’ baseline data will be collected to allow future impact evaluation. As a woman affirmative action, women headed households will be given 10/100 extra points in the beneficiary selection scoring.

4. Terrain preparation:
A private company will be contracted to conduct physical work and prepare the terrain for planting. This will include land leveling using heavy/light machinery and adding clay or fertilizer to improve the soil’s physical and chemical properties when and if necessary, and possibly digging or rehabilitating agriculture water wells in each location.

5. Selection of partner NGO:
A partner NGO will be selected by FAO to facilitate training of the beneficiaries. The NGO will be chosen on the basis of their technical expertise and proven records in similar activities in the targeted regions/districts.

6. Procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs:
Necessary inputs for cultivating the land will be procured and distributed among beneficiaries. These will include compost, irrigation systems, seedlings, seeds and tools. The FAO project manager (PM) will be responsible for verifying the compliance of inputs with technical specifications agreed upon with the contracted supplier(s).

7. Identification of training needs for farmers:
FAO PM and the NGO partner will and be responsible to conduct a focus group with beneficiaries in order to identify their most critical training needs for men and women. Training will mainly focus on agricultural techniques, but will also include elements of post-harvest handling, marketing and processing. In order to ensure maximum participation of women in the trainings, the project will consider organizing specific training sessions for them as needed.

8. Training of farmers:
Trainings will be delivered to beneficiaries in Arabic with complementary educational material. This will be scheduled to coincide with the distribution of relevant inputs.
9. Record keeping and capitalization of experiences:
The information obtained on the performances of the horticulture crops grown in the project area will be recorded in HORTIVAR, FAO’s database on the performances of horticulture cultivars.

**Indicators and targets**

Women and female headed households will be given particular attention in the design of the project activities and targeting since they are in great need of technical and financial assistance. An extra 10/100 points will be given to them when scoring the selection criteria. All activities will be designed and implemented in a way allowing equal access and participation of women and men.

As per Food Security Sector Response Plan, this project will contribute to objective 2.1

At least 8% of the targeted households should be female headed.

This project should be monitored according to the following indicators of the Food Security Sector Response Plan:

- Number of families benefited from land rehabilitation. FAO target is 500 households (of which, 40 women-headed households)
- Number of dunums rehabilitated. FAO target is 2,000 dunums.
- Number of wells rehabilitated. FAO target is 8 wells.

The project activities and achievements will be monitored and evaluated according to the sector response plan, using the established FAO tools and methodologies for measuring resilience and based on a baseline to be established at the beginning of project implementation. All project activities will be coordinated with the MoA and Palestinian Water Authority for technical matters including the rehabilitation of water wells. Operational coordination will also take place with the Agriculture Working Group of the Food Security Sector which includes all local and international organizations in the agriculture sector.

### Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

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<td>Inputs, services, labour, travel and training</td>
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<td>Other operating expenses</td>
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## Project Title
Providing emergency Cash-for-Work opportunities to enable food insecure refugee households in camps to meet their basic needs

## Project Code
OPT-15/ER/73305

## Sector/Cluster
Food Security

## Objectives
Food insecure refugee households, residing inside refugee camps, have increased economic access to cover basic (food) needs, through Cash-for-Work. The project comes in response to Food Security Sector (FSS) Objective: Respond to food insecurity and promote related resilient livelihoods.

## Beneficiaries
Total: 8,000 food insecure refugee households (51,200 individuals; 25,600 male and 25,600 female based on average household size of 6.4) living in 19 camps

- **Women:** 2,800
- **Other group:** 1,840 (Youth labourers: 18-24yrs) 1,600 (or 20%); People with disabilities: 240 labourers (3%) - / And, as noted under `women category`: Female labourers 2,800 (35%)

## Implementing Partners
N/A

## Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

## Current Funds Requested
$13,045,409

## Location
Projects covering only West Bank

## Priority / Category
Other

## Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Natalie Grove, n.grove@unrwa.org, 0542168573

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- West Bank - Jenin - Jenin Camp
- West Bank - Nablus - Ein Beit el Mai Camp
- West Bank - Nablus - Askar Camp
- West Bank - Nablus - Balata Camp
- West Bank - Tulkarm - Nur Shams Camp
- West Bank - Tulkarm - Tulkarm Camp
- West Bank - Ramallah - Deir Ammar Camp
- West Bank - Ramallah - Al Jalazun Camp
- West Bank - Ramallah - Al Amari Camp
- West Bank - Jericho - Ein as Sultan Camp
- West Bank - Jericho - Aqbat Jaber Camp
- West Bank - Tubas - El Fara Camp
- West Bank - Jerusalem - Qalandiya Camp
- West Bank - Jerusalem - Shufat Camp
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Ayda Camp
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Al Azza Camp
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Ad Duheisha Camp
- West Bank - Hebron - Al Arrub Camp
- West Bank - Hebron - Al Fawwar Camp

## Project filtering
Area C and East Jerusalem

### Needs
Food insecurity remains high in the West Bank, at 19 per cent of Palestinian households, according to data from the annual Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (2013). Since 2009, refugee food insecurity has consistently been higher than among non-refugees in the West Bank. Food insecurity in Palestine is primarily determined by a lack of economic access to purchase available foods in the market, in part driven by unemployment. Refugee unemployment rates in the West Bank are slightly higher than for non-refugees (16.6% versus 15.7% respectively in the second quarter of 2014). Female unemployment rates reached up to 26.9% as opposed to the 16% overall unemployment rate. The highest unemployment levels are seen among the youth segment of the population (15–24 years), which stands at 30.7%. In addition, the majority of Palestinian household in the West Bank continue to spend more than 50% of their disposable income on food.
Refugees residing in camps are particularly affected by food insecurity with a rate of 29% compared to 19% in other urban areas (SEFSec 2013). There are 932,121 refugees in the West Bank, of which 225,672 live in one of the 19 refugee camps (UNRWA Statistical Bulletin, Q3 2014). Growing populations in the refugee camps result in overcrowding and in increasing pressure being placed on services and infrastructure. Camps regularly suffer from water cuts, exposed sewage and lack of basic services increasing the overall vulnerability of residents. Community based committees and camp-based organisations are active in each of the refugee camps, however, often lack resources to effectively serve the population.

In 2014, UNRWA diversified its food security interventions resulting in Cash for Work (CfW) activities being implemented in refugee camps, while food voucher assistance is being provided to non-camp based refugees. This change in approach was driven by rising food insecurity in the camps, and declining levels of funding, making CfW difficult to implement given the funding constraints. UNRWA will continue this approach in 2015 to assist food insecure refugees in one of two ways; emergency CfW or emergency food vouchers. The assistance is mutually exclusive and this HPC sheet relates to emergency CfW only.

For targeting purposes UNRWA uses a proxy means testing formula to assess household food insecurity. The methodology is based on systematic home visits to capture essential household characteristics, such as demographics, housing conditions, asset ownership, employment status and other sources of income, subsequently applied as poverty criteria. All beneficiary households have their status reassessed regularly and eligibility lists are updated on a quarterly basis.

Beneficiaries enrolled in the UNRWA Social Safety Net Program (which includes quarterly food parcel assistance) are not eligible for the emergency food security programs including Cash for Work.

Activities or outputs

Activity – Provision of emergency Cash-for-Work

UNRWA aims to mitigate food insecurity in camps through the provision of emergency Cash-for-Work opportunities. In 2015 the Agency aims to directly support 8,000 food insecure households (51,200 individuals) through the provision of unskilled CfW opportunities in the 19 refugee camps in the West Bank. One member per family will be eligible for on average 3 month CfW contracts. Beneficiaries will receive a monthly subsidy of USD 420 resulting in a total value of approximately USD 10,080,000 being provided in subsidies. The cash subsidies are in line with the standard daily rates adopted by the Cash for Work Technical Working Group.

Cash for work programming offers a dignified means for families to increase their food security levels by providing cash assistance that allows families to purchase foods and other requirements specific to their needs. Eligible households are identified through UNRWA’s targeting system. The system assesses the household through a Proxy-Means Test Formula (PMTP) which selects and prioritizes beneficiaries according to their vulnerability criteria. Only food insecure refugees residing in camps will be eligible for the CfW opportunities. The matching of Cash-for-Work labourers with CfW opportunities is done in consultation with beneficiaries and local stakeholders, including Community-Based organizations, who are usually well positioned to match skill level with the most suitable tasks.

Cash-for-work labourers will perform a range of tasks in support of the general needs of the camps, including sanitation work, administrative tasks, support to libraries, kindergartens and clinics, as well as working in UNRWA installations as cleaners, messengers, and guards. Particular attention is paid to creating CfW opportunities suitable to female beneficiaries and in 2013 and 2014 UNRWA has consistently exceeded its target of at least 35% female participation. In addition, the Agency aims to provide at least 20% of CfW opportunities to youth between 18 and 24 years of age. UNRWA has sought to overcome barriers to female and youth participation through partnering with Women’s Programme Centers and youth centers in the camps.

UNRWA Cash-for-Work programme will also contribute to community-based projects designed to benefit the larger camp population. Approximately one major project per camp will be designed and implemented in partnership with community-based organizations and camp service committees during 2015. In 2014, examples of projects included the rehabilitation and maintenance of local streets and sewer pipelines, construction of retention walls, installation of gutter networks, and development of public parks, in addition to income-generating initiatives such as construction of greenhouses. The overall objective of these projects is to improve the general conditions in the camps based on the needs identified by local stakeholders, while creating meaningful cash-for-work opportunities.

Indicators and targets

Outcomes
- 8,000 food insecure refugee households (51,200 individuals; 25,600 male and 25,600 female) inside
camps benefit from increased economic access to cover their basic food needs, through engagement in unskilled Cash-for-Work opportunities.
- Upkeep of basic infrastructure and services within 19 camps will result in a more healthy camp environment.

Outputs
- 8,000 households (representing a total of 51,200 beneficiaries) benefit from on average 3 month duration Cash-for-Work contracts with an average salary of USD 420 per month.
- USD 10,080,000 distributed to food insecure refugee households through cash subsidies.
- 576,000 job days created inside camp.
- 19 camp-based projects implemented in partnership with community-based organizations.
- Cash-for-Work opportunities provided according to the specific needs of vulnerable groups; including at least 35% female participation, 20% youth 18-24 years, and 3% persons with disabilities.

Monitoring and evaluation
UNRWA will ensure monitoring of progress and results at different levels. Local partners will supervise the work of beneficiaries on a daily basis. Secondly, Area Monitors and Site Engineers will conduct regular visits to monitor attendance and ensure work is progressing according to plans. Thirdly, spot visits will be conducted by programme staff to further monitor and verify delivery of activities and services. UNRWA internal systems will ensure regular results based monitoring and reporting.

NOTE: Not all of the humanitarian needs of refugees are reflected in the HPC as UNRWA also appeals separately through its own Emergency Appeal

<p>| United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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</table>
Support to farmers households living in the North of the Jordan Valley to tackle food insecurity and promote resilient livelihoods

OPT-15/A/73307

Food Security

The project aims at strengthening the resilience of farmers households in the North of the Jordan Valley (Tubas Governorate, area of ‘Ein al Beida). As part of the C area, this location is facing severe restriction in terms of access to land and water resources. The activities are designed as to encourage farmers to increase the farmed areas and to develop a proper use of the water sources available in the area, as a strategy of protection from further confiscations and restrictions.

Total: 1,900 households living in ‘Ein el Beida, whose income is mainly dependent from agricultural activities. 60% of its population is composed by women, and 70% by people aged under 15. 80% of the households have more than 5 members. Out of the whole community, at least 120 households will get an indirect benefit from the implemented activities while the community will benefit from improved asset

Children: 1,330
Women: 1,140
Other group: 40 workers employed in rehabilitation works

PARC- Palestininan Agricultural Relief Committees

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

$565,000

Projects covering only West Bank

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Maria Luisa Rioli, mrioli@overseas-onlus.org, 00972 (0)542437297

West Bank - Tubas - Ein el Beida

Area C

The Northern part of the Jordan Valley is one of the most challenged in the West Bank in terms of restrictions imposed by the Israeli Authorities and threat of land confiscation. At the same time, the area offers particularly favorable conditions in terms of natural resources - availability of water resources and fertility of the land - and has the potential to be the Palestinian bread basket, yet restrictions on Palestinians use of land, water, and on building in the valley are keeping them poor while helping nearby Israeli settlements thrive. The Jordan Valley is home for around 70,000 Palestinians living in 44 communities covering around 30% of the West Bank for a total area of around 20 km². According to Ocha, 17 Bedouin communities and 27 herding communities live at risk of forced displacement due to a combination of factors such as demolitions, forced evictions from closed military zones and the inability to meet basic needs due to a range of Israeli-imposed restrictions.

Much of the Valley is officially out of bounds to Palestinians - 44 percent is marked as closed military zones (including so-called firing zones) and nature reserves. An additional 50 percent is controlled by Israeli settlements and that leaves only 6 percent for Palestinians. Access to the area is limited to six routes, four of which are controlled by Israeli checkpoints, severely restricting the movement of Palestinian-plated vehicles. Gathering requests directly raised by local committees and representatives of Local Authorities collected during the implementation of a previous project focusing on agricultural wells’ rehabilitation in the Tubas district and updated during the need assessment conducted last September 2014, Overseas and Parc have designed a project that, while fulfilling emergency requirements (short duration of the project; easily measurable benefits; risk management strategy); tackles resilience strategies with a view on local development goals, and aims at generating long term and sustainable improvements in the livelihood in the communities as a whole. Embracing the request of the community to be supported in farming an area amounting to 600 donums previously confiscated by Israeli Authorities, now released but still uncultivated, Overseas /Parc are planning to connect this area with agricultural roads, in order to enable farmers to get there, and to directly intervene on 400 donums out of these 600 (the ones whose property circumstances are
clear) with reclamation and installation of water pipes. While farming lands is a meant to boost food security and reduce threat of further confiscation, assuring access to water for agricultural use allows the growing of irrigated crops, more relevant as a source of income and, therefore, more effective as a mean of general livelihood improvement, and long term development. The priority of this intervention in the area has been in the last week newly discussed with a number of stakeholders in the community public and civil society Representatives which all have agreed that the expected outcomes and results of the project will benefit the community as a whole, by putting in place protection and prevention strategies.

The project will be gender oriented targeting female heads of households acknowledging that women economic and social isolation and discrimination exacerbate poverty and food insecurity.

The project proposal is in line with FSS SRP sector country SO3 “SO3 Respond to food insecurity and promote related resilient livelihoods” and the sector SO” “2. The resilience of small scale farmers, herders, fishers and urban/peri urban households is enhanced and livelihoods protected”.

Activities or outputs

OUTPUT1: 400 dunums of uncultivated land is converted into farmed land, thanks to reclamation works and rehabilitation of 4 Km of agricultural roads. OUTPUT 2: 400 dunums is cultivated with irrigated crops, thanks to the installation of irrigation networks of 8 km connecting the fields with the available sources of water. For each output the activities will be as follow:

Preliminary activity: Beneficiary selection. The beneficiaries will be selected according the following criteria:
- Vulnerable families at risk of displacement
- Food insecure households
- Household economy vulnerability : n. of components, n. of women, n. of children, n. of unemployed people, monthly income (lower than 300 € for households of 6 members)
- Female heads of households (FHH)
- Live and work in Area C
- Lack of access to water pipe network

O1:
- Selection of the plots to be reclaimed: condition for the selection is the certainty of the land’s ownership and the commitment of the farmers to contribute to reclamation in terms of work (land cleaning and ploughing). Priority will be given to plots that are more exposed to further confiscations, in order to protect the households livelihood - Rehabilitation of 4 km. of agricultural roads connecting the selected fields. This activity is preliminary to the reclamation works, and will be designed by engineers of Parc’s staff. The implementation of the work will be assigned to a contractor selected through a national tender notice. The agricultural road will reduce the exposure of the farmers to settle violence and will enable women to reach the land, as to contribute to the family income carrying out informal activities related to farming and food processing.

O2:
- Technical design of the pipes network to be installed. The project will realize network connection for a total length of 8 Km, from the water sources to the targeted agricultural areas. Beneficiaries will contribute by providing and installing the connection (drop irrigation system) at level of single slop. Access to water is by definition one of the key factor enabling resilience for farmers, as well as one of the basic parameters to define Human Development Indicators
- Input purchasing and installation: the contractor will be selected through a national tender notice- Installation of the network, undertaken by the selected contractor under accurate monitoring and supervising of project’s staff and representatives of the relevant Local Authorities.
- Final check and starting testing of the system, commissioned to specialized technical office, with the participation of representatives of Local Autiorithis (Local Council, MoA, Palestiian Water Authiority) and a committee of beneficiaries.

Risk assessment

A risk assessment has been conducted indicating the following possible risks and corrective measures: PR 1: Military operations or establishment of new closed military area which can cause mobility problems CM1: a) postponement of the activities; b) if possible, identification of a different and more suitable way to implement the activities reducing the visibilityPR2: Closure of checkpoints which prevent the project staff and materials to cross the check-points and reach the places where the activities are supposed to be implemented CM2: a) postponement of the activities; b) if possible identify contractors based in the target areaPR 3: Threat of imminent displacement by the Israeli Authorities and effective displacements of the communities CM 3: a) strengthen the advocacy activities to favor a postponement of the displacement and to raise awareness of the international community on IHL violations; c) if possible, modify the projects activities to implement them in the area where they will have been displaced
PR 4: Increase of conflicts between and within the communities CM 4: a) Strengthen the role of the local partner and the community representatives aiming at de-escalating the tensions.

Indicators and targets

4 km of agricultural road in place, to assure connection for around 600 donums of agricultural lands (
at least 70 households directly targeted)
400 donums rehabilitated and ready to be planted, catching up with the summer agricultural season 2015 (at least 50 households directly targeted)
400 donums provided with irrigation system (8 km of water pipes 6 and 4 inches) to enable the farming of cash crops (at least 50 households targeted)
Targeted households will be requested a contribution in work (cleaning the sites, finishing works)

Monitoring and evaluation
The M&E will be ensured by the Project manager and the Parc field staff. The logical framework and the timetable will used as main tools to monitor on-going activities together with interviews formats, baselines and simplified systems of analysis of the collected information. Astrict connection with the local partner, the main project stakeholders and the beneficiaries will be set up:
- Field visits and meeting with beneficiaries: 2/3 times per week and any time it will be necessary to solve occurring problems
- Coordination meeting with local partner and technical staff: 1 per week
Beneficiaries will be the main monitors and a community representative will be involved at all stages, being present at the moment of signing the service contract for the installation and rehabilitation works and during the implementation of the proposed actions.

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<td>O.2: Installing 8 Km of water pipes (6 and 4 inches)</td>
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### Needs

Food insecurity remains high in the West Bank, at an average rate of 19 per cent among Palestinians in 2013, with higher average among refugees than non-refugees (1). Palestine refugees make up more than a quarter of the West Bank population, and among the 932,121 refugees in the West Bank, of which 706,449 refugees live in urban and rural areas outside of refugee camps (2). Particular population groups face higher vulnerability, including female-headed households who suffer from higher food insecurity levels at 25 per cent in comparison to 19 per cent for male-headed households. A total of eight per cent of households in the West Bank are female-headed (3).

Food insecurity in Palestine is primarily determined by a lack of economic access to purchase available foods in the market. The majority of Palestinian households in the West Bank continue to spend more than 50 per cent of their disposable income on food (4). High unemployment and low wages are key drivers of household vulnerability to food insecurity. Refugee unemployment rates in the West Bank are slightly higher than for non-refugees (21.2% versus 17.7% respectively in 2013 (5)). Women are particularly vulnerable, as female refugee unemployment rates in the West Bank are higher (28.6%) compared to male (19.4%). In addition, food insecurity cannot be solely attributed to unemployment. In fact, being employed no longer guarantees refugees’ ability to provide for their family due to the combination of irregular employment duration, low wages and high food and non-food prices.

For targeting purposes UNRWA uses a proxy means testing formula (PMFT) to assess household food insecurity. The methodology, based on systematic home visits, captures essential household characteristics, such as age, gender, housing conditions, asset ownership and employment status and other sources of income. All beneficiary families have their status reassessed regularly and eligibility lists are updated on a quarterly basis to incorporate results on a real-time basis.

In 2014, UNRWA re-focused its targeted food security interventions; Cash for Work (CfW) activities were implemented in refugee camps, while food assistance through electronic vouchers was provided to non-camp based refugees. The assistance is mutually exclusive. This HPC project sheet relates only to food vouchers. UNRWA provides this food voucher assistance in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) ensuring efficiencies in delivery.

Beneficiaries enrolled in the UNRWA Social Safety Net Program (which includes quarterly food parcel assistance) are
not eligible for the emergency food security programs including the electronic food vouchers.

Activities or outputs

Activity – Provide food vouchers to food insecure refugees outside refugee camps

UNRWA will support approximately 46,000 food insecure refugees (7,187 households) through the provision of electronic food vouchers to be used in local shops to purchase a basic list of food commodities (2). The value of the voucher is determined by the household size, with a monthly value of approximately USD 10 per person in the household and represents on average 30–40 per cent of the household food expenditure (3). Vouchers enable household to choose from 15 basic food items selected to provide a balance of nutrients between animal proteins (milk, eggs and dairy products such as white cheese, yoghurt and labaneh), carbohydrates (bread, wheat flour, rice) and fats (olive oil) and based on local eating preferences (including a range of pulses such as chick peas, lentils and broad beans). The voucher composition is designed to improve dietary diversity and support local producers and processing factories. In an effort to support local industries, most commodities available through the voucher are produced in the West Bank.

The voucher approach provides many advantages over traditional in-kind food distributions; greater flexibility for beneficiaries to access commodities at their convenience, no waiting time to collect assistance, increased choice and the ability to include fresh foods in the food composition. In comparison, it reflects a relatively more dignified and less stigmatizing method of delivering emergency assistance.

In 2014, UNRWA West Bank utilized electronic vouchers for the first time as a means of delivering emergency food assistance. The Agency worked in close cooperation with the WFP who were already operating in the West Bank, ensuring use of an already established and effective system to meet the needs of beneficiaries. The WFP manages the existing infrastructure, network of terminals in the shops, e-vouchers issuance, as well as the payment of shopkeepers and the monitoring of shops. The Agency successfully rolled-out the intervention in incremental stages, holding introduction workshops with beneficiaries, distributing fact sheets, introducing a hotline and conducting regular monitoring visits jointly with WFP staff. Beneficiaries welcomed the new programme, highlighting the increased choice and diversity of food items compared to in-kind distributions. Initial beneficiary feedback points toward women stressing that it gives them greater control over managing the household resources and that most of the vouchers were received and activated by females at the shop. The ability for females to take decisions on which items are to be purchased, when and where, helps overcome some of gender biases that can arise in food distributions where large quantities of in-kind assistance is provided at a fixed time and location. Shop owners highlight the benefits of having a guaranteed turn-over from the e-voucher recipients attending the shop.

Monitoring and Evaluation

UNRWA will conduct regular field monitoring visits to shops to assess and verify implementation of activities according to the plan. Beneficiary satisfaction and intermediate impacts will be assessed through feedback sessions, collection of success stories, and analysis of food security data available through the programme. UNRWA will undertake monitoring and evaluation of the voucher program to identify both its impact at the household level (e.g. on food consumption and dietary diversity) and to further inform decisions about how different food insecure households are best served.

Indicators and targets

Outcomes

- Food insecure refugees in urban and rural areas outside camps meet their most basic food requirements through food voucher assistance.

Targets

- 7,187 food insecure refugee households (46,000 individuals, 22,540 female and 23,460 male) benefit from electronic food vouchers with an average monthly value of USD 10 per person
- USD 5,412,000 in total voucher value to be distributed to food insecure refugees
- 7,187 households supported with voucher food assistance are able to reallocate scarce resources to meet other priority food and non-food needs.
- Food insecure households benefit from improved food consumption scores and diet diversity, resulting in improved health and well-being.
- Approximately 150 local shopkeepers benefit from their participation in the voucher program (recording increased turn-over and profits), while local production of food items provided through the food voucher programme is strengthened.

NOTE: Not all of the humanitarian needs of refugees are reflected in the HPC as UNRWA also appeals
separately through its own Emergency Appeal

Footnote
(1) UNRWA (2014), Press Release, Food insecurity in Palestine remains high, 03 June
(2) UNRWA Statistical Bulletin, Q3 2014
(3) Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (SEFSec) 2012
(4) Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (SEFSec) 2012
(5) PCBS Annual Labour force survey 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Logistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staffing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Voucher cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme support costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>

<p>| Revised BUDGET items | <strong>$</strong> |
| Logistics | 339,318 |
| Staffing | 18,432 |
| Food Voucher cost | 5,520,000 |
| Programme support costs | 646,552 |
| <strong>Total</strong> | <strong>6,524,302</strong> |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appealing Agency</th>
<th>PALESTINIAN AL NAKHEEL ASSOCIATION FOR PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Improving the disturbed agricultural land (soil, vegetation, water) Khan Younis Governance to achieve land capability equivalent to the pre-disturbed condition before the war of July 2014 on Gaza</td>
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<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>1- Reclamation of 1000 Dunums of the agricultural land targeted and disturbed as a result of the war on Gaza July 2014 2- Income generation and agro production for 500 families after an agricultural season when the land is prepared</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 3,350 - 500 farmers with their families (20%of them are females who own their land ) Children: 1,675 Women: 820 Other group: 855 Male , 500 families farmers (Families include 49 % females and 51 % males)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current Funds Requested</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Projects covering only Gaza</td>
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<td><strong>Priority / Category</strong></td>
<td>Top</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Abdallah ElFarra, <a href="mailto:abdelfarra@gmail.com">abdelfarra@gmail.com</a>, +972599831320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
<td>Gaza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Needs**

Gaza strip is inhabited by 1.8 Million Palestinians. In Gaza the people are living under a tight siege since the 2007. The poverty rate is 80% and the unemployment rate is 75%.

During the last war on Gaza June 2014 more than 2133 Palestinians had been killed and more than 11000 were wounded. The Gazans have no electricity for more than 18 hours/day. Construction materials are banned to enter Gaza currently. Some 13 per cent of the entire housing stock in Gaza, comprising 44,300 housing units, is affected. Approximately five per cent of the housing stock is uninhabitable: an estimated 18,000 housing units have been either destroyed or severely damaged, leaving more than 108,000 people homeless.

26 schools have been completely destroyed and 122 partially damaged 17 health facilities were targeted 73 worship places were destroyed. There had been no safe place in Gaza for civilians to consider as a shelter.

The Ministry of agriculture reported that a loss of 550 Million USD had resulted due to the war on Gaza of July 2014

34500 dunums of agricultural land was targeted in Gaza strip, In Khan Younis governance the land that was spoiled by the Israeli attacks was about 11000 dunums Vegetables fields were destroyed, 50 Wells of water were targeted, and 15000 Water network was destroyed, And More than of 52500 Olive trees were uprooted, more than 10000 Citrus trees and more than 7380 trees of almond, fruit and palm trees.

Some of the wells were fixed by the ICRC and other local NGOs while 7 wells are not fixed yet and are still totally damaged and need to be rehabilitated

This damage has affected the livelihood of 75 % Khan Younis farmers who have been considered the bread winners of 3000 families.

20% out of the land owners in our area are females. We have their contact details available on request and they have benefited directly from a reclamation of land project that we have implemented on 2012 donated by the World Bank and co funded by NDC. The females who do not own the land here are either housewives or are daughters of the farmers intended in this project.
The ladies and the daughters participate in the land activities of agriculture and as now no income to those families they suffer a lot and after the implementation of this project their income will certainly improve.

We have been receiving requests from males and females in our areas to help in reclaiming their land after the last war on Gaza.

NB: Many of the farmers lost their homes and lost family members while some others were detained and or wounded by the Israeli army. The majority of them has been dependent on free food tickets donated from the WFP (world food program) and UNRWA, All the above mentioned facts has negatively affected the food security in the nation

**Activities or outputs**

**Activities**:

1. **Related to the land reclamation**
   
   A) Selecting the beneficiaries: we will select the beneficiaries through the lists of the (MoA) These farmers are the farmers who had been affected due to the war of July 2014 against Gaza and lost or their income or their income is severely affected as their land is their only or main source of income
   
   NB: the farmers who will benefit from this project are 500 and each one of them will have an average of 2 dunums of land reclaimed. Land owner females in our area represent 20% of the owners and they will certainly be included in this project
   
   In addition to the housewives who will benefit in directly from the project and in addition to the daughters of the farmers
   
   B) A call for tender to implement the project through a contractor
   
   C) The land leveling (this project will not include the land leveling any more as the ICRC have already done this step and this is confirmed by coordination with the ICRC and the MoA)
   
   D) Tilling 1000 Dunums of land deeply for at least 40 cm depth by tractors to get it prepared initially for cultivation
   
   E) Fertilization of 1000 Dunums of land as this land had been targeted and tilted deeply and it needs to be enriched once again to be ready for cultivation
   
   F) Plowing the same land on a shallow level in another stage by the tractor
   
   G) Re connection of water networks that had been damaged during the war of July 2014
   
   H) Cultivation by saplings and seeds for 1000 Dunams (the saplings include olive, almonds as these types tolerate high TDS water for irrigation and it consumes less water if compared to other trees – the seeds include seasonal vegetables (parsley, onions, spinach, zucchini, okra, etc.) we will used 1000 kg of seeds (one kg/dunum)
   
   With short production cycle to generate income for the farmers till the trees grow and start to generate income in the future given that the seeds will be implanted in between the saplings
   
   NB: the land reclamation will be done through a call for tender as a skilled contractor will be selected to implement the project under our supervision given that we will hire a staff and consultants from our side to monitor and evaluate the activities on the ground on daily basis. The coordination will be along the hour with the MoA and FSS

2. **Related to the rehabilitation of the totally damaged wells**
   
   A) Through the ongoing coordination of the MoA we found some organizations already working on fixing the damaged wells as Ma'an Organization and the ICRC, Seven of the wells are not reached yet by anybody and we will rehabilitate and fix them through this project, The steps to rehabilitate fix a totally damaged well will include
   
   A) Digging
   
   B) Putting a pipe to a depth of 80 to 100 meter according to the depth of the underground water
   
   C) Installing an emerging pump.
   
   D) Construction of a room to include the electricity panel and the main water lines system.
   
   E) Connecting the seven wells to a main water line of 4 inch diameter with a length of one kilometer for each well (7 km water lines)
   
   The wells are known to us and, their codes are (T22, N35, T10, T67, N47, T96, T62)
   
   NB: the wells rehabilitation will be done through a call for tender as a skilled contractor will be selected to implement the project under our supervision given that we will hire staff and consultants from our side to monitor and evaluate the activities on the ground on daily basis. The coordination will be along the hour with the MoA and FSS

3. **Outputs**
   
   a) 500 farmers are selected (20% of the land owners are females and they will be included in our project)
   
   b) Staff is hired including consultants of agriculture
   
   c) An implementing company is selected through call for tender
   
   d) 1000 Dunum are tiled deeply
   
   e) 1000 Dunum are fertilized the same land
   
   f) 1000 Dunum are plowed on shallow basis the same land
   
   g) 7KM water lines are connected to 1000 dunum of land
h) 7 wells are rehabilitated  
i) 1000 Dunums are cultivated by 35000 saplings and seeds the same land  

**Indicators and targets**  

a) 500 farmers and the targeted land is selected 20% of the land owner are females and they will be included in this project  
b) 1000 Dunums is tilled and plowed  
c) 7 wells are re operating  
d) 7 km of water network fixed and installed  
e) 1000 Dunums of land fertilized  
f) 35000 sapling is cultivated ( Olive and almond )  
g) Seeds are implanted in 1000 Dumnums ( seasonal vegetables as parsley, onions, spinach, zucchini, okra, … etc )  

**NB** : The females represent 49% of the Palestinian community  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Palestinian Al Nakheel Association for Progress and Development (Al Nakheel)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</td>
<td>36,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost of 1000 dumuns reclamation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost maintaining and fixing 7 water well</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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**Appealing Agency**
PALESTINIAN AL NAKHEEL ASSOCIATION FOR PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

**Project Title**
Rehabilitation of 500 greenhouses partially destroyed due to the Israeli war against Gaza on July 2014

**Project Code**
OPT-15/A/73315

**Sector/Cluster**
Food Security

**Objectives**
1. To resume back the agro production of 500 greenhouses which had been destroyed during the war on Gaza – July 2014.
2. To resume back the main source of income of 500 farmers who are considered the breadwinners of 500 families.

**Beneficiaries**
Total: 3,350 - 500 farmers with their families (20% of them are females who own their land and greenhouses)
Children: 1,675
Women: 820
Other group: 855 Male, 500 families farmers (Families include 49% females and 51% males)

**Implementing Partners**
N/A

**Project Duration**
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**
$671,000

**Location**
Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**
Top

**Gender Marker Code**
1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

**Contact Details**
Abdallah ElFarra, abdelfarra@gmail.com, +972599831320

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis

**Project filtering**
Gaza

### Needs

Gaza strip is inhabited by 1.8 Million Palestinians. In Gaza the people are living under a tight siege since the 2007. The poverty rate is 80% and the unemployment rate is 75%.

During the last war on Gaza June 2014 more than 2133 Palestinians had been killed and more than 11000 were wounded. The Gazans has no electricity for more than 18 hours/day. Construction materials are banned to enter Gaza currently. Some 13 per cent of the entire housing stock in Gaza, comprising 44,300 housing units, is affected. Approximately five per cent of the housing stock is uninhabitable: an estimated 18,000 housing units have been either destroyed or severely damaged, leaving more than 108,000 people homeless.

26 schools have been completely destroyed and 122 partially damaged 17 health facilities were targeted 73 worship places were destroyed, There had been no safe place in Gaza for civilians to consider as a shelter.

The Ministry of agriculture reported that the loss financial loss of the agricultural sector was about 550 Million USD, More than 5000 of the green houses at Khan younis area had been destroyed during the June 2014 war against Gaza. More than 2370 were destroyed totally and more than 21000 were destroyed partially.

NB: the greenhouse will increase the production of the agriculture and prevents the pests to invade the plants and it enable us to harvest the vegetables earlier and we can still have the vegetables of summer during the winter as it keeps the plants worm inside it.

Currently the losses of the agro production has dropped to 75% to the pre-war production. This project will enable us to resuming back the previous quantities of production and it will help in securing the food in the country in addition to the reduction of the prices of the vegetables which have almost doubled during and after the war time.

76% of 170 farmers who have sought the assistance of our organization have asked us to resume back their greenhouse which was representing one of their main source of income and livelihood.

In the last projects that we have implemented in our area we have concluded that the females own almost 20% of the land in our area (in 106 beneficiaries of the land owners we have names of at least 17 ladies among them).

NB: We have implemented a similar project for 730 farmers with a partnership with ERF/OCHA during an air storm which has hit the country last winter. The project was implemented successfully and we have the ability to repeat it once again but this time the damage was man-made.
This production has been the only source of income to 500 farmers and 500 families (Families include 49% females and 51% males)
NB: each greenhouse is established on an area of 1000 m2, a greenhouse mainly consists of
A) Main steel frame.
B) Water drain canals (Gutter) and wood panels which is needed to fix the nylon, and these parts could be replaced every few years.
C) The nylon which covers the greenhouse needs to be replaced frequently because it is affected by the sunlight, winds, and this time the destruction is mainly manmade due to the Israeli attack on Gaza
D) The net mesh which is surrounding the sides of the greenhouse and allows the ventilation and illumination of the greenhouse.
E) The irrigation system (dripper irrigation pipes and fittings).

Activities or outputs
A) Selecting the beneficiaries: We will select the beneficiaries through the lists of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and coordination with FSS and other NGOs in the area to make sure that no duplication will occur.
These farmers are the farmers who had been affected due to the war of July 2014 against Gaza and lost or their income or their income is severely affected as their greenhouses their only or main source of income
NB: the farmers who will benefit from this project are 500 and each one of them will have one greenhouse of 1 dunum square will be rehabilitated in average. Land owner's females in our area represent 20% of the owners and they will certainly be included in this project
In addition to the housewives who will benefit in directly from the project and in addition to the daughters of the farmers.
B) We will hire engineers and part time consultants to make sure that the monitoring is being done properly and to write the follow up reports
C) A call for tender to implement the project through a well experienced contractor.
500 partially damaged green houses are fixed and prepared for agriculture that will be through the contracting with an agricultural company / Description of the most needed application component for one greenhouse of 1,000 m2:
1) Main steel 500 Number are procured and installed ((we will maintain and replace only the damaged steel which is mainly one arch with two legs)
2) 26000 Water drain canals (Gutter) and wood panels is needed to fix the nylon (the average need / greenhouse is 52 gutter= 52 piece of wood and 200 wooden panels / greenhouse in average)
3) Nylon 40000 KG m2 is procured and installed (80 kg / greenhouse, this will mainly depend on the size of the damage)
4) 105000 m2 Net mesh work is procured and installed (210 m2 / greenhouse, this will mainly depend on the size of the damage)
The net mesh which is surrounding the sides of the greenhouse, it will be replaced or patches will be done according to their condition on the ground
5) Water network is restored in 500 greenhouses
The irrigation system (dripper irrigation pipes and fittings) for 500 greenhouses
NB: The greenhouses beneficiaries will be selected in coordination with Food Security Sector and the Ministry of Agriculture to make sure that no duplication will occur during the implementation.

Indicators and targets
1. Beneficiaries are selected by coordination with MOA. FSS, ICRC and other NGOs in the region (20 % of the beneficiaries are females)
2. Number of greenhouses restored and is ready for agriculture in the area has reached 500.
3. Number of the greenhouses that are ready for irrigation after water networks fixation reached 500.
4. 90% of the 500 farmers are satisfied by our intervention 20 % of them are females (initial assessment up on the completion of the project and additional assessment after the first harvest after the first agro season to measure the satisfaction of the income which is expected to be more than 80% of the 500 farmers.
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Cost of Rehabilitation of 500 greenhouse</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Project Title
Emergency livelihoods response to small-scale farmers affected by the Gaza crisis.

## Project Code
OPT-15/A/73321

## Sector/Cluster
Food Security

## Objectives
The objective of this project is to protect the livelihoods and improve the resilience of communities in Gaza, drawing from the following Country Strategic Objectives:
- Country SO2: Respond to immediate needs following shocks and increase the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement. Cluster sector strategic objectives 2: Enhancing the resilience of population at risk of Shock (Man-made and Natural Made).
- Country SO3: Respond to food insecurity and promote related resilient livelihoods. Cluster sector strategic objective 2: The resilience of small scale farmers, herders, fishers and urban/

## Beneficiaries
Total: 9,715 : (1450) small scale female and male farmers households in the Gaza (with particular focus on female farmers and female-headed HHs)
Children: 2,466
Women: 3,463
Other group: 3,784 Men: (3603) and Elderly: (181)

## Implementing Partners
Agricultural Development Association (PARC)

## Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

## Current Funds Requested
$1,970,450

## Location
Projects covering only Gaza

## Priority / Category
Top

## Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

## Contact Details
Ayman Shuaibi, shuaibi@carewbg.org, 00970599210517

## Enhanced Geographical Fields
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis
Gaza Strip - Rafah

## Project filtering
Gaza

### Needs

Food insecurity in Palestine remains at very high levels, with a third of households – 33% or 1.8 million people – food insecure, according to the 2013 annual food security survey, a collaborative effort between the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and (UN) agencies and food security sector. In Gaza, food insecurity levels remained at 57%. The high food insecurity levels in 2012 and 2013 reversed the improvement that took place over the 2009-2011 periods, when overall food insecurity in Palestine fell to 27%.

In Gaza Strip, the seven weeks of hostilities during July and August 2014 resulted in an unprecedented level of loss and human sufferings, which aggravated the already fragile situation that preceded the war. Nearly 2,100 Palestinian civilians, a third of whom are children, were killed and around 11,000 people were injured, including up to 10% with long-term or permanent disabilities. 29% of the housing stock was damaged, including up to 20,000 homes totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, which have left over 100,000 homeless and displaced. The widespread presence of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) continues to pose a serious threat to the lives of Palestinians and humanitarian workers in the Gaza strip and the resumption of livelihoods. Further the extensive damage to public infrastructure and the presence of ERWs has further undermined the access of people to the quality of basic services, including electricity, water, health, and education.

The blockade combined with Egyptian restrictions, has continued to undermine the living conditions of 1.8 million residents of the Gaza strip. The blockade has seriously undermined the human rights of Palestinians in Gaza, has reduced access to livelihoods, essential services and housing, disrupted family life, worsened unemployment, and undermined people’s, hopes for a secure and prosperous future. The unemployment rate was 40.8% in the first quarter 2014 which amounted to about 180,200 unemployed people – a five year peak. The restrictions on external trade, including those with Israel, and on transfers to
and from the West Bank, prevent the realization of Gaza’s economic potential, impacting employment, the basis of livelihood. Livelihoods are further undermined by the long-term imposition of restrictions on access to agricultural land near the fence with Israel and to fishing areas off the Gazan coastline.

The agricultural sector has its massive share of damages, negatively impacting farmers. Such damages do not only affect their food security in the short term, but also locks them into a longer-term vulnerability cycle if they are not supported to re-establish their livelihood immediately (CARE, 2013). Initial estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) losses reached 450 million $USD (MOA, Aug, 2014). Losses in the agricultural sector included damage to agricultural infrastructures, water and production projects.

About 8% of households (HHs) in Gaza are female-headed (PCBS 2012). Female Gazans do not only suffer from the effect of the ongoing crisis, but are additionally constricted by existing traditions and social norms, causing them to have poorer access to inputs, finance and markets (BWF, 2012) as well as lower control over income and household decision-making (CARE, 2014). As a result, women suffer from worse socio-economic conditions leaving them with higher unemployment rate - 53% compared to 26% for males; lower wage rates; etc. (PCBS, second quarter of 2014). Data also indicates that about 5% of women own (not necessarily control) land or have a share in land, compared to 24% of men (UN women, 2013). The problem can be further exacerbated if interventions fail to take into account unintended negative impact (e.g. overburdening women due to the extra required workload).

**Activities or outputs**

This intervention aims at supporting people in affected vulnerable communities in Gaza Strip to early recover the damages that affected small-scale farmers (women and men) and holders of open field farms, greenhouses, and backyard poultry production units. It is planned to provide support to affected households as early recovery interventions to restore the livelihoods of affected households and enhance their resilience in Gaza. Beneficiaries will be identified through lists provided in coordination with the FSS, MoSA and the MoA to select the households most affected, giving priority to women headed households who have lost their bread winner and/or having sick/disabled dependants.

Furthermore the activities aim at preventing critical gaps that could generate life threatening needs.

The project will intervene to provide the following:

1. **Land rehabilitation:** maintenance work will be provided to affected open fields including land ploughing, leveling, fencing, installing of water networks and provision of seedlings.
2. **Greenhouses rehabilitation:** after doing the need assessment for the affected farmers a basic restoration includes plastic sheets, wooden gutters (for fastening the plastic sheet), screws, pipes, nails, networks, etc.
3. **Rehabilitation of poultry:** this intervention is designed to provide restoration work for women headed households.

The project builds on CARE’s and PARC’s various and comprehensive assessments in Gaza, including: field knowledge, and lessons learned. It is aligned with: HPC response plan, MoA & national strategies in addition to PARC’s assessment after the war, covering 4,684 farmers and 37 agricultural CBOs distributed in 29 locations in the field of plant production, animal production, CBOs, water infrastructure, agriculture roads, etc. This project also builds on CARE and PARC’s ongoing work that is very similar/complementary to this initiative (e.g. through the DEC fund).

All activities are designed based on standards adopted by technical working groups FSS and based on close coordination with FAO, Oxfam, Christian Aid, CRS, MAAN, UAWC etc., while being aware of what is offered in the targeted locations. CARE also has ongoing presence and other initiatives in most of the targeted location. CARE and PARC will further coordinate with MoA, FSS for locations and beneficriaies selection, as well as with other actors working in the same areas.

**Activities for Outcome #1: Land Rehabilitation**

Act. 1: Conduct a baseline assessment.
Act. 2: Selection of end beneficiaries.
Act. 3: Conduct needs assessment.
Act. 4: Cleaning, preparing & ploughing the targeted open fields.
Act. 5: Installing of protective fence.
Act. 6: Rehabilitating the local irrigation system and drip line in open fields.
Act. 7: Distributing farming manual tools and accessories for open field farmers (female and male).
Act. 8: Distributing local fertilizers for open field farmers (female and male).
Act. 9: Seeds and seedling plantation

**Activities for Outcome #2: Greenhouses Rehabilitation**

Act. 1: Conduct a baseline assessment.
Act. 4: Installing plastic sheeting covers for greenhouses.

Activities for Outcome #3: backyards poultry farms for self-consumption Act 1: Conduct a baseline assessment. Act 2: Selection of end beneficiaries. Act 3: Conduct needs assessment. Act 4: Procuring the poultry contents based on the assessment Act 5: Rehabilitating and installing the units at targeted households (cages, chickens, fodder etc)

**Indicators and targets**

Outcome 1: 300 affected vulnerable small scale farmers/owners at least 15% are female of open fields in Gaza have been supported to rehabilitate their lands. Indicator 1.1: 450 affected dunums for small scale farmers have been rehabilitated. Indicator 1.2: 300 small scale HH farmers at least 15% female farmers have improved their production. Indicator 1.3: 300 small scale HH farmers at least 15% female HHs have increased access to agric services and resources (water, land)

Outcome 2: 450 small scale farmers/owners of greenhouses at least 15% are female (one dunum each) in Gaza have been supported to restore their greenhouses. Indicator 2.1: 450 affected greenhouse for 450 small scales farmers at least 15% are female farmers have been rehabilitated. Indicator 2.2: 450 small scale farmers at least 15% are female farmers have improved their production Indicator 2.3: 450 small scale farmers at least 15% are female HHs have increased access to agric services and resources (water, land)

Outcome 3: 400 women headed households have been supported to rehabilitate (not establishment) their poultry production units. Indicator 3.1: 400 women headed households’ existing damaged and or not fully functioning poultry production units have been rehabilitated. Indicator 3.2: 2680 individual women, men, girls and boys have improved their resilience by restoring and increasing the quality and quantity of their production for self and market consumption.

Monitoring and evaluation:

The project activities and achievements will be monitored and evaluated according to the FS sector response plan. CARE and PARC will finalize the selection criteria with full coordination with the related ministries (MoA & MoSA), complaint and feedback mechanisms, and will conduct a baseline survey using participatory approaches engaging CBOs and local committees. Monitoring data will be collected from the field and reported on a monthly basis. CARE will also conduct field visits and will regularly meet with communities’ representatives/ beneficiaries/etc. to ensure effective implementation, gauge interest, ownership, vulnerability etc. over project results and progress. An end line evaluation will also be conducted.

CARE will highly consider the security risks of Unexploded Ordnance (UXOs). CARE will conduct UXO training/awareness session for CARE’s and PARC’s staff that is going to be implementing the project at the field level. Distribute existing UXO leaflets (Arabic) to the potential beneficiaries in the beginning of the project where the project teams will seek advice from the targeted beneficiaries regarding the presence of any UXOs and risks at their fields before starting any activities. The project teams and the beneficiaries will be informed to contact the local authorities for any suspicious bodies and/or UXO that would be found at the project fields.

All project activities will be coordinated with the MoA and MoSA for technical matters, operational coordination will also take place with the Agriculture Working Group of the Food Security Sector which includes all local and international organizations in the agriculture sector to avoid duplication and overlapping.

In addition, the project will be incorporated into CARE’s broader Impact, Learning and Accountability System (ILAS), which has overarching quality control standards and process for monitoring, promoting reflection and capturing learning, evidence, outcomes and impact, as well as value for money.
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The armed conflict that took place in July and August 2014 in Gaza and resulted in the death of 2,133 Palestinians has also resulted in, in addition to many sectors of damage, a severe damage to the roads (both agricultural roads and urban/rural roads). The fact that those agricultural roads are damaged entail that farmers have severe difficulty in accessing their agricultural land and also transporting their agricultural products to the markets.

Indeed, the inability to access agricultural lands has been identified as one of the main most frequently identified concerns that lead to the humanitarian impact on food insecurity in the Gaza Strip (Source: UN Gaza Multi-cluster/agency Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)). The last food security survey carried out for 2013 indicates that 57% of the households in the Gaza Strip suffered from food insecurity (source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics). Various indicators suggest that this figure had already increased prior to the conflict and after the conflict (MIRA).

One of the most affected villages (in regards to damage to agricultural land and agricultural roads) is the village of Al Fukhkhari as it encountered intensive military operations and digging or excavation as it was one of the villages that encountered ground invation. Al Fukhkhari is basically a rural village that is entirely dependent on agriculture. The village contributes significantly to the food parcel of the Gaza Strip. Consequently, enhancing the access to those agricultural lands by rehabilitating the agricultural roads will have a significant impact on the food security of the Gaza Strip.

Moreover, the rehabilitation of agricultural roads has been identified as one main activity in the FSS strategic response plan (SRP). Therefore, the proposed activity is in compliance with the FSS SRP and contributes to the satisfaction of its third strategic objective.

Activities or outputs

The project team will coordinate first with the Ministry of Interior, the municipality of Al Fukhkhari, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ensure the safety of rehabilitation in terms of the existence of explosive objects or any other dangerous objects. The project team will also coordinate with the ministry of agriculture and local CBOs serving farmers in Al Fukhkhari. The proposed project has already been coordinated with other actors who are proposing to implement the activity of the agricultural roads rehabilitation to prevent overlapping. As 7,500 farmers will benefit indirectly from the activities of the project, the mechanism of identifying project beneficiaries involves the identification of the most affected agricultural roads to be rehabilitated. This process has already been carried out in coordination with the municipality of Al Fukhkhari. According to the municipality, most agricultural roads in the village have been severely damaged.
which resulted in that farmers (both males and females as females have crucial role in agricultural activity in the village) have severe difficulty in accessing their agricultural lands and transporting their agricultural products.

Before finalizing the bids, an assessment study will be conducted to identify and locate the agricultural lands that are owned by female households or that involve the working of female farmers. Afterwards, a workshop will be carried out with their participation and in cooperation with local women CBOs to identify their potential special needs or aspirations that need to be fulfilled by the proposed project. Based on these needs and aspirations for females, bids will be written to ensure their achievement. Female needs and aspirations will be also involved in the monitoring system of the project. ACTIVIST will also ensure equal opportunities for females and males to be part of project staff.

The activity of rehabilitation of the roads will be tendered to local contractors and will not benefit from the Cash-for-Work program.

After completing the necessary administrative work related to the bids, the project will rehabilitate the main 7 agricultural roads of Al Fukhkhari village (based on information provided by the municipality of Al Fukhari). The rehabilitation process will rehabilitate the agricultural roads to the level that will allow farmers to easily access their agricultural lands and easily transport their agricultural products and agricultural assets.

The identified roads to be rehabilitated include the following:
1. Road no 18 (Al Rabae) length 1200m X 7m width.
2. Road no 9 length 600m X 12m width.
3. Al Awaisha road (length 1100m X 7m width).
4. Road no 5 (Abu Nael) (length 1000 X 7m width).
5. Road no 1B (Abu Samhadana) (length 800m X 7m width).
6. Road no 17 (Abdulwahad) (length 600m X 9m width).
7. Road Abu Absal Kassab (length 1000m X 8m width).

The performed activities will result in the achievement of the following outputs:
(information on the affected roads as well as the required budget is obtained from the Municipality of Al Fukkhar) Output Summary: The main 7 agricultural damaged roads in the village of Al Fukkhari have been rehabilitated.

Outputs:
- Road no. 18 (Al Rabae) has been rehabilitated.
- Road no. 9 has been rehabilitated.
- Al Awaisha road has been rehabilitated.
- Road no. 5 has been rehabilitated.
- Road no. 1B (Abu Samhadana) has been rehabilitated.
- Road no. 17 (Abdulwahad) has been rehabilitated.
- Abu Absal Kassab road has been rehabilitated.

Indicators and targets

The project should be monitored according to the following indicators:
1. At least 7 damaged agricultural roads in Al Fukkhar have been rehabilitated.
2. At least 7500 farmers restored access to their agricultural lands.
3. Needs and aspirations of female farmers have been identified and encountered in the bids.
4. Bids are finalized and contractors have been selected.

The first milestone is related to the achievement of indicator 3 and shall be achieved after activity 1 (workshop targeting female farmers).

Milestone 2 is after the rehabilitation of 3 roads, Then the corresponding number of farmers who has restored access to their lands has to be measured.

Milestone 3 is after the 7 roads have been rehabilitated.

The M&E system will involve the creation of a Results-Monitoring-Framework. The values of the indicators for each milestone will be translated into checklists to allow for efficient monitoring by project staff. Based on the created Results-Monitoring Framework, and the corresponding checklists, project staff will have daily monitoring visits to the sites to ensure both the achievement of project indicators and, together with the municipality, ensure the compliance of the selected contractors to the specifications of the bids.
| The Arab Center Activist for Social and Economic Development (Activist) |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| **Original BUDGET items**                                | $   |
| Administrative and staff cost                            | 11,800 |
| Activities, procurements, and contracted service for rehabilitation | 115,000 |
| Transportation                                           | 1,200  |
| **Total**                                                | **128,000** |

| **Revised BUDGET items**                                 | $   |
| Administrative and staff cost                            | 11,800  |
| Activities, procurements, and contracted service for rehabilitation | 115,000  |
| Transportation                                           | 1,200    |
| **Total**                                                | **128,000**  |
Appealing Agency | OXFAM GB (OXFAM GB)
---|---
Project Title | Enhancing the resilience of the most war affected and vulnerable population in the Gaza Strip through CFW and UCT
Project Code | OPT-15/ER/73334
Sector/Cluster | Food Security
Objectives | The project aim is related to SO# 2, sector objective #1-Palestinian households suffering from lack of economic access to food as a result of shock, are able to meet their basic food needs through the distribution of food in kind and cash based assistance. Support will be provided via two modalities of cash programming, Cash For Work and Unconditional Cash Transfers
Beneficiaries | Total: 4,730 706 estimated HHs calculated as per the most vulnerable with large families of 6.7 members
| Children: 2,043
| Women: 1,316
| Other group: 1,371 Estimates as per PCBS (July 2014) in Gaza are children 43.2%, women 49%, men 51%
Implementing Partners | MA’AN
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $1,001,890
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Elena Qleibo, eqleibo@oxfam.org.uk, +970 (0) 599764476
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - North Gaza
| Gaza Strip - Gaza
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs
On August 26, hostilities de escalated with an open ended cease fire. OCHA reports that the scale of destruction and displacement as a result of the 51 days of attacks, “the scale of destruction, devastation and displacement is unprecedented in Gaza, since at least the start of the Israeli occupation in 1967.” OCHA 15th of October, Situation Overview.
The entire population of Gaza has been affected by the conflict and almost all are in need of food and other assistance to recover. More than 500,000 people sought refuge in formal and informal shelters during the height of the conflict; many people lost their livelihoods and reached their limits in their personal savings which is leading to a massive increase in food insecurity. Since the ceasefire was declared an estimated 108,000 Gazan according to OCHA are homeless, still residing with host families, relatives for the most part, formal and informal shelters; these people cannot return as their homes have either been destroyed or damaged beyond repair. Approximately 18,000 housing units have been destroyed or severely damaged. These people are in need of food and other assistance for the long term in particular with the unclear situation faced for reconstruction of infrastructure, private and public sectors. The hostilities resulted in an estimated Palestinian death toll of 2,205 civilians, 521 children and 283 women. The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) reported an unemployment rate of 45.1% during the second quarter of 2014. Although a temporary agreement - the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) - was said to have been agreed allowing large amounts of basic construction materials to enter Gaza to enable reconstruction of damaged and destroyed housing and infrastructure by the Gazan private sector but results of it waits to be seen in the field in the context of such a large need for housing and infrastructure repairs.
Rubble removal and Cash for Work activities remain dangerous since UNMAS estimates around 5,000 Unexploded Remnants of war to be secured or destroyed. As such for any CFW actions like the present one, workers will be provided with awareness sessions in ERW and leaflets showing the different kinds and the need for extreme care and reporting.

Activities or outputs
Activities will encompass unconditional cash transfers (UCT) and Cash for Work (CFW) to address the needs highlighted above.
1) Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) Oxfam GB will provide UCT to 238 conflict affected and food insecure vulnerable families to improve food security and reduce negative coping strategies for vulnerable households
in Gaza and Northern governorates. From these 238 identified households, 59 will be women headed households. Beneficiaries will be identified through lists provided in coordination with the FSS, MoSA and the Ministry of Public Works to select the households most affected, giving priority to women headed households who have lost their bread winner during the war or is sick/disabled and thus unable to work. The ECHO partners’ group has developed criteria for selection giving priority to conflict affected families in particular women. Beneficiaries will receive two disbursements to provide a quick cash injection to the families.

2) Cash for Work (CFW) will be carried out in Gaza and northern municipalities for winterisation and rehabilitation activities of rain water inlets and other related systems in coordination with Oxfam WASH programme and the WASH cluster; rehabilitation of playgrounds and other green areas near schools. Needs' plan will be designed in coordination with technical staff and partners.

OGB will first provide for 468 persons awareness raising sessions in UXOS with distribution of leaflets for increased safety in dealing with ERW. Then OGB will conduct CFW activities for 468 persons of whom 400 unskilled labourers with the addition of 34 workers with donkey carts at a rate of 60 NIS per day plus 34 skilled labourers at a rate of 75 NIS per day. It is anticipated that the additional income of these families will support a total of 3,135 individuals (6.7 persons per household). Work will be distributed along three phases, each of two shifts. Each labourer will undertake 50 days of work in total across two 25 days shifts, with two payments being made after the completion of each shift. CFW activities for 468 persons of whom 400 unskilled labourers with the addition of 34 workers with donkey carts at a rate of 60 NIS per day plus 34 skilled labourers at a rate of 75 NIS per day. Additional income of these families will support a total of 3,135 individuals (6.7 persons per household). Work will be distributed along three phases, each of two shifts. Each labourer will undertake 50 days of work in total across two 25 days shifts, with two payments being made after the completion of each shift.

Lists for pre selection will utilise the self selection application that took place right before the war with a cross check with the MoSA to ensure those selected are among the conflict affected population.

Oxfam GB will contribute to sector learning through continuation of a CASH Programming review initiated in 2014 that will involve capacity building for interested organisations. There is also an ongoing gender assessment within Oxfam so as to develop with the ECHO partners group a Gender sensitive questionnaire related to needs assessments taking into account the minimum standards for Gender in emergencies.

Oxfam is lead in the Cash Programming working group lead by ACF also in close coordination with line ministries carrying out CFW activities.

Oxfam is setting up a referral system with relevant child psycho social and women’s, legal and health organisations. In the course of the HH visits and monitoring, Oxfam social workers will report cases of different sorts: gender based violence, health problems, legal needs to be referred to the relevant and previously identified organisations. Concerns will be identified by OGB pre trained staff dedicated to this task.

**Indicators and targets**

- 140,400 CFW working hours = 468 x shifts of 6 hours daily x 50 working days
- 468 men participating in CFW activities benefit from awareness and training sessions in UXO safety, ERWS
- 468 households (3,135 individuals) benefit from CFW activities
- 238 households (1,594 individuals) benefit from UCT (estimated amount that will change according to family size if more or less than 6.7 as per the most vulnerable PCBS update 2014)
- 59 women headed households received Unconditional Cash Transfers and are referred if needed for further support to other organisations
- 75% of beneficiaries of all cash components over baseline, show an increase in their FCS
- 75% of beneficiaries of CFW beneficiaries show a reduction of negative coping strategies over baseline (CSI)
- 30% of beneficiaries of CFW beneficiaries over baseline are positively recategorised under the HFIAS
- CFW and UCT beneficiaries show and average increase of HDDS show a 30% increase in average HDDS of beneficiaries over baseline
- 80% of beneficiaries of CFW and UCT have at least fulfilled partially their basic needs identified at baseline level
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Appealing Agency | AL-AHLEYA ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PALM AND DATES (ASDP)
--- | ---
Project Title | An Emergency Repairing and Maintenance 300 affected dunums of Greenhouses in the Middle Area due to the Israeli aggression on Gaza Strip
Project Code | OPT-15/A73341
Sector/Cluster | Food Security
Objectives | 1. Contribute to FSS SO3 SRP3.2
2. Secure livelihood of 300 affected framers and their families
3. Enhance access to fresh vegetables to local market with affordable prices.
4. Improve livelihoods of 50 families through creating 50 temporary jobs
Beneficiaries | Total: 2,690 250 vulnerable households with children with average of 5 children for each include parents. Each household must have at least one dunum greenhouse. The 250 household are divided into 60 women; widows or divorced and having children
Children: 2,250
Women: 190
Other group: 60 140 farmers and 50 workers
Implementing Partners | Rural Women Development Society (RWDS)
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $376,550
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Mr. Islam Abu Shuaib, asdpd2004@gmail.com, 08-2532504
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Az Zawayda
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Deir Al Balah
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Musaddar
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Wadi as Salqa
Project filtering | Gaza

**Needs**

""The prolonged blockade and the last Israeli onset to the Gaza strip (during the period (July 7th to August 26th) has caused huge damages and losses to the agricultural sector, include open fields and greenhouses. More than 300 dunums of total existing 431 dunums of Greenhouses in Deir al-Balah were totally damaged and became out of production. Owners of these affected greenhouses became displaced people.

 Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and through its press conference jointed with Palestinian Non-Governmental Organization (PNGO) stated that more than 70% of Greenhouses in the Middle Area are completely or partially damaged.

Three main problems have been addressed; fewer quantities of fresh vegetables in the local market are reported (1,750 tons are not produced), significant increase of prices has been reported too that led to less access to fresh vegetables.

MIRA assessment led by OCHA indicated that prices of most essential vegetables crops have significantly increased during the hostilities and continued after the cessation of fair; eggplant price increased by 318%, squash increased by 300%, green paper increased by 111%, tomato increased by 81% and cucumber increased by 60%. 

Quick and soft greenhouses repair intervention was assigned by the Food Security Sector (FSS), Ministry of Agriculture and other local and international organizations. In terms of safety and security measures, ASDPD will coordinate with MOA, municipalities and other governmental authorities to get a certificate of land clearance of ERWs and UXOs.

Al-Ahliya Society for Development of Palms and Dates (ASDPD) has taken the initiative to assess the actual needs for both vegetables producers and local consumers in order to bridge the gap between the recent farmers' productivity, consumers' needs for fresh food and their purchasing power. ASDPD conducted several meeting (focusing groups) consists of female farmers, male farmers, female and male consumers and consultation workshops with the affected farmers who lost their livelihoods and production assets, consumers and concerning entities. ASDPD concluded that there is a serious need to:

i. To bring the affected framers of both genders back to practice their normal life (agricultural practice).

ii. To rehabilitate 300 dunums owned by female and male farmers of partially damaged greenhouses; this
include, fixing sterilized wood, ceiling plastic sheets, irrigation net and anti-virus net.

iii. To provide the affected framers with essential agricultural inputs; such as pesticides fertilizer and seedlings.

iv. Technical assistance and consultation during the rehabilitation and growing plants period.

v. Secure fresh food to the local market for about 205,000 persons is badly need in the Middle Area governorate as well as entire Gaza strip.

In case of the damaged greenhouses are not repaired, farmers will not be able to have access to necessary livelihood, and their quality of lives will be threatened further. In addition, the agricultural seasons will be lost and as a result, local community would not have access to fresh vegetables and farmers have no income, all lead to deterioration of quality of lives and negative effect of all aspects of life.

"Activities or outputs"

"The project will be implemented through the following activities:

A. Project Start up:
- Project will be announced to the community; advertisements will be stamped on the main public places in the target area, like mosques, supermarket, women clinic centers.
- Staff recruitment and contracting; ASDPD will recruit staff according to its policies and procedures to guarantee professional staff and achieve transparency and good governance.
- Finalise the list of farmers' beneficiaries according to proper selection criteria and in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Sector. According to previous coordination with the MOA, the (MOA) ASDPD received long list of the affected farmers with the estimated damages in addition to the coordination with the FSS. The Farmers' beneficiaries will be selected according/ from a initial list of affected farmers issued by MOA, project team will scan the long list to choose farmers who own maximum 3 donums of land/ greenhouses as a secondary list i.e ( one dunum of greenhouses to be rehabilitated for each beneficiary), total Area of rehabilitated of greenhouses is 300 dunums only. Project team will pay a visit for each farmer to assess the socioeconomic conditions in order to finalize the final list. Female farmers as well as female headed households will be given a priority. Targeted localities were coordinated with the MOA for crosschecking, and in case of any duplication with any actor, the list of 300 beneficiaries will be exchanged through the MOA and the FSS.
- To ensure the gender mainstream, the (ASDPD) agreed with its partner Rural Women Development Society (RWDS) whom is working directly with women in the targeted localities to consider women as the main potential beneficiaries

B. Tendering and Procurement:
- Prepare tender documents and purchase orders for the renovation and rehabilitation of 300 dunums of damaged greenhouses in Deir El-Balah and neighbouring areas;
- Prepare tender documents and purchase order for seedlings and nurslings.
- Distribute of nursling to farmers according to proper bill of quantity for each farmer (2,500 nurslings to dunum).
- Contracting with 50 skilled and unskilled agricultural labors.

C. Distribution of Agricultural Inputs:
- Distribute of plastic sheets, wood, irrigation pipes and antivirus net according to proper bill of quantity for each.
- Provide technical assistant and farmers' supervision during the installation of plastic sheets, wood, antivirus net and irrigation net as necessary.
- Repairing the greenhouses through skilled and unskilled agricultural labors.

D. Monitoring and Reporting:
- Execute regular site visits to rehabilitated and planted greenhouses.
- Provide technical assistance as necessary for the planting supervision.
- Following up and reporting.
- Prepare progress report as required.

Outputs:
- A number of 300 dunums damaged greenhouses rehabilitated and became sustainable as productive agricultural facilities.
- 300 farmers (240 male, 60 female) have access to various nursling and seedlings of vegetables.
- 300 framers (240 male, 60 female) received technical assistance as necessary.
- About 2,100 tons of fresh vegetables produced and supplied to local market.
- Increase access to 205,000 individuals in the targeted area to fresh vegetables.
- 7,000 NIS at least of Income generated for each farmer seasonally.
- 50 skilled and unskilled labors will increase their food consumption, thus enhance their food security.
The project targets to rehabilitate 300 damaged dunums of greenhouses located in the middle area including gutter woods fixing, plastic sheets, and irrigation net. Provide 300 farmers with agricultural inputs such as organic fertilizer (compost), and pesticides. Create 50 job opportunities for 50 skilled and unskilled agricultural labours. Producing 2,100 ton of fresh vegetables.

Indicators

a. Distribution of Agricultural Inputs:
? 300 dunums are rehabilitated;
? Number of planted greenhouses.

b. Monitoring and Reporting:
? Number of field visits;
? Attendance sheet for labors;
? Photographs and receipts
? Interim and final report

The project will be resulting to:

i) A number of 300 dunums of damaged greenhouses will be rehabilitated and become productive, operational and sustained;
ii) 300 empowered farmers will go back to their greenhouses, use their productive assets and their livelihoods will be improved.
iii) Accessibility of fresh food and other basic consumption for the poor farmers in Deir El-Balah and neighboring areas.
iv) 2,100 tons of fresh vegetables are produced and supplied to local consumers with logic prices.
v) 50 labors will be temporarily employed and generated income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Al-Ahleya Association for the development of palm and dates (ASDPD)</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Staff Cost</td>
<td>26,640</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Inputs Cost</td>
<td>277,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Operational Cost</td>
<td>31,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partner Costs</td>
<td>18,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect Admin Costs</td>
<td>23,160</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>376,550</td>
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</table>

Revised BUDGET items

| $ |
|---|---|---|
| Direct Staff Cost | 26,640 |
| Direct Inputs Cost | 277,500 |
| Direct Operational Cost | 31,250 |
| Partner Costs | 18,000 |
| Indirect Admin Costs | 23,160 |
| Total | 376,550 |
### Project Title
Promoting the conditions of poor families by establishing house gardens in Palestinian North West Jerusalem.

### Project Code
OPT-15/A/73342

### Sector/Cluster
Food Security

### Objectives
**Contributing to Food Security Cluster, overall aim:**
To improve food security and livelihood of poor families by contributing to sustainable income in Eight villages of North West Jerusalem.

**Contributing to Outcome/Result One:**
1. To support the rural households who lost their lands accuse the Separation Barrier construction.
2. To promote the production capabilities of the rural women and empower their role in rural communities.

**Outputs: (For Outcome 1):**
1. Self reliance of communities and families to satisfy basic food needs from home gardens.
2. Reduction in potential and actual health hazards in the North West villages of Jerusalem.
3. Improvement of the social and economical situation of farmers (men and women) in the targeted areas.

**Outputs: (For Outcome 2):**
1. Improved access of children and their families to appropriate safe and nutritious food
2. Increased awareness, knowledge and practices of women in the targeted villages

### Principal Project Objective
To contribute to the food security of Palestinians (men and women) living in North West villages of Jerusalem through the provision of necessary equipment's and technical assistance by integrating food production, training, and economic development.

### Specific Project Objectives
1. To increase self sufficiency among farmers and their families who lost their lands
2. To provide opportunities for employment specially women to help reduce poverty.
3. To promote practices for safe food production.
4. To improve women’s competencies to better benefit themselves, their families, and their communities.

### Beneficiaries
- **Total:** 1,040
- **80 Families (approx. 480 persons, average family member number = 6 – 80 women/80 men/160 boys/160 girls))
- **Children:** 320
- **Women:** 80
- **Other group:** 80 : 80 farmers (40 men/40 women)/64-80 Local Committee Members (50% women)

### Implementing Partners
Arab Center for Agricultural Development (ACAD)

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$856,000

### Location
Projects covering only West Bank

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Enhanced Geographical Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>West Bank - Jerusalem - Beit Anan</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bank - Jerusalem - Beit Ijza</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bank - Jerusalem - Al Qubeiba</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bank - Jerusalem - Biddu</td>
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<td>West Bank - Jerusalem - Qatanna</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bank - Jerusalem - Beit Surik</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Bank - Jerusalem - Beit Iksa</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Project filtering

Area C

Needs

The 'Biddu enclave' is a cluster of eight Palestinian villages in the West Bank, located 10 kilometres northwest of Jerusalem. The villages are surrounded to the south, east and west by the Barrier, hindering access to the rest of the West Bank, while Jerusalem, to which they have traditionally been closely economically, socially and culturally tied, is prohibited to all except permit holders. Many of the residents of the enclave are refugees who were displaced from their original villages near al-Lydd (Lod in present-day Israel) during the 1948-49 Arab-Israeli war. Some owned land in Biddu prior to the war, while others, having lost their land in al-Lydd, re-established their lives in Biddu and its surrounding areas. Today, approximately 70 percent of the residents of these villages are UNRWA-registered refugees.

These difficult political circumstances especially the Barrier construction and land confiscation for building Israeli settlements made life intolerable for the Palestinian people's lives in the North West villages of Jerusalem, since these circumstances affect their daily life. Many Palestinians became unemployed because of the movement restrictions while others lost and are losing their lands because of the construction of the Barrier. According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the unemployment rate in the targeted area during the period (June-September 2014) has reached an overall level of 28.5%. However, for women, the employment situation is very deficient with only 15% of women from this region participating in the labor force. (PCBS 2011) This fact made a big majority of them go back to their lands to plant them or use their home gardens to ensure income for their families.

Agricultural land: There are five agricultural gates in the Biddu enclave. They are opened only on a seasonal basis, during harvest periods or for conducting additional work on the land. The inadequate level of access significantly inhibits farmers’ ability to maintain their lands throughout the year, leading to a substantial decline in agricultural production and income. According to research done by ARIJ it was estimated that Biddu lost 23.6% of its agricultural land, Beit Surik 11.4%, and Beit Ijza 30.4%.

Impact on livelihoods: The Barrier and the associated restrictive access regime have considerably disrupted the work of the farmers in the Biddu enclave. Ever since 2009, farmers (men and women) have only been able to access their lands between 10 and 25 percent of the year. The loss of access to land has forced farmers to change their agricultural practices and the types of crops they can cultivate. Vegetables, which require regular care and maintenance, can no longer be grown. Consequently, farmers must choose crops that require less care, regardless of productivity or profitability. As access grows increasingly restricted, even these crops become difficult to cultivate in their land in the next side of the Barrier.

Activities or outputs

1. Availability and access to water for agricultural use have increased
2. Coordination with relevant stakeholders (North West Jerusalem agricultural cooperative), to establish project structure
3. Formation of local committees (64-80 people total – 50% women) in locations
4. Labeling and coding of the water harvesting cisterns
5. Procurement of cisterns building contractors undertaken
6. Work with Monitoring and Information Officer to report on water availability, rainfall, and water usage and water quality Monitoring visits include men, women, boys and girls in their interviews.
7. Rehabilitation of (80) agricultural use cistern, total targeted (6400M3 of water is made available yearly)
8. Finalization of work, inspection, quality assurance and delivery to beneficiaries
9. All cisterns filled with water upon completion
10. Delivery of rehabilitated cisterns to local committees
11. Training of 1 day (5 hours) for the Committee Members (including female members) and beneficiaries on water harvesting, cistern maintenance and health related issues associated with water quality. Explain existing mechanisms for demolition response in relation to ACAD response mechanism and refer to NRC for legal aid work concerning the same.

2. House gardens facilities including leveling, seeds and seedlings distribution, irrigation system, water tanks etc... implemented (As women are the main users of house gardens they will be consulted of providing the...
facilities that should take their strategic and practical needs into consideration.

2.1 – Selecting 80 vulnerable farmer families those lost their lands (average 10 beneficiaries in each target village, each beneficiary benefit of 1 Dunums), identifying their house garden and the needs to improve it. Implementing land leveling activities and preparing the land for the use. (Priority will be given to women headed households and women who lost their land. Priority also to be given to the disabled.)

2.2 Distribution of 80 units of irrigation pipes, seeds and seedlings, 2 water tanks of 2 m3, related materials and spare part pieces to 80 families.

2.3 4 workshops each 2 days for 20 women/men (80 in total) concerning water irrigation network maintenance, seeds cultivation.

2.4 Distribution of small agricultural equipment's kits (saw, pruning secateurs, mattock, axe)

3.0 Women social awareness and technical, management and financial capacity enhanced. This activity targets an additional 80 farmers (40 men/40 women) for additional training courses.

3.1 Implementing four training courses (3 days, each day 5 hours, 20 participants) in management and financial management. (Women to benefit equally from this activity)

3.2 Implementing four training courses (3 days, 5 hours/day. 20 participants) in technical practices on agrarian methods (theoretical and practical).

4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)

DCA monitoring staffs play a primary supportive role in the implementation by the local partners. They have regular visits to do a thorough monitoring visit to the project sites using the DCA Project Monitoring Visit and Reporting Format, DCA team will assess project implementation via discussions with the project team, beneficiaries and local committees. ACAD assigns a Monitoring and Information Officer (MIO) who will be responsible for the project monitoring and reporting using monitoring forms, meet beneficiaries at their homes, An important part of the MIO is to share information with FSS Cluster, networks and governmental bodies. To facilitate monitoring visits with conservative families and to let female beneficiaries express freely about their needs, the DCA Gender Officer will visit the project four times. M&E will focus on women’s practical and strategic needs and women’s economic empowerment and measuring the impact of the project on their economic situation, and how it affected their other aspects of life like decision-making inside the family.

Indicators and targets

1.1. Financial situation of vulnerable families in the North West villages of Jerusalem improved due to increased access to agricultural income generating activities.

1.2 Improved access to food for vulnerable families (equal access to women, men, girls and boys) in the benefiting region.

1.3 Better awareness, improved knowledge and more good practices in place among the benefiting region concerning food production, farms management, irrigation network and water harvesting/cistern maintenance.

1.4 Improved ability for women and children to access healthy and nutritive food in the benefiting region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid (ACT/DCA)</th>
<th>$</th>
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<tr>
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Appealing Agency
AL-AHLEYA ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PALM AND DATES (ASDF)

Project Title
Saving the Palm Trees Sub-Sector from the Red Palm Weevil throughout Gaza Strip

Project Code
OPT-15/A/73344

Sector/Cluster
Food Security

Objectives
The project contributes to save agricultural economy, save date palm sector and improve quality of lives of the farmers working in the dates sector through specific measures and actions. The following are the main objectives to be achieved:

1. Contributes to FSS SO3 SRP32.
2. Save date palm sector from the horrible disaster of palm weevil.
3. Keep food process industries depend on palm production as raw materials
4. Improve quality of lives of local farmers working in the palm dates and other households who rely on this sector as a source of income

Beneficiaries
Total: 9,000 300 households, 1000 farmers, and 600 women working on dates industries
Children: 3,550
Women: 3,500
Other group: 800 Entities directly involved in date industries like breeders and animal production.

Implementing Partners
N/A

Project Duration
Mar 2015 - Aug 2015

Current Funds Requested
$283,178

Location
Projects covering only Gaza

Priority / Category
Top

Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details
Mr. Islam Abu Shuaib, asdpd2004@gmail.com, 08 2532 504

Enhanced Geographical Fields
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis
Gaza Strip - Rafah

Project filtering
Gaza

Needs

The Gaza Strip recently have about 250,000 trees of dates produce about 25,000 tons of dates. This quantity is consumed in the local market for different uses; 50% goes for daily use by the communities, 20% are frozen for later uses and about 30% are for the local industries. The date production contributes significantly (4%) in the total agricultural production in Palestine. The area of the date palms cultivated in Gaza Strip is 16,666 dunums with a total number of 250,000 dates palm trees (according to Ministry of Agriculture, 2013). Number of farmers working in the date palm trees is 4,500 farmers from both sexes; they depend totally in this agricultural sub-sector to cover basic needs for their families' livelihoods. The economic situation of these farmers is already declining however, the infection of palm tree with Red Palm Weevil reaches high levels of threat and if not prevented, it is significantly expected to destroy the whole date palm sub-sector and as a sequence, farmers and other people working in the sectors will lose their sources of income.

ASDPD and through its field visits and technical assistance for local farmers discovered the infected palm since 2011 and applied The Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to intervene quickly to save the healthy trees. The MOA did its best to overcome this problem through their available tools but the infection was bigger that their abilities.

The Red Palm Weevil RPW (Rhyynchophorus ferrugineus – Olivier) is the most dangerous and deadly pest of date, coconut, larva, and other life cycle inside palm trees (Dates Palm AIDS). The generation of the RPW is each reaches to 4-5 generations per year. Adult females lay more than 200 eggs at the base of young leaves or wounds to the leaves and trunks then the grown up larvae (the most dangerous phase of the its life cycle) make large tunnels inside date palm trees trunks. For these reasons and specific life cycle, the early discovery of the infection needs advanced experience and comprehensive survey which need an urgent intervention to mitigate the impact of the infection about 50% of already existing palm trees are considered young and productive ones (from 10 to 25 years old). This age is considered one of the most serious ages that the possibility of infection is very high. Recently, there are different levels of infection that classified into three levels. New and intermediate discovered infection cases could be treated easily, while late discovered cases
of infections are difficultly treated and coasted otherwise it will be a source of infection. The nature of red plan weevil is a crazily generated and forms a source of farmers’ threads to lose the rest of their palm trees in few coming months that will reflected in reducing the palm production and framers livelihoods.

- Only early discover of the infections can save the palm tree otherwise, tree has to be destroyed. This is why an immediate intervention has put on the top priority for the NGO to take an action and save the date’s sector from being depleted and deteriorated further.
- According to the latest site visits and interviews conducted with farmers on October 2014 in cooperation and full consultation with FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, red palm committee, PNGO and ICRC, it is concluded that, infection with Red Palm Weevil of the palm trees founded all over the Gaza Strip. This alarm the whole palm trees sector and dates production with a real threat and deterioration if an immediate intervention not taken urgently.

Unless quick and strong intervention will take action the Palm production will totally destroyed within the coming few months.”

Activities or outputs

“"The following outputs have been achieved as implementing the project's activities

Outputs 1
- A map identifying degree of infection by Red Palm Weevil developed;
- Database for date palm sector and emergency plan for intervention developed.
- Map for the pheromone trap distribution in place.
- Palm trees partially infected received proper treatment.
- Cutting of date and burning of advanced infected palm trees according to the Agri. Standards specifications;
- Transmission of the infection of the uninfected areas controlled;

Activity (1)
- Survey and documentation of infected areas with Red Palm Weevil; ASDPD will receive the secondary data of an affected areas of palm dates from the (MOA), while the ASDPD will search the ratio of an affected areas in addition to survey the potential areas that subject to infection
- Identification of infected areas; the ASDPD will announce the survy results to local community, (MOA) and FSS and other local actors
- Identification of infected areas;
- Provide treatment and integrated best management for the partially infected trees.
- Advanced infected palm trees cut into 1 - 1.5 m pieces burned and buried at 1.5 - 2 meters depth according to the agricultural and environmental disposal standards

Outputs 2:
- Clear task assignments for concerned stakeholders (male and female) identified;
- Action/intervention plan in place,
- People in decision making positions adopt Red Palm Weevil control in their strategy as part of saving dates sector.
- 20 Agricultural engineers(10 male, 10 female) , 10 agronomists (3 female) , 30 technicians and 4,500 farmers became fully aware on the danger of Red Palm Weevil with proper mitigation control.
- Technical communication channels between our NGO, Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, PNGO and WFP and Israel enhanced.

Activity (2)
- The Project team will conduct several inception meetings in different places of the Gaza strip to inform stakeholders on the project objectives, components and expected results. These meeting will be managed by local committees that will be formed in each target locality 50 % Female. These committees will be involved in scanning the beneficiaries’ applications, encouraging female to benefiting from the project. The committees will be involved in entire project implementation including monitoring and evaluation.
- The project team will coordinate an awareness and media coverage These awareness will target both genders who own palm trees to ensure the gender equity.
- Conduct training and awareness sessions for agricultural engineers of both gender to ensure the gender quality, , agronomists; farmers on this pest, its life cycle, behavior and its threat on date palm sector
- Provide urgent assistants to approximately 1,500 farmer owners of infected with Red Palm Weevil;
- Distribute 75 injection devices for RPW control among the project’s beneficiaries including female and male.
- Exchange of technical information and experience on Red Palm Weevil with NGO, Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, PNGO and WFP (steering committee).

Outputs 3
- Pest Management program put into action;
- Future protection plan adopted;
- Early investigation system;
- Uninfected sites kept isolated and protected from the infection ones through proper procedures and mitigations;
- Farmers of these sites aware of dangers of infection with Red Palm Weevil;
- Life cycle of palm dates sector operational and sustainable
Activity 3
- Provide safety measures and mitigations to farmers as of palm tree owners at the uninfected areas through different means and mitigations measures;
- Maintain channels of technical information and experience with concerned parties like FAO, WFP, Ministry of Agriculture and local experts in order to maintain these sites as safe as possible from being infected;
- Information dissemination on Red Palm Weevil as to raise farmer and public awareness on the dangers of such infection.

Indicators and targets

Outcome 1
Red Palm Weevil put into control across the Gaza Strip
- % of dunum surveyed
- number of dunums (1 dunum = 1000M2) saved from Red Palm Weevil infection;
- number of pheromone traps distributed
- number of advanced infected trees destroyed.

Output 2
An urgent plan on mitigation and control of Red Palm Weevil across the Gaza Strip developed for an immediate intervention and implementation

Indictor 2
- Indictors for Activity 2
- Number of coordination meetings;
- Copies of contracts, tasks assignment, photos, minutes of meetings;
- Number of stakeholders participation;
- Capacity of 20 agricultural engineers of both genders, 10 agronomists, 70 technicians and 200 farmers built on Red Palm Weevil infection

Outcome 3
Uninfected areas surveyed, put on a map and protected

Indictor 3
- Number of treated dates palms
- Number of uninfected areas
- Number of farmers as direct beneficiaries;
- % of progress of treatment program

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Staff Cost</td>
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<p>| <strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong> | $ |
| Direct Staff Cost | 27,240 |
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<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective:</td>
<td>Improved food security of conflict-affected Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in the Gaza Strip by improving economic access to food. The objective of this project is in line with the Country Strategic Objective No. 2 (SO2) of the food security cluster: “Respond to immediate needs following shocks and increase the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome:</td>
<td>Participate in improving economic access to food for 1000 conflict-affected IDPs households in Gaza Strip through emergency cash-for-work employment for recent graduates in Gaza Strip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output:</td>
<td>Increased income of 1000 conflict-affected IDPs households (50% female) during the project period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 7,000 [ 1,000 unemployed people (50% females), 6,000 dependent family members Children: 3,000 Women: 3,000</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Salah M. Tayeh, <a href="mailto:s.tayeh@irpal.ps">s.tayeh@irpal.ps</a>, +970598386126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
<td>Gaza</td>
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**Needs**

The recent escalation of the conflict in Gaza Strip has started on 7 July 2014, where the Israeli forces launched a large military operation in the Gaza Strip (named: Protective Edge), with the stated objective of stopping rocket firing at Israel and destroying the military infrastructure of the armed groups. On 18 July 2014,
the Israeli forces started the land operation targeting the borderline areas in Gaza Strip. This offensive which has continued for over a month has been characterized by continuous heavy bombardments from air, land and sea and resulted in unprecedented level of causalities in innocent civilian, as well as massive damages of houses, mosques, schools, health facilities and public buildings.

Innocent civilians including children, women, elderly, were targeted directly at their houses and thousands of families were forced to evacuate their houses, which caused big humanitarian suffering as there is no adequate shelter to protect them. Tens of houses were directly hit without any prior warning, killing whole families together.

The latest outbreak of conflict has been the hardest offensive on Gaza Strip since the beginning of the Israeli occupation in 1967. This is described as the worst escalation of conflict in its length and severity and it comes at the times of heightened vulnerability and instability in Gaza. It has worsened an already deteriorating humanitarian situation that was characterized by extremely high rates of poverty (38.8%), unemployment (46.4%) and food insecurity among the Palestinians, due to tightly imposed blockade on Gaza Strip (land, air and sea) (PCBS, 2014).

The recent conflict has reflected badly on almost all categories of the population, with particular effects on the food insecure and vulnerable households including unskilled labor and university graduates.

Recent statistics show a surge in unemployment in Gaza Strip compared to 2013. Youth are among the hardest hit with current economic situation and in Gaza Strip; now representing almost 50% of all unemployed people in the Gaza Strip. The youth female unemployment rate remains the highest among all categories, reaching a shocking 87%. (Food Security Watch, March 2014).

The food security situation in Gaza Strip is described as follows:
- Around two thirds of the population of Gaza was receiving food assistance prior to the crisis, and food insecurity or vulnerability to food insecurity affected 72% of households. The most frequently identified concerns regarding food security and nutrition included: loss of the source of income and livelihoods. This has constrained the ability of most households to purchase food from the local market (MIRA report in 9 Sept 2014).
- Food prices are increasing, Palestinian purchasing power is decreasing, and many households are at risk of losing their ability to meet basic food needs. Given lack of improvement in long -term unemployment and high food prices, food security remains a key concern among Palestinian households. Most food -insecure households in oPt are now suffering from chronic food insecurity and are highly vulnerable to shocks (Food Security Watch, January 2013).
- The slowdown in economic growth, increasing prices, joblessness and frequently delayed payments of the local Authority wages puts pressure on household purchasing power. The average food -insecure household spends 55% of its total expenditures on food.

Activities or outputs

The proposed project will involve providing temporary employment opportunities for 1,000 of the unemployed labor (skill/unskilled) and recent university graduates from conflict -affected households with particular focus on IDPs who had to evacuate their houses to the temporary shelters (mainly schools), or be hosted at their relative's because their houses have been severely damaged or completely destroyed and lost their belongings, of both genders in the Gaza Strip.

The project will involve the following activities:
1) Selection of beneficiaries
The project will select 1000 beneficiaries from IDPs distributed as follows: 700 Labors (skilled/unskilled) and 300 university graduates (2-5 years of study). The lists of potential beneficiaries will be nominated from the lists of ministry of labor and ministry coordinated with FSS partners.

The target areas will be the mostly affected areas, according to the percentage of sustained damages as follows: North: 27%, Gaza: 31%, Middle: 16%, Khaynyounis: 17% and Rafah: 9%

Priority given to: families originally poor, those who have no source of income, no person working in the family, Women headed households, families with disabled family members and elderly and families living in rented houses.

Gender of beneficiaries: Both men and women shall be given the opportunity to benefit from the project services to ensure gender balance, where the project addresses the employment of females (50% of beneficiaries). So, there will be no risk of discrimination against women or any other groups.

The dependents of the direct beneficiaries such as elderly, the sick and children (girls and boys) will benefit from the project as the direct beneficiaries will use their wages to spend on supporting their dependents in securing the basic life needs such as food and non-food and medicine and thus alleviate the burden on their families.
2) Selection of hosting organizations
Islamic Relief has built a good database of over 150 local institutions that used to host the graduates in previous projects. The beneficiaries will be given temporary work placements at the local CBOs and private sector companies.

3) Coordination and cross checking of beneficiaries
This project is part of the cash for work sector interventions. Within the sector, project locations and beneficiary lists are coordinated at the cluster level to ensure there is no duplication. CfW coordinates with other food security actors at the inter-cluster level to identify coverage, gaps and duplications in terms of the overall efforts to address food security.

The list of selected beneficiaries will be carefully and regularly cross-checked with national and international agencies and organizations, FSS cluster members, who already applied projects within the Strategic Response Plan (SRP), (namely: UNRWA, CARE International, COOPI, FAO, ACF-Spain PEF, CRS, WFP, PU-AMI, ACF, OXFAM GB, OXFAM Italia, HelpAge International, SCC), to verify the selection criteria and avoid duplication of employment.

4) Employment
The beneficiaries will be given temporary work placements at local CBOs and private sector companies. The employment duration for labors will be for 3 months with daily wages of 45 shekel, while the graduates will be employed for 5 months (22 working days /month). This will create around 79,200 working days.

5) Monitoring and evaluation
The field officers will pay regular and irregular visits to the workplaces at the CBOs, in order to: follow up attendance, assure the daily hour's works, resolve any issues or problems and making sure that rules and regulation of the labour law are followed.

- The monitoring process will be done through: project schedule, monthly & quarterly reports, budget follow up, activities progress follow up, lessons learned.
- Mid and final evaluations will be conduct by IRPAL M&E department to learn lessons and improve performance

Indicators and targets
- The project will create around 79,200 working days, resulting in enhanced economic access to food and livelihoods for vulnerable and protection threatened households and ultimately contributing to improving food security of vulnerable and food insecure communities in the Gaza Strip
- The impact of the prevailing food insecurity crisis is alleviated for 600 households, and their purchasing power is increased and they become able to meet their basic food needs
- The project will temporarily alleviate the impact of rising poverty, unemployment and dependency ratios amongst the beneficiaries and their families during the employment period.
- The payment of cash for work will enable beneficiaries to earn and allocate scarce financial resources to household priorities.
- The project will contribute towards maintaining the dignity of the most vulnerable groups as they get source of income during the project duration.
- This intervention is a vital component toward the overall food security strategy and it will enable beneficiaries to receive assistance with dignity.
- The project is giving dignity and confidence as well as financial support to beneficiaries in conflict and post conflict areas and saves the family situation.
- The project will benefit the hosting institutions, where they get free labor and hence improve their services and productions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Overall Management, Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
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| Revised BUDGET items          |       |
| Personnel cost (coordinator, field monitors, data entry) | $35,000 |
| Direct Cost: Wages of Beneficiairies and field monitors | $1,160,000 |
| Direct operational cost       | $25,000 |
| Overall Management, Monitoring & Evaluation           | $80,000 |
| **Total**                     | **$1,300,000** |
## Appeal Agency
ACT ALLIANCE / DANCHURCHAID (ACT/DCA)

### Project Title
Food security and nutrition for families (men and women) of malnourished children (boys and girls) in Gaza

### Project Code
OPT-15/F/73348

### Sector/Cluster
Food Security

### Objectives
Responding to FSS SO3: Respond to food insecurity and promote related resilient livelihoods.

**Strategic Objective 1.** The Palestinian households (women, men, girls, and boys) who are suffering from lack of access to food, are able to have equal access to meet their basic food needs.

The Project objective is: To improve the micronutrient intake by providing the needy families of malnourished children (boys and girls) with food aid on a regular basis.

### Beneficiaries
- Total: 3,350 families (6.7 persons per family average)
  - Children: 2,350
  - Women: 500
  - 500 Families - Food vouchers (vegetables, grocery and protein vouchers) for individuals with particular needs.

### Implementing Partners
Ma’an Development Center (MA’AN)

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$210,000

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Antony Grange, agr@dca.dk, +972543446577

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Ash Shati Camp
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Qarara
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khan Yunis Camp
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Mawasi (Khan Yunis)
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khan Yunis
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Bani Suheila

### Project filtering
Gaza

### Needs
The majority of Gaza population is facing problems in accessing basic services. Not only the IDPs but also the non-displaced people lost their assets (productive and non-productive assets) and therefore have no or limited livelihood.

When adding the deliberate delay of the already little amounts of help to the Gaza Strip to the huge needs that had been developing by the end of the last war then the condition is more likely to be described as catastrophe. People are deprived of their own possessions; the unemployment rate has been estimated at more than 55% which is nearly the highest in the area in addition to that 72% of Gaza population are considered as food insecure (as been assessed directly after the 2014 war).

Upon MIRA assessment, some 71 percent of communities, which assessed their food and nutrition situation, found it required urgent intervention. Upon Ard El Insan assessments in 2014, 38.5% of children are malnourished (40.4% among girls, 37.1% among boys).

The most frequently identified issue vis-à-vis food security and nutrition included: loss of the source of income and livelihoods due to severe damages in agricultural lands, death /loss of animals, inability to access agricultural lands, and the loss of employment. This, combined with the lack of disposable income due to livelihoods losses caused by the blockade by the prolonged closure regime has constrained...
households’ ability to both purchase food from the local market and re-engage in food production for subsistence and income. In several communities, dietary diversity was highlighted as an issue of concern, particularly for children and pregnant and lactating women, due to the lack of diversity. Worthy mentioning that 11.1% of families in Gaza are female headed and should be prioritized as vulnerable groups.


The main areas of concerns upon MIRA assessment included, food, particularly for children under five, food diversity and availability of fresh food, veterinary services, access to banks, access to fodder, and lack of access to markets or high risk in accessing them, lack of electricity (Refrigeration facilities/water pumps), the prices of vegetables/fruits, supply chain problems.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Gaza showed a 3.14 percent increment in Gaza in July 2014 compared to June. The Food and soft drinks Consumer Price Index (FCPI) increased by 7.3 percent in Gaza Strip compared to June, due to fresh vegetable price increases by 50.86 percent with the largest increases among crops produced in Gaza as they were largely inaccessible. High increase of certain food commodities (e.g.: eggs, vegetables) compounded with market reduced accessibility due to security issues have made impossible for people to buy those items, impacting their dietary intake.

Within the target group girls and women are particular vulnerable. Choosing the household level as the point of entry for the intervention is likely to assure more and better food to all family members including women and girls (especially pregnant, nursing women and women heading their households, which will help as a preventive action to having more malnourished girls and boys).

This project is completing other project that have been started on 2008 and implemented by Ard El Insan (AEI) since 3 years which mainly includes nutritional health care for girls and boys under 5, it’s reported that receiving food rations at household level for the family with malnourished children is significantly contribute to shortening the recovery period and speeding up the recovery rate. based on the experience of this project which is repeated over the last three years.

Activities or outputs

This project has been submitted under the FSS cluster and will be implemented by MAAN. However it is considered as complementary part for a nutritional health project that will be implemented by AEI (submitted under health cluster), where there will be a link between the two projects.

The Food Security part implemented by MA’AN

A total of 500 food insecure households (women, men, girls and boys) will receive food vouchers as follow:

- Vegetables vouchers for 12 weeks
- Grocery vouchers for three rounds
- Protein vouchers for 1 round

MAAN will coordinate closely with AEI to get the list families of malnourished children as the main target group for the food voucher distribution. Additionally, MAAN will consult AEI medical team to decide upon the food items that will be included in the voucher toward improving the food security, hence, the nutritional health status for the children and their families.

MAAN will conduct gender sensitive poverty and food security assessment to select the qualified families to receive the food assistance. Women headed households and households including lactating and pregnant women will be prioritized.

The Nutritional Health part (implemented by AEI, submitted under health cluster)

The food voucher distribution will be linked to nutritional health project that will be implemented by Ard El Insan (AEI) in 2015. Through the nutritional health project, AEI will conduct community based health intervention for the malnourished children under 5 years. A total of 27,000 children (50% girls and 50% boys) are planned to be screened, 10,000 children (5000 girls and 5000 boys) of them are expected to be admitted to AEI services for medical treatment and nutritional health care. AEI will also conduct nutritional health awareness activities targeting families/caregivers of malnourished children.
Indicators and targets

For this part (implemented by MA’AN)

- Dietary diversity and food consumption scores for families (men, women, girls and boys) received food vouchers have been improved comparing to baseline data. That includes nursing and pregnant women.

For the complementary part (implemented by AEI) The following indicators from the complementary component will also be used to assess the impact of the food voucher distribution

- Average time for medical treatment of malnourished children (girls and boys) (by AEI) has been reduced as a result of food voucher distribution (compared to baseline data and control group)

- % of improvement in health status of malnourished children (girls and boys) has been increased as a result of food voucher distribution (compared to baseline data and control group).

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<tr>
<th>ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid (ACT/DCA)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food vouchers (vegetables, grocery and protein)</td>
<td>166,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>21,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>23,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
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</table>
Support related to agricultural assets to farmers affected by protection threats & restricted areas in the Northern West Bank (Area C, Seam Zone and Area B next to settlements)

OPT-15/ER/73351

Food Security

=>1. Advocate for and support rights of farmers
SO3 Promote related resilient livelihoods
=> 2. The resilience of small scale farmers is enhanced and livelihoods protected
SO4 Ensure that people have access to essential services in areas where access is restricted WB
=> Ensure that farmers have access to agriculture resources (lands)

Total: 525 75 farmers affected by protection attacks. It means a total of 345 direct beneficiaries, which with dependents brings the total number to 525. Children: 257
Women: 103
Other group: 110,000 Around 110,000 indirect beneficiaries (Total population in the targeted villages)

N/A

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

$104,000

Projects covering only West Bank

Top

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Mathieu Ebbesen-Goudin, opt.hom@pu-ami.org, 0528615774

West Bank - Nablus
West Bank - Qalqiliya
West Bank - Salfit

Area C

From 2006 to 2014, OCHA has recorded 756 settler-related incidents resulting in Palestinian casualties (deaths or injuries), and 1,605 settler-related incidents resulting in damage to property or land (including trees).

In 2014 (up to September 2014), 254 settler-related incidents were recorded. Further, according to MoA database, 11,642 trees were destroyed or damaged. Since 2009 up to August 2014 Nablus has been the Governorate registering the highest numbers of settler-related incidents (counting 537 incidents), especially the communities around Yitzhar and Bracha settlement.

Protection threats and incidents continue to be a major concern impacting severely the livelihoods of the households, increasing food insecurity, especially the farmers, near the illegal settlements. The damage to private or agricultural assets does have a clear impact on the livelihoods of households. Due to the lack of accountability for such violence, no compensation is taking place; therefore, victims have to rehabilitate and protect the damaged goods at their own expense, carrying the burden in their own income.

The destruction and damage to productive trees by settlers, in particular olive trees, have a cumulative and detrimental impact on the livelihoods of Palestinian families and communities and carries significant economic cost for olive owning households. For OCHA and FAO, a damaged 50 year old olive tree requires five years to bear fruit again and 20 years to produce a significant level of production; according to the MoA, the associated estimated losses for an olive tree over 50 years old is 1,500 US$, 800 US$ for a tree between 30 to 40 years old, and 300 US$ for a tree between 10 to 20 years old.

In addition, lack of access to land restricts the ability of Palestinian farmers to prune and maintain trees, and impacts on the yield and productivity of olive trees. Access to land in areas close to settlements is restricted for Palestinians, and farmers require prior coordination to access their land. The rise of settler’s attacks since 2011, an aggravated impact on women laborers. Indeed, by fear of been physically attacks, women who have lands under coordination refuse to go to their land or are prevented by men from the family, and prefer abandon their fields instead of putting their life at risks. Further, settlement expansion, including settler...
agricultural activity, continues to increase, using Palestinian land and water resources. From 1997 to 2013, the area used for Israeli settler agriculture in the West Bank grew by 35% and now total 93,000 dunums of land. Restrictions of farmers’ access to land – including restricted areas and buffer zones around settlements, and settlement roads that impede access – facilitate the dispossession of Palestinians of their land, as under the Ottoman Land Code often invoked by Israeli authorities, possession reverts to the State if cultivation of unregistered land is interrupted for ten years.

Forced displacement, movement and access restrictions, land confiscation, damages to agricultural lands added to the increased settlers violence and violations by the IF are leading to increased food insecurity levels and continuous high rate of jobless citizens in areas C.

In Sept 2014, a needs assessment was conducted by PU AMI with more than 170 farmers – including women - who own or rents lands with limited access (i.e. Coordination period required) in 6 villages: Al lubban ash sharqiya, Awarta, Deir istiya, Jaloud, Jit and Marda. In average, they faced more than one attack per farmer last year. They have in average 30 dunums per farmer inaccessible outside the coordination period. During last year, the farmers get an average of only 5 days of coordination. According to 85% of the interviewed farmers, their three priority needs are 1. Manpower to harvest olives; 2. Manpower to clean lands; 3. Manpower to trim olives trees.

**Activities or outputs**

The intervention will be coordinated closely with FSS cluster, Technical Working Groups, Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, the targeted communities and any stakeholders acting in targeted areas, from the selection process to the implementation.

1. Rehabilitation of agricultural roads, lands & infrastructures affected by protection threats
   - Based on the PU-AMI needs assessed and in close collaboration with the targeted communities, the FSS & Protection clusters, the MoA and the FAO, PU AMI will rehabilitate agricultural roads to ease access to olives groves located in areas with severe access restrictions from Israeli military or because of proximity with settlements, as well as rehabilitate agricultural infrastructures threaten under protection. This activity will be conducted with daily workers.

2. Advocacy
   PU-AMI will organize - in close collaboration with AIDA and other relevant stakeholders - European donors and journalists field visits in to raise the access restrictions and the humanitarian consequences of settlers violences in the NWB.
   Besides, PU-AMI will organized bilateral meetings with French & EU decisions makers in order to encourage them to take concrete actions.
   M&E activities: At the beginning of its project, a Monitoring & Evaluation plan is designed by the PU -AMI Quality department. This plan includes all targeted indicators, related sources of verifications, methodology of data collection and timeframe of implementation. Complaint boxes are set up in each targeted village. Each complaint is studied by PU AMI and an individual response letter is provided. At the end of each activity, a Monitoring report measuring the impact and allowing improvements for further activities.
   In parrelle specific selection procedures will be conducted according to the different targets groups including the collection of quantitative and qualitative data. Indeed, PU-AMI will pay attention to involve the community via the constitution of representative committees - gender balanced.

**Indicators and targets**

- At least 75 farmers, out of which 30 are women, benefit from the rehabilitation of agricultural roads, lands & infrastructures affected by protection threats as preventive measure through the provision of manpower, trees and material.

- At least 5 bilateral meetings are organized with EU decisions makers about access restrictions and settlers violences
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<tr>
<th>Premiere Urgence (PU)</th>
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Appealing Agency | PREMIERE URGENCE (PU)
---|---
Project Title | Restore livelihoods of war-affected small-scale farmers and cash-based intervention to food insecure households in the Gaza Strip
Project Code | OPT-15/ER/73352
Sector/Cluster | Food Security
Objectives | SO1: Enhanced protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHRL, pursuing accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations.
SO2: 1. Palestinian households suffering from lack of access to food as a result of shock, are able to meet their basic food needs through the distribution of food in kind and cash based assistance.
SO3: 1. The Palestinian households who are suffering from lack of access to food, are able to meet their basic food needs
Beneficiaries | Total: 4,943 680 direct beneficiaries (4,943 dependants) including 180 small-scale farmers, 138 men CfWers for the rehabilitation of farmlands, 132 women CfWers for the production of school uniforms, 50 disable people and 180 war-affected people mainly female-headed households.
Children: 2,260
Women: 1,202
Other group: 371 Disable and elder people
Implementing Partners | N/A
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $1,353,271
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | NOT SPECIFIED
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Mathieu Ebbesen-Goudin, opt.hom@pu-ami.org, 0528615774
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - Gaza - Juhr ad Dik
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Bureij Camp
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Maghazi Camp
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Kabira
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Fukhkhari
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs
- Gaza Strip suffered from three wars in the past six years,
- The last 51-day war was the most devastating with significant destruction
- According to OCHA reports; 2131 were killed, 70 % were civilian fatalities among which 501 children and 257 women,
- Seven years of a comprehensive blockage on land, sea and air with restrictions on people and goods movements affected considerably people's livelihoods.
- According to PCBS, the unemployment rate in Gaza Strip was at 45.1% in the second quarter 2014 which means prior to the war and should be now much higher,
- According to OCHA, prior to the 51-day war, 75 % of Gaza population lived on food assistance with 72 % food insecure,
- Villages standing on the eastern part of Gaza, along the Green Line in the ARA, have been stormed to a point of complete destruction: such as Juhr Ad Deek, East of El Bureij and Al Magazi, Abassan Al Kabira, Khuzaa, Al Fukhkhari and Al Shouka,
- According to the food security cluster, the livelihood of 28,600 households including farmers, breeders, herders and fishers have been severely affected or totally lost,
- According to MoA, the 51-day war resulted in the total loss of 550 M $ with direct losses of 199.8 M $ for plant production, livestock and fishery at 70.8 M $ and 60.2 M $ of water infrastructure,
- According to OCHA, hostilities forced farmers and herders to abandon their lands, and resulted in substantial direct damage to Gaza's 17,000 hectares of croplands as well as much of its agricultural infrastructure, including greenhouses, irrigation systems, animal farms, fodder stocks and fishing boats,
- PU-AMI has conducted a needs assessment with 130 former farmer beneficiaries who are located in the
ARA in southern Gaza Strip (September 2014),

- Findings showed that:
  * 90% of farmers’ houses sustained damages,
  * 54% of farmlands bulldozed,
  * 76% of irrigation networks severely damaged,
  * 80% of crops were lost,
  * 26% of water ponds destroyed and 51% water infrastructure damaged,
- Findings from 119 former women beneficiaries (September 2014) indicated that:
  * 77% have different degrees of houses damages,
  * 38% lost livestock;
  * 5% have one of the family members Killed or injured and 15% lost their crops,
- The needs assessment with 83 former men CfW beneficiaries showed that (Sept. 2014):
  * 89% have different degrees of houses damages,
  * 64% lost their livestock,
  * 44% have agricultural damages and 27% have one killed or injured among their families.

Activities or outputs

Coordination:
PU-AMI has been an active member in FSS, Protection, Shelter and WASH clusters since the beginning of its interventions in GS. PU-AMI is also an active member of the Plant Production Working group and collaborates closely with the MoA, MoSA, FSS (especially the cash programming working group) and the FAO.

Selection Process:
- In line with the MoA recommendations, PU-AMI will base its choice of location and deep needs assessment on the lists of war-affected people provided by the MoA,
- PU-AMI will continue giving priority to farmers in the ARA but without limitations of distance to include bnf from the whole eastern side GS,
- The list will follow PU-AMI selection mechanism by conducting deep assessment in accordance to vulnerability criteria,
- PU-AMI will deep assess 100% additional potential beneficiaries to the forecasted targeted number of farmers to be assisted,
- The selection of CfW beneficiaries will give priority to war-affected women-headed households and vulnerable men,
  and families with disable children due to the war..
- Activities will include:
  1- Rehabilitation of small-scale farmers’ damaged farmlands due to the 51-day war in the eastern side of Salah Ad Deen St with priority to farmlands in ARA,
  - PU-AMI will target 180 war-affected women and men farmers in 6 villages (Juhr Ad Deek, East of Maghazi, East of El Bureij, Abassan Al kabira, Khuzaa and Al Shouka) in 4 governorates of GS
  - PU-AMI held intensive discussions with the MoA, local municipalities and farmer through focus groups on water sources where all agreed that priority should be given to affected farmers who have no longer access to water. The rehabilitation will cover two (2) dunums through the following mechanism:
    1.1 Clearance of ERWs/UXO in close collaboration with UNMAS and the technical department in the Ministry of Interior (MoI),
    1.2 Technical agricultural training (theoretical and practical sessions on best practices and environment protection)
    1.3 Access to water – connection to water pipe lines from rehabilitated wells or water reservoirs in case irrigation water is not available
    1.4 Provision of agricultural inputs (irrigation networks, fertilizers, seeds and tools),
    1.5 Assistance to farmers through manpower (CfW),
  2- Cash-based interventions
  PU-AMI, in line with Palestinian National Authorities Recovery and Reconstruction Plan priorities, will enhance cash-based interventions. Skilled and unskilled women & men will be employed temporarily for 50 days.
  (138) skilled and unskilled workers will support targeted farmers in the rehabilitation of damaged farmlands and restoring of livelihoods
    1.1 (132) war-affected women (skilled and unskilled workers) will benefit from sewing activity for the production of school uniforms.
    2.1 (50) war-disable people (25 women and 25 men) will benefit from handcrafts activities
    2.2 (180) war-affected and food insecure households will benefit from UCT
3. Advocacy
PU-AMI is monitoring, reporting and referring incidents on farmers properties and Israeli violations to the Protection cluster, OCHA and legal organization. PU-AMI will advocate on access restrictions in the ARA to EU decision makers via bilateral meetings.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation
At the beginning of the intervention, the PU-AMI Quality department will define a Monitoring & Evaluation plan including all the indicators, the methodology and the timeframe for the collection of the sources of verifications. This department is also responsible for the selection of beneficiaries, the baseline survey, and the final impact study. Besides, regular field visits will take place by M&E, CFW officers and GS Field coordinator.
At last, all along the project, PU-AMI will pay attention to feedback of beneficiaries and capitalization process through the setup of a complaint mechanism.

Indicators and targets
1.1 (100%) of suspected farmlands with ERWs/UXOs are cleared by UNMAS and or Technical department within MoI,
1.2 (360) dunums of open field farmlands are rehabilitated with vegetables in ARA
1.3 (180) small-scale farmers benefited from agricultural technical training,
2.1 (138) vulnerable skilled and unskilled men have worked for an average of 50 days,
2.2 (132) vulnerable skilled and unskilled women have benefited from a temporary job opportunity for 50 days
2.3 (25) unskilled disable women and 25 unskilled men affected by war have received and average cash of 3000 NIS
2.4 (180) war-affected households have received unconditional cash transfer with an average of 600 NIS per family member
2.5 (3000) pupils (girls and boys) received tailored school uniforms

3. At least 5 bilateral meeting are organized with French & EU decisions makers about ARA.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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<td>Cash for work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community services and infrastructure rehabilitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human resources</td>
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<td>Direct operating cost</td>
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<tr>
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<td>90,821</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,353,271</strong></td>
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Appealing Agency | ACT ALLIANCE / DANCHURCHAID (ACT/DCA)
---|---
Project Title | Emergency support, training and cash assistance to livelihood recovery for women disabled in the recent conflict. (Phase 2)
Project Code | OPT-15/ER/73353
Sector/Cluster | Food Security
Objectives | Responding to FSS SO3: Respond to food insecurity and promote related resilient livelihoods. Strategic objective 1 and 2
| Emergency support, training and cash assistance to livelihood recovery for women disabled in the resent conflict.
| The project includes a focus on training and counselling on business or career development for 90 disabled women enabling them to identify suitable income sources with the view to sustain their livelihood.
| Cash grants and additional support to 45 of the targeted women who are particular motivated will also be provided.
Beneficiaries | Total: 90
| Disabled women
| Women: 90
| Other group: 45 (half) of the 90 beneficiaries to receive cash grants for livelihood improvement
Implementing Partners | Woman Affairs Centre (WAC)
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $200,000
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2b - The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality
Contact Details | Antony Grange, agr@dca.dk, +972543446577
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs
Determining the precise needs of the physically challenged in Gaza is a difficult task because much of the information about the incidence/presence of physically challenged people can be difficult to determine.

According to PCBS, in Gaza, 2.9% of the population is disabled. (The occasion of international day of disabled 2013). Unfortunately, with ongoing military activities taking place in Gaza in the last seven years, this number has increased. The overall Gaza population has risen so new cases have also been added to many already persons in need.

Recent data from OCHA sadly present a greater presence of newly injured and physically challenged persons. "At least 1,486 Palestinian civilians, including more than 500 children, were killed and around 11,000 people were injured, up to ten per cent of them with long term or permanent impairments." (OCHA Humanitarian Monitor July August 2014, pg. 1)

In addition, the problem of accurate data collection has been compounded due to the targeting of health facilities that provide services to the physically challenged. While this is the case, the data are clear in pointing to a beneficiary population of over 50,000 physically challenged individuals in Gaza.

These data have become more apparent in a practical way through the direct humanitarian work undertaken by DCA in partnership with the Jabalya Rehabilitation Society (JRS) during and in the immediate aftermath of the July/August 2014 war. This work received ERF support during the war due to DCA's operationalization of its "sleeping partner network" and its immediate response to urgent needs as noted by the HPC in the Flash Appeal approved project OPT 14/F/70541/R.

Additional support was mobilized and rapidly operationalized by DCA and its own supporters in Denmark.
coupled with assistance from DANIDA, FINNIDA through FinnChurchAid and CBM (Christian Blind Mission International),

In providing Food/NFI assistance to 3500 vulnerable families during the war in July 2014, DCA's rapid on the ground assessment in Rafah/Khan Younis noted that among those families who were considered the most vulnerable, the presence of a physically challenged person was higher than the 3% suggested.

Information gathered by DCA’s partner JRS and their network of CBOs indicate that many families who had sought shelter with family/friends are already now stretching food/economic resources thinly. Elderly, disabled, pregnant/lactating mothers, female headed HHs and others are identified as the particularly vulnerable.

Therefore, DCA/JRS targeted 3,500 families of which 10% (350) were targeted to provide assistance where a physically challenged person was present.

In undertaking this operation, it was noted that over 55% of the direct beneficiaries overall were women. As such, a larger number of women beneficiaries in particular were noted where in particular women who were either widows or had become widowed or were disabled and unmarried not having any male breadwinner at home had to be characterized as some of the most vulnerable populations in all of Gaza.

In the aftermath of this operation, DCA undertook further consultations within its own partner network in Gaza, in particular with the Women’s Affairs Center (WAC), a long term DCA Country Program Partner and the following operation was formulated.

DCA and WAC have been undertaking numerous ongoing long term livelihood activities in Gaza and WAC is one of the most respected organizations working with women in all of Gaza and is uniquely qualified to engage female beneficiaries in Gaza.

As the need for assisting the physically challenged is so acute, DCA believes that WAC is particularly well positioned to act in benefit of physically challenged female beneficiaries.

In follow up to the first phase of this project undertaken with support from The Christian Blind Mission International, DCA is targeting 90 disabled women and their families in this project.

**Activities or outputs**

Component 1: (Phase 1) Implemented in 2014. (July during the war FOOD/NFIs for 3500 vulnerable families distributed).

Component 2: Develop individual business / career plans for 90 women. A training on gender and economic empowerment for women will be carried out. Following that a training need assessment will be made. Vocational training will be provided according to need identified. The women will be guided to make the most relevant choices of skills development for traditional or untraditional carrier / business opportunities.

Component 3: Develop elaborate business development plans/career plans for 45 women. Provide cash grants, training and support for business/career development.

**Indicators and targets**

Component 1: (Phase 1) Implemented in 2014.

Component 2: 90 women have developed realistic career/business plans and acquired relevant skills implementation concerning the same.

Component 3: 80% of the 45 targeted women have established own business or found a job.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

1- It’s part of DCA’s cash assistance policy to conduct after-distribution-monitoring visits to the cash assistance beneficiaries to assess the way that they use it.

2- DCA has 3 field monitors and 2 project staff to monitor the implementation on the ground.

3- It is part of the project structure is to make a link between the beneficiaries and market and relevant business providers.
4- DCA’s implementing partner (WAC) has small enterprises strategic program, so the project activities (especially the small grants winners) will be linked up to this program for more longer-term follow up and technical support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid (ACT/DCA)</th>
<th>$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities (career training and cash grants)</td>
<td>162,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Appealing Agency</strong></td>
<td>UNION OF AGRICULTURAL WORK COMMITTEES (UAWC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Emergency Assistance for Small Ruminates Herders in the West Bank’s Eastern Slope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/A/73363</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Provide emergency assistance to low resilience herder in order to prevent the complete loss of their animals and the consequent negative effects that these could have on the livestock sector.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|**Beneficiaries** | Total: 3,500 Families with Low level of income, Area C, families with more vulnerabilities, families with large number of member, families have disables, families headed by women  
Children: 900  
Women: 300 |
|**Implementing Partners** | MOA |
|**Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
|**Current Funds Requested** | $517,000 |
|**Location** | Projects covering only West Bank |
|**Priority / Category** | Top |
|**Gender Marker Code** | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality |
|**Contact Details** | Islam Nairoukk, islam-n@uawc-pal.org, 0599257953 |
|**Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank - Hebron - Juwai & Kafr Jul  
West Bank - Hebron - Somara  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet Deir Shams  
West Bank - Hebron - Anab al Kabir  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet al Tabban  
West Bank - Hebron - Ar Ramadin  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet al Majaz  
West Bank - Hebron - Maghayir al Abeeed  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet al Fakheit  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet Zanuta  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet ar Rahwa  
West Bank - Hebron - Iqait  
West Bank - Hebron - Abo El-Henna  
West Bank - Hebron - Osaileh  
West Bank - Hebron - Wedadie  
West Bank - Hebron - Umm Sidra  
West Bank - Hebron - Tatr  
West Bank - Hebron - Isfey al Fauqa  
West Bank - Hebron - Dkaika  
West Bank - Hebron - Jinba  
West Bank - Hebron - Mirkez  
West Bank - Hebron - Halaweh  
West Bank - Hebron - Tuba  
West Bank - Hebron - Isfey al Tihta |
|**Project filtering** | Area C |

**Needs**

Due to the common trend in climate change during the last years and according to the assessment carried out over the period March – May 2014, by the Union of Agriculture Work Committees (UAWC) in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and updated during August and September 2014, it identified east slope and south of Hebron governorate (Massafer Yatta and Al-ramadeen clusters) in West Bank. A total of 2 clusters include 25 locations with an estimation of 500 herdsmen with a total of 900 children and 300 women were identified by UAWC to be targeted in the project within the target area. 22,000 head of sheep will benefit from the project’s activities. The Palestinian herding communities in the above locations are currently suffering from various economic and climate shocks, this have resulted to an increase the vulnerability of many people and communities especially those dependent on livestock.

UAWC will distribute the activities on the above districts according to the needs, where the
shelters activity will be distributed on the area suffering from the bad winter condition like areas located in east and south of Hebron.

The project fully aligned with the 2014 Strategic response plane (SRP) since it aims at improving the food security of the population in area C through improving production capacities, exploring new sources of income, and through the improvement of the access to livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the oPt.

The economy in the proposed target area, East slopes and south of Hebron, is primarily based on traditional sheep husbandry, which involves a combination of selling animals for meat, selling dairy products and dry farming (grain, legumes, fodder and olive crops). The impact of the restrictions on movement imposed by Israel's military forces, the poor climatologic conditions and the confiscation of land have meant that the animals have to be fed with feed for the most of the year. This has forced the traditional livestock farmers to take on debt, accumulating loans that they are unable to pay back, and in this way they are trapped in a vicious circle of impoverishment and eventually economic strangulation. This situation is further aggravated by the shortage of water in the south-east slopes of the West Bank. In some communities in this zone, the price of water exerts enormous economic pressure on the most vulnerable families during the driest summer months.

Furthermore, PCBS statistics of 1/10/2011 shows that the herders in the targeted area continue relying on local breed of animals; although local breed are more resilient to diseases, it is demonstrated that their productivity is extremely low. In fact in the targeted areas more than 92% of goats and 76% of sheep are local. Total number of goats and sheep in the targeted areas are 15,000 heads.

Activities or outputs

Outcome 1. Affected farmers and their families are supported through an emergency assistance intervention and they restart their farming.

Outputs 1.1:

- The farmers will continue cultivating their lands having another resource of fodder
- Their families will benefit from improving their animal assets and this will cause income generating from the animal production;
- The risk of displacement of the targeted families is reduced.

Activities:

- Distributing of 75 tons of drought tolerant seeds.
- Provision of 220 animal shelters.
- Provision of 500 veterinary kits.
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
- Organizing at least 25 community legal information sessions.

Indicators and targets

3500 dunums will be planted with drought tolerant seeds as grazing land, this will feed 15000 head of sheep for 90 days.
- 11000 head of sheep will improve their health and production through keeping them in health and good shelter.
- 22000 head of sheep will improve their health through providing them by Vitamins and minerals.
- 22000 head of sheep will increase their productivity from milk and newborn by 15%.
- 70% of the flock will reduce the mortality rate by 10%.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff cost</td>
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<td>Inputs cost</td>
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<td>Indirect costs</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appealing Agency**  
ACT ALLIANCE / DANCHURCHAID (ACT/DCA)

**Project Title**  
Support the vulnerable women and men herders to improve their livestock production, food security and wealth with main focus on marginalized areas of the Jordan Valley and other parts of the Eastern Slopes of the West Bank (SVI-LPF)

**Project Code**  
OPT-15/A/73367

**Sector/Cluster**  
Food Security

**Objectives**  
Supporting 250 vulnerable poor herding families with main focus on women headed households which are affected by the Separation Wall, seam zone and settlement activities in 10 localities of which 2 localities from Tubas (Hammamat al Maleh-al Burj, Kardala), 4 localities from Jericho (Jordan Valley) (Al ‘Auja, Al Jiftlik, Fasayil, Marj Na’ja), 2 from Nablus (Furush Beit Dajan, Yanun), and 2 from Bethlehem (Nahhalin, Khallet Sakariya) Governorates to improve their means of production and enhancing their livelihood and source of income.

**Beneficiaries**  
Total: 1,500  
Total: 250 herding families (1,500 family members): 250 small and vulnerable herding farming of which 80 them are direct women beneficiaries, and 170 are small scale herders headed by men. counting: (1,500 the total family members which includes 512 children (of which 265 are girls) and 360 women (80 direct +280 indirect beneficiary women)  
Children: 512  
Women: 360  
Other group: 628 Other group: 628 youth, men, old people

**Implementing Partners**  
The Applied Research Institute Jerusalem (ARIJ)

**Project Duration**  
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**  
$506,086

**Location**  
Projects covering only West Bank

**Priority / Category**  
Top  
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Gender Marker Code**  
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**  
Antony Grange, agr@dca.dk, +972543446577

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**  
West Bank - Nablus - Furush Beit Dajan  
West Bank - Nablus - Yanun  
West Bank - Jericho - Marj Naja  
West Bank - Jericho - Fasayil  
West Bank - Jericho - Al Auja  
West Bank - Jericho - Al Jiftlik-ash-Shuneh  
West Bank - Jericho - Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj  
West Bank - Jericho - Al Jiftlik-al Musaffah  
West Bank - Tubas - Kardala  
West Bank - Tubas - Hammamat al Maleh-al Burj  
West Bank - Bethlehem - Nahhalin  
West Bank - Bethlehem - Khallet Sakariya

**Project filtering**  
Area C

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**Needs**

The Palestinian agricultural sector faces several challenges and obstacles due to the occupation practices by expanding settlements, constructing bypass roads, isolating lands by the construction of the separation wall and by nominating the farmers land and rangelands as closed military areas and suffering from damaging the lands by the Israeli occupation and the harassment by Israeli settlers. The access of the Palestinian rural/herders and Bedouins became more restricted due to the constructed gates and the existing checkpoints that affect the Palestinian agricultural production (both plant and livestock), economic value, income, sustainability and livelihood. These challenges are engaged with the natural crisis like storm rainfall (floods), drought and water scarcity which created an urgent need to be aware about these vulnerable groups and find the urgent and humanitarian means of support to help them to meet their needs to protect these agro-practices, preserve their production capacities and to meet basic food and nutrition needs.

The targeted communities are suffering from severe poverty which reached to 33.0% (ARIJ, need
assessment, 2012) compared with the average poverty rate of the West Bank which reached to 17.8%. Also, the unemployment rate increases among the people of the selected communities and reached to 26.0% in the year 2013 based on ARIJ's conducted community survey compared with 23% unemployment rate in the West Bank for the year 2013 based on the PCBS. The agricultural activities form 72.6% of the economic activities in the targeted localities areas (ARIJ survey, 2013). The selected communities are dependent on breeding and herding livestock and owning 75,210 heads of sheep and goats and 870 Cows in addition to 12,034 dunums of field crops and forages.

Females are the most affected by these harsh conditions; 24% of the people are illiterate of which 68% are females (PCBS, 2013). These conditions are affecting people’s life and the hygiene of their milk products and safety conditions due to the existing poor roads system, limited basic services and lack of awareness. In addition, due to the lack of milk cold storage facilities, the only way to preserve and prevent the spoilage of produced milk is to process it into cheese (health and hygiene problems) and market it on individual bases. It is worth mentioning that based on the Ministry of Agriculture analysis in the year 2012, that 70% of livestock production costs go for feed.

Needs

Furthermore, women are mainly responsible for processing milk which consuming their time on the account of taking care of their children and families. In addition, the unhygienic conditions and unsafe conditions are exposing women to contaminations which result in health problems. Accordingly, these constraints have big implications on the herders’ ability to process and market their milk products. (failure in markets).

The selected areas are facing many obstacles in regard of mobility, sustaining their herding activities and maintaining their economic situation and access to food. The project will serve a total of 10 marginalized communities with the emergency agricultural inputs to assist in mitigating the impact of the occupation practices and other natural and socioeconomic conditions. Thus, the project is going to serve 250 families which covers up to 30% of existing poor and herding families in the targeted areas with required emergency agricultural production inputs production (plant and livestock activities) and income generating activities including capacity building in dairy processing and food hygiene with focus on women headed households, poor families and small scale livestock breeders/herders.

Activities or outputs

The project will target 250 households’ livestock breeding/herding families through:

1. Support the small scale herding families to cultivate forages to produce forages to feed their animals especially in area C and the seam zone.
2. Enhance the herders’ access to water resources through: rehabilitating/constructing rainwater harvesting cisterns for their animals and for their domestic uses.
3. Providing the herders with plastic tanks (capacity of 3.5 m2 each) to preserve water, especially in areas where water is poorly coming through the main water networks.
4. Providing the herders with suitable emergency stainless-steel jars and disinfectants as well as some hygienic tools to improve the milk processing environment inside the targeted herding families.
5. Building the male and female beneficiary small livestock breeders’ herders’ knowledge and practices in forage crop/livestock management, diseases control and food processing and food hygiene (milking and milk processing) for household produced milk or marketed processed excess dairy product with main focus on women participation and benefit).
6. Provision of technical support (Technical support for women will be provided in times that are suitable for women. If needed, a female Vet will be provided) and extension and veterinary services (in cooperation with MoA) for herding families with main focus on women and how to maintain the utilization of provided tools in a hygienic and functional ways.
7. Provide special trainings for women (time and place should fit women's schedules. A female trainer will be provided if needed) regarding the health and hygiene practices that can protect her and family health from any contaminations, diseases or the spoilage of the dairy products.
8. Cooperate with other stakeholders and conducting of monitoring and evaluation through: creating project steering committee (local community (women and men) to be a part of this steering committee as one of the main stakeholders with the membership of active governmental bodies (mainly Ministry of Agriculture [MoA] (livestock production, veterinary services, and field crops and forages production departments in the targeted areas), Food Security Cluster (FSS), CBOs, NGOs, and international organizations to follow up and share with them the project progress and implementation and to avoid any future duplication or to integrate and cooperate towards improving the utilization of existing fund properly.
9. Project monitoring and evaluation: The project activities and it is impact will be monitored regularly to assure that the established objective and targeted achievements have been implemented properly.
Indicators and targets

1. Indicator: 250 herding/livestock breeding Households (with main focus on herding families headed by women) have protected, maintained and sustained their dependence on livestock production towards more production and income, better food security and more access to hygienic food which helped in limiting their vulnerability and improving their living conditions, nutritional health and production environment in a sustainable approach.

1.1. Output: 250 herding household (mainly women headed HH) and poor herding have cultivated their lands and get access to more green through cultivating a mix of barley and common vetch as green feed for livestock. 5 dunums per farmer (1250 dunums in total) will be cultivated by a mix of barley and common vetch seed to produce rich and nutritive forage.

1.2. Output: 50 household cisterns are rehabilitated or constructed with average storage of 70 cm³ per cistern (For newly constructed cisterns, as women are the main users of water, the women of the 250 families will be consulted on the cistern location) to harvest rainwater and preserve water to for the livestock and herders domestic use. The remaining 200 HH are also provided with 200 of 1.5 cubic meter storage tanks (1 tank per each herder which will increase their access to water.

1.3. Output: 250 herders/livestock breeders are provided with specialized medicines and vaccine and health control kits (those do not provided by MoA) to improve and the health of their animals and control an occurred diseases.

1.4. Output: the women of the targeted 250 herding families are provided with stainless steel milk jars (to avoid contamination and improve the hygiene during the milking process and the transporting the milk from the farm to the house, for processing), boiling pots and cheese making tools to improve the hygiene of milked and processed milk and also to protect the health of women, as they are usually doing this work.

1.5. Output: the targeted headers/livestock breeders are provided with veterinary services under the full cooperation with MoA (one visit per month per farm).

2. Indicator: the targeted herding/livestock breeding families have become able and aware how to manage crop and livestock, and beneficiary women become practicing food hygiene and food quality, nutritional health, and milk treatment and milk processing through managing and sustaining their improved agro interventions and assists.

2.1. Output: The 250 herders’ males/females build their capacities on cultivating forage mixture and studying feed composition towards better feed.

2.2. Output: The 250 herders’ males/females on animals’ management, health, feasibility and marketing, recording and filing to improve their management system to improve their rearing conditions and income generation.

2.3. Output: the 250 women of the targeted herding families have trained on milk processing, milk hygiene, nutritional health, and dairy standards through utilizing the provided (milk quality control and milk processing) tools.

3. Indicator: The project implantation and achievements are followed, monitored and coordinated with stakeholders.

3.1. Output: Several coordination and follow up meeting and field visit conducted with stakeholders.

3.2. Output: Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are adopted to measure the project implemented activities and achievements. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will ensure that women's opinions are reflected. A female officer will be able to meet women and ask about their opinions.
### Original BUDGET items

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost A: Project Direct Inputs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost B: Field Supervision and implementation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost C: Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost D: Administration</td>
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### Revised BUDGET items

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<td>Cost D: Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>506,086</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Needs

The recent conflict in Gaza (July/August 2014) had a deep impact on the population. 51 days after the beginning of the hostilities in Gaza, the entire population has been affected by the conflict; over 100,000 individuals whose homes and assets were destroyed or damaged remain in need of food and other long-term assistance to recover. A significant area of once productive agricultural lands have been abandoned, neglected or damaged by military action. This could lead to loss of agricultural livelihoods, which could potentially result in food insecurity in the medium to long term. The price of some food items has increased significantly, including fresh fruit, vegetables and eggs, due to the large damage sustained to farm infrastructure, agricultural lands and input supply.

Rafah governorate has been one of the most severely impacted by the conflict with many people having lost their livelihoods. Some of these displaced families are now returning to their homes; however, they are faced with limited opportunities to re-build their lives and provide for their families.

Agriculture plays a key role in the Palestinian economy and food security situation, providing work for more than 39 percent of those working in informal sectors and supporting a significant proportion of Palestinian families who cultivate their lands for livelihood. In the second quarter of 2010, the agricultural sector provided job opportunities and employment to 305,250 workers and about 14,000 private business establishments in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS). (Source: Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey 2012 – FAO, WFP, UNRWA, PCBS).

Based on past experience and coordination with related organization 9-11% of farmers who own lands and using their lands as a source of income are females. According to PCBS 2013, 20.9% is the Percentage Females Work in Agriculture, Forest, Hunting and Fishing Activities from the Total Employees in Different Activities.

The contribution of women in Palestinian agriculture is significant, yet often invisible and rarely recognized. Palestinian rural women contribute largely to extensive chores, factory work and farm work, according to the SESFSS report. Despite this major contribution, an estimated 40 percent of rural Palestinian women at working age carry out unpaid work, which means that their production is not comprehensively covered in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Moreover, they do not control agricultural revenues. This marginalizes their role in the production process.

In the current context of increasing unemployment, poverty, psychological trauma and destruction of property, crops and land, women are faced with the challenge of financially supporting the household and finding alternative income-generating opportunities in order to cope with household economic insecurity.

### Activities or outputs

The total need of land expected to be rehabilitated is about 1,200 dunums. The intervention aims at reaching...
Sofa village and improve agricultural activities through an irrigation system, benefitting an estimated 140 farmers, each one of them allocated with 2 dunums of land. Necessary agricultural inputs sufficient for agricultural production on 280 dunums (2 dunums per beneficiary family) will also be provided.

ACF will focus on the Access Restricted Area (ARA) of the Gaza Strip east of Rafah governorate, in the community of Sofa. Access to ARA will be adequately coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture and CMWU, and the ICRC will be consulted on ad-hoc basis prior and during to the implementation of the activities.

Activity 1: Provision of essential agricultural inputs to affected farmers

Beneficiary selection will be carried out using a multi stakeholder approach, including close collaboration among the ACF team, the MoA, and community-based organizations (CBOs).

Selection for receipt of agricultural kits will be based on a number of indicators currently part of the vulnerability scoring system used by ACF. As Among those: poverty, income, assets and resources; access to inputs; family farm self-employment; farm size: agricultural practices, knowledge about agriculture; and beneficiaries’ capacities. In addition to that Priority will be given to farmers who have lost their agricultural-related livelihoods in Rafah and those accommodated with host families. Women headed families and families with disabled members will be prioritized through specific selection criteria.

The contents of the agricultural kit (pre-defined by the Ministry of Agriculture MOA) will include the following:
- Land rehabilitation – land leveling, ploughing, irrigation network
- Agricultural inputs – fertilizers, pesticides, seeds (appropriate species for the target location)
- Tools - shovels, hoes, grass harrows, steel forks, garden scissors
- Greenhouse rehabilitation – plastic sheets and frames

Distribution of Agricultural kits:
- Revision of beneficiary list, distribution timetable, location and the quality assurance of the kits;
- Distribution will be organized with the support of the MoA and under the supervision of ACF.
- The Agricultural kits will be distributed within two months of project approval;
- Post distribution monitoring to be undertaken together with MoA.

Protection measures:
Support from and coordination with UNMAS will be required to provide land clearance and conduct risk assessment on mine hazards in the targeted areas. In addition, Risk Education Sessions will be conducted by UNMAS, reaching most of the targeted beneficiaries. ERW awareness flyers will be distributed by UNMAS to all people living or working in and around the infrastructures assed by ACF, and coordination with local authorities will be granted all through the initiative.

Activity 2: Construction of water supply system to insure the water supply needed for the agricultural activity:

The main source of water will be a private well in the Western part of Rafah, the only available source for agricultural water. The use of the well is coordinate by the Municipality of Rafah, but does not require particular permissions: the Municipality will be only responsible for maintenance of the pipes. 6 circular galvanized steel water storage ponds connected with a water pump will be constructed to store sufficient quantity of water for irrigation. A 4km 6”-PVC main water line will be constructed to connect the ponds with the nearest water source.

All works are part of the CMWU priorities in terms of emergency response. Works will be carried out under the supervision of the ACF technical team in coordination with the MOA. Ponds will be handed over to the farmers; the main waterline will be handed over to the CMWU for future operation for irrigation water supply and to provide support and maintenance as required in case of defects.

Indicators and targets

Monitoring and evaluation:

Adequate M&E procedures are in place in line with ACF policies: they include monitoring over the distribution of inputs jointly with MOA, elaboration and dissemination or progress reports on monthly basis and at the completion of the project.

In addition a baseline-Endline survey will be conducted during the project to assess the impact of the project in terms of income and food security. Information will be collected through semi-structured interviews, household visits and field observations. Constant monitoring will allow ACF to evaluate methodologies and impact of the activities, to identify challenges and best practices.

Coordination:

All activities will be performed in close coordination with the related clusters In particular the Food Security one) and agencies working in the same area, in particular with Premiere Urgence – Aid Medical International (PU-AMI). The final list of beneficiaries will be elaborated based on the names provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), The names of the beneficiaries selected will be crossed checked with PU-AMI and MoA, ICRC to avoid any duplication as they involved the same governorate. All final lists will be shared with related FSS cluster as a reference for all organizations.

Indicators and targets

- at least 85% of the beneficiaries will rehabilitate 2 dunums of land (total rehabilitated 230 to 240 dunumes);
- at least 85% of the beneficiaries will be able to cultivate 1 dumum of land (total cultivated land 120 to 140 dunums);
- 100% of the beneficiaries have access to water for irrigation of 2 dunums each and are equipped with irrigation tools;
- Disposable income for families is increased by approximately 15%.

**Target**

- 4 km water trunk line connecting a proposed above ground storage facilities with nearest source of water to allow a continuous water flow for 140 farmers to irrigate their lands.
- Agricultural kits including irrigation system, appropriate vegetable seeds, fertilizer and pest control inputs; production systems to include open field and plastic tunnels distributed to 140 farmers (estimated 938 individuals).

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### Needs

In the Gaza strip, the agricultural areas represent the 39% of the total surface (140km²); more than 50% (70km²) was deliberately targeted in the last Israeli military operation “Protective Edge”. According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) assessment, the total value of the direct damage in the agriculture sector reached 500 million US Dollars including around 60 million US Dollars of damages to the agricultural water facilities (reservoirs, pools, wells, carriers, networks). In addition, MoA estimated 200 million US Dollars as indirect (opportunity) costs. In the Middle Area (MA), more than 5,000 out of 20,000 dunums were completely destroyed, including irrigation wells, irrigation networks, greenhouses, productive trees, agricultural facilities and equipment. As a result in the Middle Area, around 3,000 families lost their main livelihood source, which increased significantly the food insecurity, the unemployment and the poverty rates in those areas. In the targeted localities, before the last conflict, the situation for agriculture sector wasn’t ideal either.

The main constraints regarded the limitation to the market, the impossibility to have access to cost-effective assets for farming activities and the deterioration of ecosystem services for the agricultural activities. Specifically the sector was suffering from the salinity of water due to the extensive water abstraction, and soil and ground water pollution due to the incorrect way of using the pesticides and fertilizers, which had a high negative impact on the quality and quantity of the produced crops.

The Israeli assault in Gaza have produced a further deterioration in the local social structure, notably worsening women socio-economic opportunities. In Gaza agriculture ranks as the second sector for absorbing female employment, compared to being the fifth for male employment. Moreover women, as the key community to ensure food security, are facing the lack of fresh products and minimal cooking standards, employing harmful coping strategies such as running into debt, reduction of meals per day and depletion of food stocks.

The lack of access to water in the target localities, particularly for the access restricted areas (ARA) covered by the Action, represent an essential limitation to recover and reinstate agriculture productivity, following the return of IDPs and the destruction of basic assets to perform rural economic activities. The tight link between water availability and the recovery of short term agricultural cycles represent a limit for the reactivation of the agricultural sector affecting the possibility of reinstating rural economic processes as driver for the food security in the targeted area.
Activities or outputs

1. Primary phase:
   a. Dynamic Needs Assessment:
   Dynamic Needs Assessment is a methodology of digitalized assessment made through tablets connected to the GVC server. It is an open database, cost effective, already implemented by GVC in different projects and it is suitable for this kind of survey because it gives the opportunity to evaluate in a dynamic way all the criteria related to the project.

   b. Final selection of beneficiaries:
   The final assessment will provide with updated information on the low resilient rural population to be addressed by the Action. With a second step, the beneficiaries will be selected applying specific criteria. GVC coordinates directly with the MoA in order to fill the gaps and avoid duplications. In the targeted locations there has been no intervention or commitment by any actor, including ICRC that is widely intervening in other locations.

   c. Technical assessment: GVC and PARC will identify the required works and prepare the BoQ, technical specifications and other tender documents.
   PWA is the only water regulator party here in Palestine and each well should be registered in the PWA. If the well is for agriculture purposes, the MoA is responsible to test the water quality and to evaluate if it is suitable for those purposes.

2. Rehabilitation works:
   a. Rehabilitation of 40 wells in targeted area. The works include one or more of the following:
      • Well bore rehabilitation.
      • Submersible pumps installation.
      • Electrical panels and cables installation.
      • Motor and generator maintenance.
   b. Rehabilitation of 8000 meters 4” HDPE agricultural water carriers including all required connections and fittings.
   c. Installing 40 250m3 pools made of galvanized sheets and coated internally by 500 micron polyethylene.
   d. Technical training to women and men for maintenance and operation of the main water infrastructures.

3. Agriculture extension campaign:
   In order to ensure an appropriate adoption of best practices and to promote a cost effective technology transfer regarding the planning and management of water resources for the agriculture, GVC and PARC will implement an extension campaign with the targeted beneficiaries. Extension activities are geared at narrowing the gaps between knowledge, attitudes, and/or appropriate practice levels of the target beneficiaries vis a vis the technology recommendations. The activity will address the "demand management" aiming at improving efficiency of water use in order to produce sufficient savings, to improve preparedness and to support short term production cycles. The extension campaign will focus on:
   • Water saving techniques.
   • Rescheduling the planting cycle based on the seasons and available water.
   • Plant and soil protection.
   • Best practices in the use of the pesticides and fertilizers, minimizing impacts on watershed and water resources.
   • Improving the strategy of access to market, giving priority to women farmers and women farmers’ associations.
   • Centrality of gender issues related to the food security and reduction of coping strategies for household nutrition.
   The campaign will include successive 40 hours training courses for 20 groups. Each group will include 20 farmers.

4. Monitoring and evaluation:
   An M&E mechanism will be set in order to guarantee the achievement of project objectives. The mechanism will be based on the Dynamic Need Assessment implemented and will aim at evaluating the multidimensional improvement of food security at local level. The following activities will be included:
   • Following up and reporting the progress of the project against the work plan.
   • Systematic collection of information for database management activities.
   • Extracting reports from the database system and processing data to identify weaknesses and threats.
   • Verifying the quality and standards of the delivered items.

Indicators and targets

Assistance will be delivered primarily to that beneficiary groups who meet the following criteria to be applied for
the final beneficiaries selection:
• Farmer should be registered or in the registration process in MoA and PWA.
• Women farmers and women belonging to cooperatives, associations or women clubs.
Female head of household are women who are the primary income earners, yet being unemployed, such as: widowed women, women who turned into head of HH as a result of polygamous marriages or separation, unmarried women and women heading the HH because the male has disabilities or is in detention.
GVC and PARC will have specifically trained local staff on the gender approach and the women’s rights.
The beneficiaries’ selection criteria are gender sensitive themselves; the priority will be given to the Female Head of the Household and women farmers and women belonging to cooperatives, associations or women clubs. This will contribute to give visibility to the role and the significant impact of women in Palestinian agriculture, often invisible and rarely recognized
• Female head of the household.
• Well water should have minimum quality standards for agriculture.
• Distance between targeted wells should be under the PWA standards.
• Well Capacity should be under the PWA standards.
• Start up processes able to link relief, recovery and development.

Indicators and targets

General Indicators:
1. Increased and recovered access to suitable water for agriculture through the reinstating and improvement of 40 wells.
2. Supported the rural household economy through quick recovery strategies.
3. Improved the adaptive capacity of the vulnerable farmers to resist to shocks and to adapt their production systems to the irrigated agriculture.

Specific Indicators:
1. Increased availability of 20,000 m3 / day of reliable water for 4,000 dunums (400 ha).
2. Increased availability of stored water of 10,000 m3 to guarantee permanent access for irrigation.

2.1 Improved the yield of rain fed cultivated area by 90% through access to irrigation water.
2.2 Promoted water saving techniques, reducing consumption up to 25%.
2.3 240 men and 160 women vulnerable farmers benefitting from the rehabilitation and improvement of water facilities and 80% of supported activities timely starting and following their production cycle with normal pace400 vulnerable farmers benefitting from the rehabilitation and improvement of water facilities and 80% of supported activities timely starting and following their production cycle with normal pace.
2.4 1,200 men and 800 women workers depending on agriculture economy sector resume their activities. 2,000 workers depending on agriculture economy sector resume their activities.

3.1 240 men and 160 women farmers reduced harmful coping strategies related to food insecurity (FAO Resilience Index).
3.2 Both women and men farmers’ community Farmers community is active protecting the aquifer from the infiltration of the pollutants resulted from excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers.
3.3 Farmers using irrigation improve water management skills, including drainage and salinity reduction.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gruppo Volontariato Civile (GVC)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Input costs (works, materials, technical supervision, awareness)</td>
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<td>Management</td>
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<td>ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Protection of food insecure households in 3 governorates of the Gaza Strip through emergency Cash-Based interventions (Deir al Balah, Khan Yunis, and Rafah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/ER/73389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Food Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Support unemployed heads of vulnerable households to secure cash benefits used to provide a basic standard of living for their dependents Addressing Outcome 1; Outputs 1.1 and 1.2 of the CFW sector response plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Beneficiaries    | Total: 1,474 individuals  
Children: 752  
Women: 295  
Other group: 427 men |
| Implementing Partners | Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) and Khan Yunis, Deir al Balah and Rafah municipalities |
| Project Duration | Jan 2015 - May 2015 |
| Current Funds Requested | $584,582 |
| Location         | Projects covering only Gaza |
| Priority / Category | Top |
| Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| Contact Details  | Paolo Lubrano, plubrano@pt.acfspain.org, +972 54 6874349 |
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Bureij Camp  
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Deir al Balah Camp  
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Maghazi Camp  
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Deir al Balah  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Qarara  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khan Yunis  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Bani Suheila  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Jadida (as Saghira)  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Kabira  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa  
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Tall as Sultan  
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Rafah |
| Project filtering | Gaza |

**Needs**

Based on OCHA report 2014, unemployment has increased dramatically since mid-2013, soaring from 28 per cent in the third quarter (Q3) of 2013 to 45 per cent in Q2 2014; almost 70 per cent of the youth aged 20-24 were unemployed in Gaza in Q2 2014. It is expected that labor market conditions in Gaza will further deteriorate following the recent conflict, exacerbating the impact of the blockade and the longstanding access restrictions imposed by Israel which have been preventing any meaningful economic activity.

During the conflict in July-August 2014 a large part of the Gaza population has lost its productive assets, which worsened an already weak economic situation. According to the Palestinian Federation of Industries, 419 businesses and workshops were damaged, with 128 completely destroyed. With limited activity at the commercial crossings and extensive damage to private infrastructure and other productive assets, business activities were largely paralyzed during In July-August 2014. Hostilities forced farmers and herders to abandon their lands, and resulted in substantial direct damage to Gaza's 17,000 hectares of croplands as well as much to its agricultural infrastructure, including greenhouses, irrigation systems, animal farms, fodder stocks and fishing boats (FAO report - http://www.fao.org/emergencies/fao-in-action/stories/stories-detail/en/c/241146/). Access to the sea was also prohibited for most of the 50 days of hostilities; restrictions have been restored to the six nautical mile limit, but there have been reports of shooting at, and detaining, fishermen in recent days, reportedly for exceeding this limit.

The ACF integrated FSL and WASH needs assessment conducted in 2013 and on-going project monitoring confirms that the majority of heads of households indicate that lack of employment is the main threat to food security and loss of dignity. International agencies and UN bodies have proposed Cash for Work (CFW) intervention as the most viable option to overcome poverty.
It is critical to provide support to families living under the poverty line and to families at risk of falling into deeper destitution. Based on the PCBS 2012 report, 21.1% of Gaza population is living under the poverty line (107 $ monthly income per capita) while 38.8% of the population is living in poverty with 131 $ monthly income per capita.

The 2013 assessment conducted by ACF identified that rehabilitation of community assets – including maintenance of storm water collection networks, gulley cleaning, road rehabilitation and removal of solid waste - has a high potential as a CFW opportunity for unskilled males to provide them with a source of income (424 $ monthly income per capita), which will be used to improve their standard of living. This activity also having a beneficial impact for the community in that conditions will improve through prevention of flooding or other natural disasters.

Such interventions have been implemented by ACF during 2011 to 2013 with ECHO funding to support Coastal Municipality Water (CMWU), which has insufficient funds to conduct rehabilitation of community assets without external financial resources. Recently, ECHO has reduced available funding for WASH activities thus exposing CMWU to limiting their ability to continue these services.

As a result, ACF as a WASH cluster Area Focal Point in Khan Yunis Governorate, and its accountability to Khan Yunis people proposes to continue support to CMWU which will then to be able to resume services to residents of Khan Yunis in order to minimize the risk of floods.

**Activities or outputs**

**Activity 1: Rehabilitation of threatened community assets through employment of male and female workers**

In coordination with the CMWU, ACF will identify a number of potential interventions aimed at preventing flooding and other disasters: special attention will be paid to protection of community infrastructure - in particular roads, schools water and sewage network.

A total of 220 male workers (200 unskilled and 20 skilled) will be employed in a cash-for-work (CFW) intervention to maintain storm water gully networks in three governorates of the Gaza Strip (Deir Al-Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah). This will be implemented through two phases of work of 60 days each where unskilled men will receive a daily wage of 60 NIS/day and skilled workers a daily wage of 75 NIS/day. Amount of cash was calculated as agreed before within the CFW working group. In addition to that, all names will be shared and cross checked with different stockholders involved in the group. In addition, through this activity of providing livelihood support to vulnerable households will reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and the risk of damage to property resulting from seasonal flooding.

Priority in the Selection of skilled workers will be given to female workers who will be responsible for daily supervision of and management of the male groups, with support and supervision of ACF. Qualified female workers will participate in the design of the daily and weekly action plan under ACF supervision. ACF will enhance the capacity of female workers, and will provide additional skills in management which will increase their opportunities in the local labor market after the end of the project.

ACF will ensure that all drainage channels in the three governorates are cleared both prior to the rainy and during the winter season. Group of workers will be selected for the first 60 working days (phase I) to remove all accumulated debris, which could affect the water drainage during the raining season. After the end of the rainy season, a second group will be selected for 60 working days (phase II) to clean and maintain the damage resulting from flow of water in the storm water channels.

The participation of the CMWU and related municipalities will be required to transport the daily collected debris to appropriate dumping sites. CMWU in coordination with different municipalities will contribute to cover all expenses related to the fuel cost needed for the removal of accumulated debris to avoid any risk hazards could result from the cleaning phase.

Before the work start, ACF will insure the safety of the project workers through the following measurements:

- Areas of field work will be coordinated with related UN Agenesis such as UNMAS.
- All Skilled workers will receive advance training in safety measurement needed to start the field work.
- Skilled workers will be provided with all contact information needed for any emergency situation.
- All unskilled workers will receive orientation for the safety measurements and UXO.
- Simulation session will be held to insure the capacity of the team.

The 220 beneficiaries will be selected from the 3 targeted governorates, Deir Al-Balah, Khan Yunis and Rafah (80 beneficiaries from Deir Al-Balah, 100 from Khan Yunis and 40 from Rafah). Beneficiaries will be involved in the project based on the following selection criteria:

1. Must be unemployed with no significant other source of income
2. Must not have participated in any cash assistance project during the last 6 months
3. Must support a family with a minimum of 4 members
4. Must not be receiving any assistance from MoSA or UNRWA
5. Only one application per household will be accepted
Indicators and targets

Targets:
• 220 households will be able to improve their access to food resulting from an increase in disposable income. Income and will enable women (28% of targeted population) to cover their basic needs as well as other family members. Cash availability will decrease the level of violence inside the family which mostly increased when the male breadwinner could not afford the family needs.
• Seasonal flooding of urban and rural areas prevented through rehabilitation of community assets
• The rehabilitation works will benefit the entire population of the three targeted governorates (approximately 608,694 individuals). Maintenance of the storm water collection networks will prevent flooding in heavily urbanized zones and hence prevent the spread of surface water contaminated by overflowing cesspits. This will lead to a reduction in waterborne disease hazards among the population, especially children.
• 220 workers will increase their skills and future employability. As a result of their involvement in this project,

Indicators:
• 70% of households will be able to improve their food cash expenditure resulting from an increase in disposable income.
• Volume of cash transactions in local markets increased resulting from increased expenditure by 60% of Cash for Work recipients
• Diet Diversity Score and Food Consumption Scores increased for 60% of households targeted by cash-based interventions

Monitoring and evaluation

All activities will be coordinated with the FSL Cluster, and in particular with the Cash Based Programming working group, where ACF has a representative. ACF will be responsible for project progress and impact monitoring in coordination with municipalities. A baseline survey will be conducted at the start of the project amongst a representative sample of beneficiaries and compared to a final evaluation to assess the impact of the intervention.

In terms of monitoring plans:
- Weekly visits will be conducted by the field team with regular reporting to the base;
- Monthly Activity Progress Reports will be elaborated to observe the progresses against the targets; ACF elaborated a specific format where technical and financial implementation are compared on a monthly bases against the initial calendar of implementation;
- ACF will share the monitoring reports at the monthly with UN Cluster meeting and with the Cash Based Programming Working Group in Gaza
- Ad-hoc meetings will be set with the relevant stakeholders when necessary.

ACF is currently discussing with other international agencies the implementation of a cross-monitoring system, where another international agency performs field monitoring on ACF’s activities and reports back. This initiative aims at facilitating experience sharing, improve technical quality of field activities and provide a more transparent and accountable delivery of humanitarian aid.

The monitoring exercise will help ACF to evaluate its own methodology and the way in which the project was implemented; to identify challenges and best practices related to the beneficiary selection, the cash transfers as well as the gender issues. Systematic monitoring will enable ACF and its partner to assess the appropriateness of the intervention and to propose modifications, in coordination with local communities, if needed

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### Needs

On 8 July 2014, a humanitarian emergency was declared in the Gaza strip, following an escalation in hostilities involving intense Israeli aerial/naval bombardment and Palestinian rocket fire into Israel, affecting the entire population of Gaza. Since 26 August a ceasefire entered into force and a large humanitarian emergency assistance has been launched. Presently, 2 and a half month later, almost all of the conditions encountered at the moment of the ceasefire are still applicable. Reconstruction efforts are still far off and economic life has not returned to normal for many households that have been affected the worst and with stringent restrictions to imports, preventing restoration of livelihoods mechanisms. The cold and wet winter season is approaching, which will aggravate the situation for many vulnerable households.

Despite the clear challenges faced by older people in humanitarian crises, they are often invisible to the humanitarian community, due to their limited inclusion in needs assessments, and the limited use/availability of data to support identification of their needs. For people with limited family and community support such as those who live alone, widows or those with mobility challenges, accessing even basic assistance can be a major challenge.

In June 2012, we carried out a multi-sector needs assessment to collect and analyze the general situation of older people in Gaza, six years after the blockade. During the first substantive ceasefire, we commenced a new needs assessment based on the model used in 2012. We participated in the UNOCHA led joint needs assessment “MIRA” in mid-August and also advocated for detailed information to be given to those over 55...
years as well as breakdown of data beyond the usual cut-off point. Our response plan is based on the findings from the above needs assessment; as well as the data currently available from UNOCHA and the various sectors/clusters, older peoples committees (OPCs) and partners;

About 67,000 aged 60 or older live in Gaza, and 110,000 people are aged 55 and over. About 8,000 older people live alone in Gaza. Amongst women aged 60-69, over 40% are widowed, rising to 90% for those 80+. Of people aged 60+, 25% of men and 19% of women suffer from a disability or mobility problems. Furthermore, data shows that 63% of older people (60+) in the Gaza Strip suffer from one or more non-communicable diseases (NCDs) creating potentially life threatening risks from interruptions in basic service provision. 63% of older people (60+) suffer from one or more non-communicable disease and need regular access to treatment and medication placing them at major risk from disruption of health services. Of those aged 60+, 25% of men and 19% of women suffer from a disability which constrains their ability to earn income and may require regular access to health services. 75% of older people live below the poverty line. Over 40% of women aged 60-69 are widowed, rising to 90% for those over 80. UNOCHA’s MIRA assessment report raises the following issues and priorities regarding Food Security:

• Quality and adequacy of food supplies
• Extensive impact on agriculture/fisheries which are a key source of food/employment for many older people (71% of communities report urgent food security issues)
• Nutritional diversity (especially fresh vegetables) severely affected by price rises and market disruption
• Priorities for households who have lost their primary breadwinner and other vulnerable groups, i.e. old people, women-led HHs, people with disabilities (PWD)
• Restore damaged agricultural assets, e.g. greenhouses, irrigation wells, poultry farms
• Cash, assets and technical assistance to HHs for small food production to satisfy part of their food needs
• Immediate assistance to fishermen to compensate lack of income, and replacement of damaged/destroyed assets and equipment

Activities or outputs

Specific Objective 1: Older people, particularly vulnerable older women and widows living alone or in isolation have improved wellbeing as a result of meeting their immediate and basic needs.

Outputs
1.1 A minimum of 400 affected households that are headed by old people, or 2600 persons, have sufficient means to meet immediate and basic needs for a period of 6 months.
1.2 A minimum of 400 isolated affected elderly persons, of which at least 70% women, have sufficient means to meet immediate and basic needs for a period of 6 months.

Activities
• Three rounds of distribution of electronic cash vouchers which provide access to food and non-food items at local stores. Each round will target 400 old people headed HHs and 400 isolated elderly people. Through continued collection of information each round will include the most vulnerable cases, so that new beneficiaries may be added to the base group. This activity is implemented in collaboration with WFP and Oxfam.
• Needs assessment, in continuation of available data, disaggregated by age and gender, to form the bases for improvements to the list of eligible items as well as preparation of possible longer term livelihood interventions in a next phase.
• Market research of identified highly valued products that are specific to the target group of old people, in to particular to women.

Specific Objective 2: Older people have increased access to secure, dignified and timely humanitarian services that are appropriate to their specific age related needs.

Outputs
2.1 Information about the available humanitarian services targeting old people and how to access them will be widespread, emphasizing women and people that have become isolated in particular, minimizing the chance of extreme cases left unassisted.
2.2 Humanitarian service providers (international organizations and ministries) working in Gaza in response to the current crisis have increased knowledge about the specific needs of older people and apply this in their own response activities.

Activities
• Running of Age-friendly spaces, which offer the possibility for social activities, discussions, one to one support, awareness raising, information gathering, as well as contributing to mental well-being.
• Daily operation of a toll free telephone helpline: collecting information; documenting complaints; providing referral services; and disseminating basic messages.
• Radio spots to assure widespread knowledge of access points for information.
• Designing of fact sheets and advocacy messages, based on the evidence of the ongoing program as well
as best practices from other interventions, and dissemination to the community of humanitarian and institutional actors operating in Gaza.

- In specific urgent cases, provide referral services, transport, volunteer support services to assure timely and appropriate assistance involving services provided by different organizations.

**Indicators and targets**

Monitoring of the project is organized in a different ways, both quantitative and qualitative. Outputs have been formulated in such ways that permit a quantitative measurement of the level of achievements. Outputs 1.1 and 1.2 define a minimum number of beneficiaries, due to the design of the cash voucher program in three rounds, which allows a shift in beneficiaries depending on vulnerability and thereby possibly extending the number of persons that are reached. This is subject to the limitation that beneficiaries already participating are deemed capable of providing in their subsistence, or accessing assistance elsewhere.

HelpAge collaborates with WFP and Oxfam on the distribution of cash entitlements through electronic voucher magnetic cards. The system was started up in 2009 by WFP and is called ‘Sahtein’ Arabic for bonne appetite and an acronym for Social Assistance to Households Through Electronically Integrated Networks. An agreement is entered into with WFP where it issues the cards and uploads the credit, and manages the beneficiary database. HelpAge makes its selection of beneficiaries, decides on modalities (amount, timing, eligible products) distributes cards to beneficiaries and assures post distribution monitoring of its targeted beneficiary households. Oxfam is a partner to WFP and manages the local market network of the program, providing training and technical support to, and monitoring of shopkeepers.

The electronic vouchers system has the advantage of automatic recording of key information, which will record achievements in terms of quantitative targets. The records collected at the suppliers level will also generate qualitative information about priority awarded to articles. In combination with focus group discussion this will lead to improved lists of eligible times, and improvements to the design of the intervention. It is within the aim of this emergency programme to arrive at a better understanding of specific products that are highly valued by older people. The coordination between WFP, Oxfam and HelpAge limits the risk that beneficiaries are targeted by multiple programs.

The presence of an Age friendly space provides a low threshold for monitoring the perceptions of beneficiaries to the components of the emergency program. Feedback will be collected through volunteers that form our outreach team and by more formal focus groups discussions. Information collected through the hotline will be registered and analyzed. The design of the cash voucher programme in three distribution rounds permits improvement suggested by the data to feed directly into the next round.

Increased knowledge of specific needs of older people and the application thereof by international humanitarian organizations and local institutions will be monitored by observing the design of programs and the inclusion of information disaggregated by age in reports and assessments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HelpAge International UK (HelpAge)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct personnel costs</td>
<td>18,488</td>
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<tr>
<td>food and non food items</td>
<td>195,652</td>
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<tr>
<td>visibility, awareness and advocacy</td>
<td>6,270</td>
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<td>Operational and logistical costs</td>
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<td>Indirect management costs</td>
<td>22,958</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Needs**

The situation for the majority of Palestinians living in the West Bank, especially the unemployed poor in marginalized villages of Area C, has not significantly improved. Recent assessments indicate a significant rise in food insecurity in 2012 -1.57 million Palestinians are currently deemed food insecure. Food insecurity levels surged from 44 percent in 2011 to 57 percent of households in 2012. Increased food insecurity stems from a decrease in purchasing power of Palestinian families, which in turn is directly related to restrictions on access to land, water and economic markets, combined with reduced international aid and the PA’s fiscal crisis. Despite the improvements recorded during the period 2010 to 2012, 71% of Palestinians in the West Bank are...
now food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. The unemployment rate was 18% in 2013; an increase of about 2% from 2011 in the West Bank. Food prices have risen by 38/5% from 2004 to 2014. ACF’s needs assessment conducted in October 2014 in Area C, confirmed the vulnerability of poor households to price fluctuations, the lack of job opportunities, the threat of house demolition and displacement along with restrictions of access to productive assets. The heads of households interviewed declared their debts increased during the last 12 and they rely on lower quality food and have reduced the number of daily meals. Lack of micronutrients has also been identified.

Traditional coping mechanisms such as moving from herding to agriculture are no longer possible for the majority of the population. 71% of the persons interviewed declared they lack access to arable land. The assessment and further monitoring of existing projects also recorded an increase in settler violence and settlement expansion, both contributing to the loss of productive assets among Palestinians, and increasing restrictions on movement of persons and goods.

While in the Palestinian society securing basic needs for the family traditionally falls on men, ACF’s recent field consultation confirms that more and more women are willing to participate to household generation of income/livelihoods. From 2010 to 2013, ACF has implemented several types of activities adapted to women beneficiaries, including production of highly nutritious food made from local products or temporary job placement in local humanitarian organizations. Monitoring reveals that culturally appropriate working opportunities can be proposed to women, which are accepted by the local communities.

Activities or outputs

The project will directly address the pervasive problem of lack of income through increased access to cash through cash based interventions. The beneficiary’s selection criteria will include: unemployed head of household, female head of household, disabled family members, families with at least 4 members.

• Rehabilitation of threatened agricultural assets

170 male workers will be employed in the rehabilitation of agricultural assets – including water cistern and land rehabilitation located close to settlements. Identification of assets will be undertaken through a participatory approach, considering the needs and impact on the community. Workers will be paid between 60 and 75 NIS per day for 60 days, as defined by the Cash Programming Technical Working Group.

Improvement of agricultural assets can have a positive impact on small scale farmers by helping to boost farming income. An improvement in local agricultural capacity may have a further positive impact on the variety and price of locally available products.

• Production of highly nutritious food for undernourished children

Employment of women producing highly nutritive food to be distributed to under those affected by micro nutrient deficiencies has shown good results in 2011, 2012 and 2013 and effectively combines income generation for vulnerable women with provision of highly nutritious food people in need, especially children. Considering the number of applications received in previous years, ACF proposes to maintain this activity for 130 women, giving the opportunity to the poorest women breadwinners to develop skills and support their households in a socially acceptable manner. Salaries will be between 60 NIS per day for the unskilled workers and 75 NIS per day for the skilled workers, for a period of 60 days, as defined by the Cash Programming Technical Working Group. The share of skilled vs. unskilled workers will be verified and compared with other activities. Food produced by female workers will be distributed to special hardship cases through the orphanage charities in the same area with an immediate increased access to food for the most vulnerable population after quality inspection by the Ministry of National Economy – Consumer Protection Department and in coordination with the Ministry of Health to ensure that the hygienic requirements and adequate content for the targeted group are respected. In addition this activity will be coordinated with MoA and FAO to create synergies with other ongoing projects.

• Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCT) to extremely vulnerable households

Families with an absent head of household or with no adult physically able to work will be considered for UCT. 25 households living under the deep poverty line (as per the poverty line threshold published by the PCBS in 2011, which varies with household size, e.g. NIS 1,264 for a family with a single head of household and 5 children) with no family members able to participate in CFW activities will receive UCT. The total amount received will be calculated on the average pay of unskilled workers (60 days of work paid at NIS 60 per day, total of 3,600 NIS over a period of 3 to 6 months).

• Coordination

Data collected will be entered into a dedicated database and analysed by ACF’s technical team. ACF is currently leading the CFW working group under the Food Security Cluster and is in constant communication with other agencies involved in CFW in oPt. Formal and informal coordination already exists at the local level in addition to the cross checking of the names of beneficiaries with UNRWA and the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) that will take place during the implementation process in order to avoid duplication and overlaps. ACF, UNRWA and Save the Children are the three actors already involved in CFW in the Hebron governorate and a formal coordination mechanism exist to avoid potential overlaps. ACF will also ensure that to coordinate with newcomers in this sector.
Indicators and targets

Outcomes

Income of target groups is increased allowing an immediate improvement of their access to food
Additional cash is injected into the local economy through unconditional cash transfer, increasing rapidly and significantly the cash flow in marginalized communities which is often used for repayment of debts.
Women participation in income generating activities is increased with consequent increased access to food

Indicators

• 70% of the cash transferred will be used to cover basic needs
• Coping Strategy Index (CSI) has increased at least by 10% and Household Diet Diversity Score (HDDS) and Food Consumption Scores (FSC) have increased by at least 25% for a minimum of 320 households targeted by cash-based interventions
• 100 households receive nutritious food produced in the Cash for Work activity
• Sex-disaggregated data show that women have reached the indicators above as much as men

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<td>Local Partner Costs</td>
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<td>Indirect Administration Costs</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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| Revised BUDGET items       | $ |
| Direct Staff Costs         | 78,440 |
| Direct Inputs              | 530,000 |
| Direct Operation Costs     | 55,000 |
| Local Partner Costs        | 40,850 |
| Indirect Administration Costs | 49,300 |
| Total                      | 753,590 |
Project Title
Emergency livelihood support to the Palestinian communities affected by IHL violation

Project Code
OPT-15/ER/73399

Sector/Cluster
Food Security

Objectives
The aim of this intervention is to support three strategic objectives of the Sector accordingly to top priorities and other activities as follows:

SO2: Sector Objective1: Outcome level Indicator 1:
1) “Distribution of food \ food voucher to targeted food-insecure HHs”; 3) “Provide cash for work opportunities to enable food insecure to meet basic needs” and 4) “Agricultural Production Inputs”

SO2: Sector Objective1: Outcome level Indicator 2:
1) “Distribution of food Parcels/Vouchers /meals to affected people” and 2) “Provide CFW opportunities for affected people”

SO2: Sector Objective 2: Outcome level Indicator 1:
1) “Supporting the productivity of livelihood resources”; 2) “Improving livelihood structures” and 3) “Food parcels and livelihood inputs available at community level in time of shock

SO3: Sector Objective1: Outcome level Indicator 1:
5) Small scale, subsistence food production units (household or community level)

SO3: Sector Objective2: Outcome level Indicator 1:
1) Rehabilitation of productive assets and essential infrastructure for farmers, herders and fishers by identifying and addressing constraints in the value chain; 2) Improve availability and access to suitable water for farmers and herders; 3) Emergency support to farmers and herders in Area C and drought vulnerability pockets; 4) Increase sourcing of quality food from local food sources including women cooperatives/producers and 5) Develop innovative livelihood start-ups and rehabilitation of livelihood for urban and peri-urban households

SO4: Sector Objective1: Outcome level Indicator 1:
Land rehabilitation/reclamation; 2) Provide reliable water /fodder to livestock in need and 3) Provision of agriculture services and rehabilitation of livelihood assets

Beneficiaries
Total: 35,750
5500 Farmers, herders, fishermen and vulnerable and food insecure Hhs
Children: 14,300
Women: 17,280

Implementing Partners
Palestinian Livestock Development Center (PLDC), Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC) and Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG), Land Research Center (LRC)

Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested
$3,935,490

Location
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

Priority / Category
Top

Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details
Matteo Crosetti, matteo.crosetti@oxfam.it, +972 546 938 168

Enhanced Geographical Fields
West Bank - Jenin
West Bank - Nablus
West Bank - Jericho
West Bank - Tubas
West Bank - Jerusalem
West Bank - Bethlehem
West Bank - Hebron
Gaza Strip - North Gaza
Gaza Strip - Gaza
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis
Needs

The ongoing blockade and restrictions imposed to the Palestinian population have drastically reduced the capacity of the local economy to absorb the increasing job demand and has limited the private sector capacity to develop in a structured and sustainable way. Limited access to natural resources, services and markets, limitation on movements of goods and people have led to a lack of economic resources and decreasing purchasing power across Palestinian families that keep food insecurity at high level. According to SEFSec, in 2013 the Palestinians who are food insecure are considered to be around 1.6 M and 360,000 are considered vulnerable to food insecurity. High level of food insecurity is also driven by low women economic participation and high employment rates, in the last years have been increased even more than male ones. Unemployment rates in OPT are high (23%), particularly for women (50% in Gaza and 33% in WB) and youth, particularly in Gaza with 88% for female and 48% for male due to lack of job opportunities and obstacles to women economical participation. The protracted crisis has been worsened in the last years by frequent natural (drought, storm) and manmade disasters (settlers harassment, hostilities, forced displacement and army aggressions) and by market shocks (fiscal crisis) leading to insufficient and unstable financial opportunities for the local population and in particular for the most vulnerable ones, such as the people who live in Area C and Jordan Valley, Female headed HHs, youth and residents in Gaza Strip.

Before the war in the summer of 2014, vulnerable HHs in Greater Gaza Urban area of Gaza Strip were not able to meet their food needs without food assistance or without reducing other livelihood expenditures. Also in the Gaza semi agriculture livelihood zone, poorer HHs relied on food aid to meet their needs even if they had food production and cash income from agriculture and income opportunities (HEA 2013). Nowadays updated data on food insecurity are not yet available, but EFSA of September 2014 suggests an increase in the food insecurity levels due to the combined effects of the conflict and of closure of tunnels. The conflict has hit hardly the agricultural sector by damaging and destroying the livelihood assets of fishermen, farmers and breeders. MOA preliminary assessment has indicated that 30% of agricultural land has been damaged, 40% of livestock died and initial assessment from the field highlighted an increase in fresh vegetable prices and decrease in the availability of agricultural products in the local market.

In West Bank, livelihood rights are affected by human rights violations since the population, particularly the one living in area C, are victims of demolitions of infrastructures, denied or limited access to their agriculture resources (water and land), limitation on movements, military aggressions, threats of displacement that limits their resilience capacity and affects their dignity. Poor and middle wealth herders group in Area C suffer from livelihood insecurity or they are vulnerable to it, and if their sources of income are not protected from shocks and protracted crisis they are at risk of falling into survival insecurity (HEA 2012).

The project will so aim at responding to immediate needs of population affected by shock and at enhancing the resilience capacity of vulnerable HHs by providing emergency support, job opportunities, rehabilitating the production capacity and increasing access to natural resources and service in order to protect and increase food availability and economical access to food. Particular attention will be paid to women and youth participation during all the phases of the action. Protection activities will be carried out in order to limit further dispossession of land in Area C and preparedness activities for farmers will be implemented in order respond immediately to new conflicts in Gaza Strip

Activities or outputs

To contribute to the Cluster objectives, OIT has developed a comprehensive range of livelihood based activities to support and protect vulnerable HHs in WB, mainly in Area C, JV and GS based on its and its local partners’ experience.

SO 2: Respond to immediate need following shocks and increase resilience of those at risk of forcibly displacement, OIT will support Bedouins, farmers and IDPs affected by man -made disasters with activities related to livelihood cash support and assets rehabilitation:
- UCT to war affected and food insecure 500 HHs in GS to contribute to meet their basic needs.
- Provide CFW opportunities to war affected and food insecure 1000 HHs in GS for a period of at least 2 months by involving unemployed and people who have lost their income opportunities through activities aimed at rehabilitating the agricultural and communities’ assets, infrastructures and facilities. CFW activity will focus also on creating job opportunity for 100 women and FHH for production of hot meals, dairy products to be provided to food insecure HHs and for innovative IGA
- Provision of Productive Agricultural input will involve HHs in GS affected by the man -made disasters to protect and restore their livelihoods. Shelters, fodder, animal for restocking, water and inputs for animal health and reproduction will be provided to 1300 herders in GS. Greenhouses and home gardens will be rehabilitated for 300 farmers and boat and fishing equipment for 100 fishermen in GS. Training will be provided in order to promote agricultural productivity and water saving techniques.

SO 3: Respond to food insecurity and promote related resilient livelihoods, OIT will support communities in GS and WB at risk of animal destocking, displacement, settlers violence and affected by natural disasters by
enhancing the resilience of small scale farmers, herders, fishermen and urban/peri urban households:
- Small scale, subsistence food production units by supporting 20 Bedouins women groups in Area C and 100 vulnerable HHs in GS for self-conception, market and food aid programs
- Rehabilitation of productive assets and essential infrastructure of vulnerable farmers, breeders and fishermen by land rehabilitation for 200 farmers in Area C, greenhouses and home gardens rehabilitation for 200 farmers in GS, rehabilitation of boats and equipment for 200 fishermen in GS.
- Improve availability and access to suitable water for farmers and herders by the construction of 400 cisterns in Area C and GS, rehabilitation of spring in WB and provision of water tanks for agricultural use
- Emergency support to farmers and herders in Area C and drought vulnerability pockets by provision of drought tolerant seeds to 300 herders in north JV and vet assistance for 500 Bedouins HHs affected by natural disasters or demolitions.

SO 4: Ensure access to essential services in areas where access is restricted, OIT will ensure that farmers and herders in ARA and Area C will have access to agriculture services and resources.
- Provision of agricultural services will be guaranteed by the provision of veterinarian assistance for animal reproduction and health for 1300 HHs in Area C and 1100 HHs in GS.
- Provision of fodder will be carried out for 1100 herders in GS. 1300 in WB but only in case of drought and with beneficiary contribution.
- Land rehabilitation/reclamation activities (plants for intercropping, plowing, plough, seeds, fencing and provision of equipment) will be carried out in Area C for 300 farmers and 300 in GS with CFW.

OIT MEAL system, through a participatory approach, will set out for each indicator: exact variable measured; analysis unit; measuring criteria of indicator; data sources and method for data collection; responsible to collect and analyze the data; frequency of the data collection and analysis

Indicators and targets

The impact of the prevailing crisis on the scale and depth of food insecurity is tempered and mitigated

UCT will support IDPs and families who lost their income opportunity by providing cash to decrease CSI and increase FCI of 75% of the targeted groups. CFW activities will support the target population by providing to at least 80% of those cash to partially meet their basic needs. Unemployed and IDPs males (33% skilled, 67% unskilled) will be involved in the rehabilitation of agro-productive assets and public facilities (particularly in preparation for winter season). In 100 CFW, women will be involved in the preparation of food products that will be used for self-consumption, local market and to link their production with food aid both in GS and WB by supporting at least 20 small production units of Bedouin women (100 women) living in Area C also with innovative IGA, such us embroidery, processed food and child care taking.

To restore and protect livelihood capacity, farmers, fishermen and herders, but also processors, will be supported with inputs (vet drugs, fodder, water, equipment and materials, seedlings, etc) and by rehabilitation of asset (greenhouses, home gardens, boats, production units, shelters) to restart the agro-production for self-consumption and local market of at least 80% of target HHs. Voucher system for the purchase of inputs will be carried out in order to promote the beneficiaries’ ownership of item and their dignity.

The resilience index of farmers, herders, fishermen and urban/peri urban households is improved.

To increase the resilience of vulnerable communities living in Area C and GS, productive assets of fishermen, farmers and breeders will be rehabilitated for at least 80% of the target HHs (at least 5% FHH) to restore and improve their production capacity. Moreover, cisterns, water tanks and reservoirs will be provided to increase access to water for 80% target HHs and drought tolerant seed will distributed to at least 80 HHs to increase the fodder production and decrease the cost for animal nutrition. Also in this case, input will be provided, when possible, through a voucher system.

In case of natural shock or demolition, emergency support to herders will be provided in order to decrease the losses of animals and extension service will be provided to farmers to protect and restore the production capacity of at least 80% of target HHs.

Affected population (farmers and herders) have increased access to agricultural services (vet, extension) and resources (water, land).

Technical assistance and provision of medicines, vet kits, vaccines, sponges /hormones, will support 80% of target herders HHs (at least 5% are FHHs) in the WB and GS to improve animal health and reproduction, to preserve their assets and enhance the productivity decreasing the mortality by increasing 10% twinning rate preserving their assets.

To avoid animal destocking among 70% of target HHs, fodder to WB herders will be provided to protect their livelihood in case of market or natural shocks, the distribution will be carried out with beneficiaries’ contribution. In Gaza fodder will be distributed to at least 80% of target Bedouin communities in order to improve animal health and reduce the cost of input purchasing for the flocks, contribution will not be requested due to the high vulnerability of targeted population.

All the technical activities will be coordinated with MOA, FSS WGs (particularly the Livestock and Agriculture ones, whose OIT has the co-lead with FAO), FAO and sector stakeholders. For CFW and UCT activities will be coordinated with FSS WGs, MOSA, Ministry of public works, MOA and other actors active in the sector to avoid overlapping, to establish same criteria for the selection of the beneficiaries and to coordinate modatalities in supporting the target communities.
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<tr>
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**Appealing Agency**  
ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)

**Project Title**  
Emergency support to protect livestock based livelihoods in the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank

**Project Code**  
OPT-15/A/73400

**Sector/Cluster**  
Food Security

**Objectives**  
Enhance resilience and reduce vulnerability of food insecure herding households through provision of livestock inputs or services.

FSS Sector strategic objectives SO 1.1, SO 2.1, SO 2.2, SO 4.1

**Beneficiaries**  
Total: 4,550 individuals  
Children: 2,366  
Women: 1,069  
Other group: 1,115 men

**Implementing Partners**  
Ministry of Agriculture West Bank

**Project Duration**  
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**  
$1,113,699

**Location**  
Projects covering only West Bank

**Priority / Category**  
Top

**Gender Marker Code**  
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**  
Paolo Lubrano, plubrano@pt-acfspain.org, +972 54 6874349

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**  
West Bank - Ramallah - Ein Samiya  
West Bank - Ramallah - Muarrajet Centre  
West Bank - Ramallah - Muarrajaat - caravan side  
West Bank - Ramallah - Muarrajet East  
West Bank - Jericho - An Nabi Musa  
West Bank - Jericho - Wadi el Qilt  
West Bank - Jericho - Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa Bedouins  
West Bank - Jericho - An Nuweima Al-Fauqa Bedouins  
West Bank - Jericho - Ras Ein al Auja  
West Bank - Jericho - Fasayal Al Wusta  
West Bank - Jericho - Fasayil al-Fauqa  
West Bank - Jericho - Khan al Ahmar - Wadi Abu Sidr  
West Bank - Jericho - Sateh al Bahr  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Mikhmas  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Hizma  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Az Zaayyem  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Khan al Ahmar - Kurshan  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Khan al Ahmar - Abu Fellah  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Khan al Ahmar - Ab el Helw  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Ghawaliya  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Arab al Jahlin - al Jabal  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Jabal al Baba<br

**Project filtering**  
Area C and East Jerusalem

**Needs**

Families in Area C and eastern slopes of the West Bank are mainly dependent on extensive herding of small ruminants for their livelihoods. Their lifestyle and productive activities are under serious threat, requiring urgent intervention.

The first set of constraints faced by herders in Area C is the steady reduction of access to grazing areas, rain fed cereal production areas and water sources traditionally used to cover a significant part of the small ruminants’ needs. Due to politico-military reasons, herd movements are increasingly restricted, thus impacting the normal practices of extensive breeding. In addition, land that is still accessible for grazing is not completely safe and is regularly subject to settler violence. Children and women, traditionally responsible for driving herds, are regularly exposed to settler harassment and violence. Herders often cannot use the traditional animal sheds, relying instead on inadequate plastic sheeting, which does not allow adequate protection of the flocks nor decent working conditions for women.
responsible for animal care and milking. This directly impacts the animal mortality rates (lambs and goat kids in particular) as well as the quality of dairy products.

Another central problem in the southern and central West Bank is the recurrent climatic crisis. Low levels of rain and erratic precipitation do not allow natural renewal of wild pastures. This results in overexploitation of land and irreversible soil erosion. Limited rainfall also prevents sufficient rain fed cereal production increasing the dependency of herders on manufactured inputs, themselves significantly affected by seasonal price variations. In addition, lack of rain and consequent drought in previous seasons prevented the optimal irrigation of crops, hampering the growth of complementary forage (barely and vetch crop residues) planted in the driest locations used for hay. This has left goat and sheep breeders with no seed storage for the coming years. Cold spells can potentially cause significant losses to open field winter crops as well as to newborn animals, threatening already limited and unstable incomes. The combination of these factors requires expensive adaptations in terms of livelihood strategies. Fodder traditionally produced or grazed now needs to be purchased and transported, along with water, adding the costs of fuel to the costs of agricultural inputs.

Financial resources previously dedicated to veterinary services are now allocated to agricultural inputs or households needs. According to ACF field observation in south area of West Bank, reduced veterinary follow up translates into an increased prevalence of diseases and parasites: ewe abortion and lamb mortality rates have increased from 15% in the previous years to 18% in 2014. Providing veterinary services to vulnerable herding communities is one of the most cost effective ways to protect the animal husbandry sector and it is critical to achieve the Ministry of Agriculture strategic objectives. Vaccination and de-worming prevent an estimated 70% of the animal from abortions and still births. In 2011 in southern Hebron governorate, an estimated 20% of the total animal deliveries were lost due to the outbreak of diseases, while vaccination and treatment could have reduced animal abortion levels by 90%.

**Activities or outputs**

- **Distribution of 40 tons of drought resistant fodder seed varieties:** The proposed emergency intervention will have a sustainable long-term impact ensured by the distribution of different varieties of drought resistant fodder seed (mainly barley and vetch) for animal feed. The varieties will be determined based on the climatic conditions of each targeted area and on local practices. In order to ensure behavioral change, local communities will be involved in the selection of the varieties and encouraged to adapt cultivation of the new varieties. Each of the 200 beneficiaries will receive sufficient seed to cultivate up to 20 dunums. The distribution of improved fodder seed will boost self-sufficiency of fodder production, which could reduce the need for emergency fodder distribution in drought years. The costs of inputs will be reduced, thus increasing the potential income of the herders. Cultivation of lands subject to land erosion will become more feasible as the adapted crops can grow during rain-restricted seasons. The seeds will be distributed before for the next planting season in November 2015.

- **De-worming and immunization of small ruminants:** Herders and breeders have been forced to reduce expenditure on animal health due to an increase in other agricultural inputs. The Agriculture Sector Strategy 2011–2014 also identifies weak veterinary services and poor implementation of livestock health care procedures as challenges for the sector. ACF field experience confirms that not all breeders in Area C comply with the obligatory vaccinations. ACF will organize a vaccination campaign targeting Chlamydia (resulting in abortion of the fetus) and Enterotoxaemia in coordination with the local representation of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in the targeted governorates. A de-worming campaign will be conducted in parallel with the vaccination program in line with the official MoA disease control policies to treat small. ACF will also prepare for rapid response in case of disease outbreaks always conducted in coordination with the MoA; these activities have been identified and endorsed by the veterinary department who will be involved in the implementation of this activity. A draft MoU will be prepared clarifying the responsibilities for ACF and MoA for the implementation. Moreover this activity is harmonized and streamlined to cover the gap which is not covered by other organizations.

- **Rehabilitation/construction of 200 animal shelters:** 200 herders having inadequate animal shelter will be provided with the necessary materials to rehabilitate existing sheds or construct new ones to house 60 to 70 animals. Resistant plastic covers and/or portable metallic structure will be distributed to targeted households. The improvement of these structures will increase protection of women and children responsible for the animals, and will ensure better hygienic conditions during milking and milk processing. In addition to the increase of milk production and a reduction in lamb mortality this activity will improve livelihoods and the resilience of small scale herders to cope with shocks.
• Monitoring and evaluation:
  A baseline survey will be conducted at the very beginning of the project and will be updated and compared to a finale evaluation. Information will be collected through semi-structured interviews, household visits and field observations. Constant monitoring will allow ACF to evaluate methodologies and impact of the activities, to identify challenges and best practices. Particular attention will be paid to beneficiary selection, ways of working with village councils, mechanism of seeds distribution, gender approach, as well as the appropriateness of the intervention and operate strategy chances should that be needed.

Indicators and targets

Outcomes:
1. De-capitalization of livestock as a negative coping mechanism is mitigated among 700 vulnerable herder households.
2. Food security is improved through increased availability of dairy products at the household level, allowing specific needs to be covered such as those of pregnant and lactating mothers, growing children and household members unable to work.
3. Income generation is enhanced through reduced input costs and increased flock productivity.
4. Support to small herders has positive effects on the local meat market where imported meat is increasingly competing with local products.
5. Provision of animal shelters or rehabilitation of inadequate shelters will serve to increase the productivity and health of the herd as well as provide safer conditions for women to carry out their work such as feeding, cleaning, milking and milk processing as well as more dignity while working.

Indicators:
• 200 animal shelters have been rehabilitated or constructed benefiting 200 herder households
• 200 herder households benefitting from drought tolerant seeds and from fodder distribution
• At least 700 herder households benefitting from the veterinary campaigns.
• 70% of the benefited herders prevent reduction in their flock size.

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<tr>
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<td>Direct Staff Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Inputs</td>
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<td>Direct Operation Costs</td>
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<td>Local Partner Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect Administration Costs</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Emergency Food Assistance Gaza</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/F/73401</td>
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<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
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<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Food insecure families meet their most basic food requirements through food assistance and the provision of additional food intake to school children, pregnant and lactating women, and children under 2 years of age. The project comes in response to Country Strategic Objective: Respond to food insecurity and promote related resilient livelihoods And Cluster Strategic Objective: Palestinian households suffering from lack of economic access to food as a result of shock, are able to meet their basic food needs through the distribution of food in kind and cash based assistance Specifically activities: Distribution of in-kind food to targeted food-insecure HHs Institutional feeding / school feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 800,000 Refugees living below the absolute and abject poverty lines Women: 390,000 Other group: 407,000 (245,000 students receiving school feeding; 82,000 pregnant and lactating women and 80,000 children between 0 - 2 years)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current Funds Requested</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Mattia Polvanesi, <a href="mailto:m.polvanesi@unrwa.org">m.polvanesi@unrwa.org</a>, +972 8 288 7463</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Enhanced Geographical Fields</strong></td>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
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### Needs

Food insecurity in Gaza was already at very high levels before the summer 2014 hostilities. According to 2013 data from the annual food security survey, 57 per cent of households in the Gaza Strip were food insecure, a level unchanged from 2012 and significantly higher than those observed over the period 2009-2011.

Food insecurity in Gaza is not a problem of availability of commodities in the local market, but is rather driven by high poverty and constrained economic access to food. These are a direct result of the Israeli blockade, now in its 8th year, and the closure of the smuggling tunnels between Gaza and Egypt in 2013. The crackdown on tunnel trade resulted in low-cost products arriving from Egypt being replaced by more expensive goods imported from Israel. Food price increases have had a dramatic impact on households, given that the majority of Gazan families use more than fifty per cent of their cash income to purchase food.

Prior to the summer 2014 hostilities, the socio-economic context continued to be characterized by widespread unemployment, high price volatility and stagnating low incomes, continuing to trap the majority of the Gaza population into poverty. As of the second quarter of 2014, unemployment has reached 44.5 per cent (60 per cent among women and 70 percent among youth – 15 to 24 years of age), real wages has dropped by 14 percent as compared to 1999, and food prices stand at 67 percent above their 1999 level. Refugees remain harshly affected by the deteriorated socioeconomic conditions, with refugee unemployment standing at 45.5 percent the highest level ever reported in UNRWA’s PCBS-based records (Q2, 2014). Unemployment rates stand at 60.9 percent for female refugees and 69.7 percent for refugee youth.

The already dire economic situation in the Gaza Strip has been further exacerbated by the summer 2014 hostilities. Assessments showed widespread destruction of livelihood and productive assets, which deprived
Gaza’s farmers, herders and fishers households of any income source. Following the cease-fire a huge shortage of agricultural inputs is being reported, inhibiting farmers’ return to planting. As a result of the limited access to farm lands and the loss of harvest, prices of fresh food skyrocketed pushing households to reduce the variety of their food intake and their dietary nutritional value. While resumption of local production has brought the prices of most food commodities back to pre-war levels, vegetables are still more expensive than in June 2014 (as of October the price of tomatoes remains more than double its pre-war level).

Considering the degree of destruction in the agricultural and productive sector, as well as to water, electricity and general infrastructures, large-scale emergency efforts will be required to counter growing food insecurity in the short-term. As a result, an estimated 800,000 abject and absolute poor Palestine refugees in Gaza require UNRWA assistance to meet their basic food needs in 2015.

Activities or outputs

UNRWA is seeking funding to cover four rounds of emergency food distribution for an estimated 800,000 beneficiaries, including approximately 390,000 females as well as 14,400 female-headed households. A first category of 385,198 refugees living below the $1.50 per person per day abject poverty line (including 150,000 women and 9,500 female headed households) will receive 76 per cent of their required daily caloric needs. Another 414,802 refugees living below the $3.63 per person per day absolute poverty line (including some 240,000 women and 4,900 female headed households), will receive 40 per cent of their daily caloric requirements [1]. Each eligible family, in accordance with its size, will be provided with one parcel per quarter. Parcels include flour, rice, sugar, sunflower oil, whole milk and luncheon meat, with quantities adjusted to family size.

Targeting is based on a proxy means testing formula (PMTF), introduced in 2009 and since then continuously refined in order to account for changing socio-economic realities in Gaza. This methodology, based on systematic home visits, captures essential household characteristics, such as age, gender, housing conditions, asset ownership and employment status (including other characteristics such as disabilities and female heads of households). All benefiting families have their poverty status reassessed on a two-year cycle. Food eligibility lists are updated quarterly.

In 2015 UNRWA will be rolling out a comprehensively reformed poverty targeting system and initiate a new two-year reassessment cycle of its food beneficiary caseload in Gaza (the third since 2009). The newly designed system will use advanced tablet-based data collection tools to allow for a more dynamic and qualitative management of the existing caseload. More specifically, the revised assessment procedures will guarantee that families headed by divorced women, widows, wives of polygamous marriages and women separated though not officially divorced can be assessed and receive food. Provision will also be made for families facing acute shocks (death or injury of an income earner, destruction of productive assets, etc.) to be prioritized for reassessment. Finally, a robust appeal mechanism will be set up to ensure that families’ right to challenge their initial (in)-eligibility classification is upheld.

UNRWA is also seeking funds for its School Feeding Programme, built around a 6-day menu including a range of fresh food items such as sandwiches, yoghurt, fruits and juice/milk for up to 245,000 pupils (52 per cent boys and 48 per cent girls) for approximately 206 days in UNRWA schools. To address the impact of infants’ malnutrition, UNRWA will also provide appropriate and high-quality complementary food to pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 years old. “Prior to the conflict, the prevalence of anemia was [already] high among pregnant women (35.8 per cent) and infants (33.7 per cent)” [2]

UNRWA will maintain its coordination efforts with its partners within the Food Security Sector to ensure better coherence in terms of needs analysis, programme design and targeting. This will include regular cross-checking of beneficiaries lists with WFP (serving the non-refugees) so as to avoid duplication.

Budget estimations are based on cost projections of basic commodities, which apply a 10 per cent buffer increase to the last UNRWA procurement prices (October 2014). The present HPC budget incorporates all logistics costs incurred by UNRWA when receiving, storing, packaging, transporting and distributing food. This ensures that the budget presented is not only comprehensive, but also as accurate and transparent as possible.

Note that food needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) at Collective Centers, addressing Country Strategic Objective #6, are covered separately through UNRWA Shelter, Repair and Collective Center Management intervention.

Indicators and targets

The distribution of food assistance to the poorest refugee families in Gaza will directly mitigate the impact of
increasing food insecurity resulting from the blockade and the related protracted food access crisis, recently compounded by the summer 2014 hostilities. UNRWA food assistance will allow beneficiaries to spend their scarce resources on other priority needs, while securing the import of staple commodities in an extremely fragile context. An estimated 800,000 refugees including 390,000 women and 14,400 female headed households will receive food assistance.

The enhancement of proxy means based poverty targeting will continue to improve the efficiency and cost effectiveness of UNRWA’s food programme by ensuring that assistance is channeled towards the poorest and by capturing any changes in beneficiaries’ socio-economic conditions, particularly for an estimated 14,400 female headed households and for families headed by abandoned women. The school feeding programme, will distribute small meals/snacks during 206 days, and contribute towards improved nutritional status and wellbeing of 245,000 school children (52 per cent boys and 48 per cent girls) in UNRWA schools.

The Agency’s Results-Based Monitoring (RBM) system is utilized to periodically track actual results against planned achievements. Progress is tracked on a quarterly basis and activity monitoring of the projects takes place throughout their implementation. Activity monitoring is applied utilizing a set of tools including, but not limited to, coupons, bar codes, regular distribution monitoring, post distribution monitoring, and quarterly distribution evaluation reports.

The project is complementary to other UNRWA projects, as part of comprehensive poverty mitigation measures.

[1] UNRWA provides assistance consistently to all Palestine refugees across the five fields. As such, UNRWA uses poverty thresholds that slightly differ from the host countries’ national thresholds. WFP adopts the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) poverty line, whereas UNRWA developed a slightly different poverty line due to differences in variables used to calculate the poverty line. The two Agencies are working in order to harmonize their approaches.


| United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| **Original BUDGET items**         |                  |
| Procurement of food commodities   | 63,400,697       |
| Logistic Costs (reception, storage, pre-packaging, transportation and distribution) | 5,383,207         |
| School Feeding to 245,000 school children | 11,000,000     |
| Mother and Child Nutrition Programme | 15,383,207      |
| Programme support costs           | 10,468,382       |
| **Total**                         | 105,635,493      |

<p>| <strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong>          |                  |
| Procurement of food commodities   | 63,400,697       |
| Logistic Costs (reception, storage, pre-packaging, transportation and distribution) | 5,383,207         |
| School Feeding to 245,000 school children | 11,000,000     |
| Mother and Child Nutrition Programme | 15,383,207      |
| Programme support costs           | 10,468,382       |
| <strong>Total</strong>                         | 105,635,493      |</p>
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<tr>
<th>Appealing Agency</th>
<th>APPLIED RESEARCH INSTITUTE JERUSALEM (ARIJ)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Providing humanitarian Agricultural inputs to produce more food by the vulnerable and poor rural/urban households located in area C, Seam Zone and East Jerusalem</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/A/73406</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Main Objective: Provide the affected and vulnerable households, exposed to occupation practices and restrictions, with agro production system (wicking system and home gardens) to produce food from backyard and on top roof of their houses which has a quick impact on food insecurity reduction among vulnerable rural, semi Bedouins and urban families living in Area C, seam zone and East Jerusalem of the West Bank. This project is going to target 200 needy households and priority will be given for women headed households. The project activities fit with the Strategic objectives of FSS SRP 2014: SO3 &amp; SO4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 1,110 200 food insecure marginalized families living in Area C Children: 434 Women: 220 Other group: 456 250 persons are youth, 150 are men, and 56 are elder people</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>jad isaac &amp; nader hrimat, <a href="mailto:jad@arij.org">jad@arij.org</a> &amp; <a href="mailto:nader@arij.org">nader@arij.org</a>, +72-2741889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
<td>Area C and East Jerusalem</td>
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**Needs**

Levels of food insecurity in Area C, and seam zones of the West Bank remain higher than the other areas compared with the average food security in the West bank in the year 2013 reached 19% (UNRWA, 2014). Also, there 16% of the households are vulnerable to food insecurity. Reduced access to production assets, natural resources, services and markets is considered a principal cause of their vulnerability in area C and seam zone.

The poverty rate in the targeted communities is high and reached to 30.0%; while the highest rate of poverty was existed in Jerusalem Governorate including East Jerusalem with 43.7% (ARIJ, need assessment, 2013). In addition, the unemployment rate increases among the people of the selected communities and reached to 31.2% in the year 2010, (PCBS, 2012).

The project is going to target different types of communities (6 communities) which are located in East Jerusalem which are Beit Hanina, Shu‘fat, Shu‘fat Camp, Wadi Al-Jouz, An Nabi Samwil & Sheikh Jarah; Jerusalem ((3communities) which are Qalandiya, Qatanna, and Beit Iksa, and Bethlehem (1 locality) which is Kissan. These areas are located in area C, Isolated by the Separation wall and totally isolated in Addition to the East Jerusalem communities. It is well know that they are facing different types of restriction, damages for
assets and limited access to their natural resources. Thus, it is increasingly essential to support the agriculture sector in order to mitigate the impacts of food insecurity and limited access to resources due to geopolitical restrictions. The total population of the targeted communities reaches to 101,417 persons of which significant number of the family’s needs support to resilient with the geo-political limitation restriction and damages (PCBS & ARIJ 2013). As many families are suffering from unemployment and poverty; they deserve the humanitarian support to make them stand with these challenges in a sustainable approach. Many of these communities are isolated, thus serving them to plant some crops will support them to improve their food intake and nutritional health as will. In light of land limitation and unavailability of land in other places, the wicking plantation system / home gardens will help people to plant their limited areas or roof and get access to more food with better quality and optimized amount of water consumption. Accordingly, 200 poor and vulnerable families are going to participate and benefit from this project.

**Activities or outputs**

Wicking bed system is a simple technology for growing plants, where water is wicked up from an underground water reservoir via natural soil osmosis or through the plant roots. This system is transportable, adaptable to any climatic conditions, requires less water, has greater production potential and the soil is free from diseases.

The average unit water use is dependent on the No. of plants growing at one time & temp. of the water. Thus, water use for the wicking bed is reduced by 50% compared to conventional agro systems. It is run without electricity, making it safe, feasible & environmentally sound. More than 100 different types of vegetables and herbs can be grown in such systems, and it is possible to cultivate 4 or 5 seasons a year. The system also uses shading nets to reduce water losses.

The project will support home gardens cultivation, the HHs who have home gardens will cultivate their gardens and those don’t have backyard and have roof top can practice the wicking system.

The project proposes the following activities:

1. Coordination with partner organizations working in relevant fields in these communities; including MoA, FAO, UWAC, CARE WB, etc.

2. Announcement of the project and selection of target families
   - Formulate committees for targeted localities (1 committee/ locality).
   - Distribute announcements to inform people about the project activities and how to apply.
   - Select families to benefit from the project with local committees support, based on field surveys.
   - Selection criteria based on vulnerability due to occupation restriction and a low level of resilience. HH size, gender of head of HH will also be considered will be prioritize, those HH with female heads receiving priority status.
   - Willingness to cooperate & space availability, suitability & water for the home gardens / wicking units are also required.
   - Beneficiaries sign agreements with ARIJ once the selection is finalized.

3. assemblng of wicking bed units & cultivating home gardens
   - Allocate equipment comprising four wicking beds, one compost tumbler of 250L capacity and 5L of liquid fertilizer as a starting point for the growing process. Beneficiaries will produce tea compost fertilizers from their livestock manure.
   - Install wicking bed units at the selected HHs. These will be installed in suitable locations on flat platforms (surface).
   - Provide management tools & planting materials (seeds or seedlings) for 3 seasons during the project period.
   - Each home garden of an area of 500 m²; each will be provided with drip irrigation, fruit trees and vegetables seedlings to utilize all available area. Each garden will receive organic fertilized & tools to manage crops. one composter/ garden to compost the organic waste to improve soil fertility.

4. Capacity building
   - Conduct 2 day training workshops on composting & wicking systems and home gardens for the poor families based on their exist knowhow and actual need for capacity building as needy and humanitarian community on technical and risk management approach:
     - Invite up to 4 members of each needy HH, with a focus on women and youth participation.
     - Explain the wicking system, its benefits and management as source of food.
     - Show a pre prepared wicking unit grown by the ARIJ team as a demonstration and in some benefited households.
     - Provide training on home gardens planting and management techniques, pest & diseases management.
     - Provide management manuals and materials.

5. Progress monitoring
• ARIJ staff will visit each participating HH twice/month to provide technical extension services.
• Project progress and achievements will be monitored and evaluated. The impact of the agro production units (wicking/home gardens) on improving food security and reducing vulnerability of vulnerable communities will be measured, reported and compared. The efficiency of each system will be discussed and its feasibility will be highlighted.

**Indicators and targets**

- Indicator 1: 200 poor and vulnerable HH received, established and running wicking system with a capacity of 4m² / home gardens with a capacity of 4m² for each wicking system and 500m² for each home garden.
- Indicator 2: 10 localities in the area C, Seam zone, East Jerusalem and semi-Bedouin are targeted and benefitted (Jerusalem, East Jerusalem and Bethlehem).
- Indicator 3: 200 HHs manage to resilient to the losses and damages they exposed to, through establishing an effective and fast agro-production systems.
- Indicator 4: 400 persons from the targeted HH trained and become aware on managing the wicking bed and how to create compost.
- Indicator 5: At least 60 women headed HH and 140 poor households benefitted form the project activities.
- Indicator 6: the benefitted HH become more food secured and enjoy better livelihood compared with the conducted baseline survey.
- Indicator 7: the targeted HHs managed to produce 100 tons of vegetables in the first year.
- Indicator 8: the project team conducted 280 field days through which they provided technical and extension support for the benefitted HHs.

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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>286,300</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Appealing Agency</strong></td>
<td>ASAMBLEA DE COOPERACION POR LA PAZ (ACPP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Humanitarian action to reduce food insecurity and restore the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers badly affected by Israeli military actions in Khan Yunis, Gaza Strip, Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/A/73409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>To reduce food insecurity and restore the livelihoods of vulnerable farmers badly affected by Israeli military actions in the Gaza Strip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 16,443 Individuals. 60% are farmers, former IDPs who have returned to their homes in the Al Qarara and ‘Abasan al Kabira communities, Khan Yunis; Small farmers who own 1-3 dunums of land which were damaged during the recent military attacks; Families headed by women or women working in the agricultural sector; Households with no other source of income. Children: 8,222 Women: 4,275 Other group: 3,946 Men who are farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
<td>Agricultural Development Association (PARC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
<td>Jan 2015 - Aug 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Funds Requested</strong></td>
<td>$303,700</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Projects covering only Gaza</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Priority / Category</strong></td>
<td>Top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>José Carlos Ceballos Gómez, <a href="mailto:middleeast@acpp.com">middleeast@acpp.com</a>, +972-546514675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enhanced Geographical Fields</strong></td>
<td>Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Qarara Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Kabira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
<td>Gaza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Needs**

Prior to the so-called “Operation Protective Edge” offensive by the Israeli military on the Gaza Strip from July -August 2014, 66% of Gazan households were already receiving food assistance, with 72% of households deemed food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity prior to the crisis, according to the MIRA assessment. Following this military offensive, the extremely fragility of the environment in terms of food security and livelihoods has deepened. The livelihoods of farmers, breeders, herders and fisherfolk have been severely affected as a consequence of the direct destruction of their lands and other productive assets. More than 19,400 farming and herding families and 4,000 agricultural wage labourers’ families have been unable to continue their economic activities according to the MIRA assessment conducted in 25 communities in Gaza. The National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza report presented in Cairo on 12 October highlights that 451 million USD will be needed for early recovery and reconstruction interventions from now till 2017. Water shortages caused by the destruction of WASH infrastructure, the lack of electricity and the higher prices or lack of availability of agricultural inputs on the local market are also affecting those farmers who are still able to practice their livelihoods, deepening vulnerability to food insecurity. Moreover, dietary diversity has been affected due to price rises and /or lack of availability of basic products such as eggs and vegetables. This situation is causing special stress for women, who are primarily responsible for the nutrition of household members, especially those who have become widows after the offensive.

The present project targets the communities of Al Qarara and Abasan al Kabira in the Khan Yunis governorate, one of the areas most badly affected in the Gaza Strip. In total, 46,642 people are living in this area where a total of 3,000 dunums of agricultural lands were damaged or destroyed during the military operation, including 1,200 dunums of open fields. Some 6,750 metres of water carrier lines and 30 kilometres of agricultural roads were also damaged /destroyed in the two communities according to a needs assessment by ACP and PARC, conducted in the first week of August 2014 in which 4,684 farmers and 37 agricultural CBOs as well as local authorities from all governorates participated. Both partners also attended the different workshops conducted by the FSS to exchange and update information about the intervention with other actors who is working in the area/sector. Cumulatively, this damage/destruction has directly affected the livelihoods of 665 farmers in Al Qarara (336 women, of whom 7 are landowners, and 329 men) and 540 farmers in Abasan al Kabira (274 women, of whom 8 are landowners, and 266 men). These families are at high risk of food insecurity because of the decimation of their livelihoods, at a time when the
planting season has already started, or because they have lost their source of income in the agricultural sector - 70% of households in Abasan al Kabira and 50% of households in Al Qarara are dependent on the agricultural sector as their main/only source of income. The presence of Explosive Remnants of War was not cited by the actors involved in the needs assessment as an issue of concern.

In summary, farmers’ needs in Al Qarara and Abasan al Kabira areas are as follows:

1.-Immediate food and water assistance to displaced people.
2.-Rehabilitation of productive assets (which include land rehabilitation, water system rehabilitation, road rehabilitation, greenhouses rehabilitation and replanting)
3.-Regenerating production of fruits and vegetables for the local market
4.-Short-term employment to generate immediate incomes

**Activities or outputs**

Output 1: Agricultural livelihoods of 160 farming households, former IDPs (1,120 people: 291 women, 269 men, 336 girls and 224 boys) are restored in Al Qarara and Abasan al Kabira in Khan Yunis, month 8.

Output 2: 14,994 people (3,898 women, 3,599 men, 4,498 girls and 2,999 boys) from 2,142 farming households (farmers former IDPs, small farmers whose assets were damaged/destroyed, women-headed households) improve their access to agricultural markets in Al Qarara and Abasan al Kabira in Khan Yunis, month 8.

Output 3: 47 vulnerable households (329 people: 85 women, 79 men, 99 girls and 66 boys), half of them former IDPs and half of them households with no other source of income) are able to ensure their immediate basic food needs in Al Qarara and Abasan al Kabira in Khan Yunis, month 8.

Activities:

1.-Creation of the Project Management Committee (PMC) formed by representatives of ACPP, PARC, local authorities and local associations in 2 target areas (month 1)

2.-Selection of beneficiaries and specific locations within the two target areas by the PMC in coordination with Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, FSS, UNRWA, local authorities and other humanitarian actors working in the area. (month 2)

3.-Baseline KAP (months 3-4)

4.-Procurement procedure and selection of the contractors based on best price /quality ratio previous experience, and ability to deliver supplies within the given timeframe (months 2-3)

5.- Final KAP study (month 8)

6.- Continuous monitoring, visibility, reporting, updating FTS and coordination with other humanitarian actors and agencies (months 1-8)

Output 1 activities:

1.1.- Rehabilitation of 180 dunums of land in Al Qarara and ´Abasan al Kabira communities in Khan Yunis. Farmers former IDPs and cash-for-work (CFW) beneficiaries (especially men) will clean, level, plough and install an irrigation network in the lands of 100 farming households supervised by PARC field workers.

1.2.- Rehabilitation of 3000 meters of water carrier lines in Al Qarara and ´Abasan al Kabira communities in Khan Yunis. Skilled labourers, consisting of 90 farmer former IDPs and CFW beneficiaries (especially men) will rehabilitate 3,000 meters of water carrier lines supervised by PARC field workers to serve the fields with water for irrigation purposes.

1.3.- Delivery of 100 agricultural input packages in Al Qarara and ´Abasan al Kabira communities in Khan Yunis to 100 former IDP farming households, containing 1,000 seedlings, 20 kg of organic fertilizers and fencing of 1 dunum along the main road. Women will be especially involved in this activity, using seedlings and organic fertilizers for planting.

1.4.- Extension support to farmers. PARC field workers will give technical support on the field to 100% farmers former IDP beneficiaries during the rehabilitation of the lands (months 3-7).
Output 2 activities:
2.1.- Rehabilitation of 3 kilometres of agricultural roads in Al Qarara and ´Abasan al Kabira communities in Khan Yunis. Skilled labourers, consisting of 90 farmers former IDPs and CFW beneficiaries will level the land and compact the base course to rehabilitate 3 kilometres of agricultural roads, supervised by PARC field workers.

Output 3 activities:
3.1.- 1,170 days of short-term employment opportunities will be generated in Al Qarara and ´Abasan al Kabira communities in Khan Yunis for 47 households, half of them former IDPs and half of them families with no other source of income, through cash-for-work. Unskilled labourers will work on activities 1.1 to 1.4. and 2.1 related to Outputs 1 and 2, and the working days will be distributed as follows: 1,080 days of CFW for land rehabilitation, 45 days of CFW for agricultural road rehabilitation and 45 days of CFW for water carrier lines rehabilitation.

Indicators and targets
IOV 1.Output 1: 180 dunums of land rehabilitated directly benefiting 100 vulnerable farming households (700 people: 182 women, 168 men, 210 girls and 140 boys).

IOV.2.Output 1: 100 former IDP farming households (700 people: 182 women, 168 men, 210 girls and 140 boys) receive one agricultural input package each.

IOV3.Output 1: 3,000 meters of water carrier lines rehabilitated, directly benefiting 60 former IDP farming households (420 people: 109 women, 101 men, 126 girls and 84 boys).

The objective is to restore agricultural livelihoods and ensure the food security of the following target population:
Farmers former IDPs who have returned to their homes and whose livelihoods have been damaged. Their livelihoods will be restored and they will thereby be able to improve their access to food and household income. They will also produce quality food at the local level, thereby benefiting other families in the area.

Women-headed households - widows or women who are now the main breadwinners in the households, and who now have to work in the fields in addition to their household tasks. Women tend to mainly work in cultivation and planting and as such, the rehabilitation of water carrier lines will have a special impact on their daily work in that it will facilitate the easier and more efficient irrigation of their crops.

Children and elderly people will benefit from increased household income and from the greater availability of diverse, fresh foods.

IOV1.Output 2: 3 kilometres of agricultural roads rehabilitated, directly benefiting 2,142 farming households (14,994 people: 3,898 women, 3,599 men, 4,498 girls and 2,999 boys), of which 90 are former IDPs farming households, and the rest are small farming households whose assets have been damaged/destroyed, and women-headed households.

The objective is to facilitate the access of both beneficiaries and goods to the local market.

This medium-long term solution has a direct impact on farmers former IDPs and small farming households affected by damaged agricultural roads. They will have improved access to local markets in order to sell their agricultural produce. Also, daily access to their lands will be facilitated, helping them spend less on fuel and minimizing the breakdown of cars or tractors.

Women will benefit in the same way as the rest of the farmers, but they will also benefit from increased household income related to increased sales of agricultural produce.

The welfare of children and elderly people will be improved due to increased household income to dedicate to their specific needs.

IOV1.Output 3: 1,170 working days created benefiting 329 people from 47 former IDP households (329 people: 85 women, 79 men, 99 girls and 66 boys).

The objective is the provision of immediate incomes to households to meet their basic food needs.
Former IDPs households will have immediate income to buy food to ensure a diverse diet, and to dedicate to other basic needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asamblea De Cooperacion Por La Paz (ACPP)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Land and agricultural road rehabilitation, agricultural inputs, short-term employment creation in th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect costs</td>
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<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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<td>Indirect costs</td>
<td>19,868</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>303,700</strong></td>
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</table>
The aim of this project is to restore/protect the agricultural production of Palestinian farmers in Bethlehem through the reclamation of agricultural land. The project will serve the fourth Specific Objectives of the Strategic Response Plan for 2015 “Ensure access to essential services in areas where access is restricted” by enabling farmers to access and cultivate their lands in locations at risk of confiscation in Area C.

Beneficiaries
Total: 1,120 individuals
Children: 481
Women: 302
Other group: 336 Men

Implementing Partners
The Cooperative Society for Pressing Olives, Industrializing, and Marketing its Products

Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested
$627,507

Location
Projects covering only West Bank

Priority / Category
Top

Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details
Ilaria Donati, Ilaria.donati@acted.org, +972 (0)54 938 5990

Enhanced Geographical Fields
West Bank - Bethlehem - Battir
West Bank - Bethlehem - Beit Jala
West Bank - Bethlehem - Husan
West Bank - Bethlehem - Nahhalin

Project filtering
Area C

Needs
The gradual expansion of Israeli settlements and control of ‘Area C’ has challenged the Palestinian food and livelihood sector. In the West Bank (WB), it is estimated that 60% of the land is classified as ‘Area C’ and cannot be fully accessed. Palestinians suffer heavily from movement restrictions and forced population transfers. The fragmentation of Palestinian communities and lack of livelihood opportunities implies that close to one fifth of Palestinian men (17.3%) and 28% of women are unemployed (PCBS 2012). According to PCBS, the overall poverty rate is 18.3% with 24% of ‘Area C’ inhabitants classified as food insecure.

The context of the longstanding fragmentation of Bethlehem governorate due to the expansion of Israeli settlements, the construction of the Barrier, and the designation of large tracts of land as closed military areas/nature reserves is worrying; at present, only 13% of the governorate's area is available for Palestinian use (OCHA 2013). Bethlehem and its villages are surrounded by several Israeli settlements seriously impacting the livelihoods of Palestinians living in the area. Moreover, in 2014, a number of land confiscation orders have been issued in Bethlehem by the Israeli authorities, putting the communities living in these areas at risk of losing their livelihood. Between April and September, four orders were issued for confiscation of more than 5,000 dunums in the villages of Al Khader, Nahaleen, Al Jaba’ah, Soreef, Wadi Fookeen, Hussan, Nahaleen and Beit Skaryia. The single confiscation of around 4,000 dunums in Al Khader in July was the largest land appropriation since decades. The appropriated land has been declared as State land and is an ongoing attempt to confiscate Palestinian lands from farmers under the pretext that it is not used. The expansion of the settlements strips the communities of protection and economic opportunities. Landowners are at risk of displacement from their land; they are at risk of increased settler violence; and their agricultural capital is squeezed dry by economic and legal constraints.

The proposed project aims to further relieve the fragmentation of Bethlehem’s surrounding land and its negative consequences on the livelihoods of Palestinian landowners. The Action will target four Palestinian villages in the Bethlehem Governorate whose agricultural lands lie in the Israeli-controlled ‘Area C’ of the West Bank. These villages have also been identified as priority locations by the MoA. Currently, there are
surprisingly few active land development interventions when compared to other Governorates in the West Bank, hence its selection as a priority location for this Action. In many rural communities, women do not fully participate in or influence agricultural decision-making and despite women’s work on farms and land, their contribution and land ownership and inheritance rights are often ignored. The strong experience of ACTED in working with local communities in the Bethlehem area is a clear advantage towards the inclusion of women in all project activities.

Activities or outputs

ACTED has a strong experience in working with rural communities and particularly in land reclamation in the West Bank. ACTED’s previous intervention in the Jabal Abu Zeid area of Bethlehem provided access to agricultural lands to around 700 landowners. In this Action, ACTED will work with the Cooperative Society for Pressing Olives, Industrializing, and Marketing its Products and local legal institutions for the implementation of its activities.

ACTED has established a close relationship with the Ministry of Agriculture and will coordinate its activities with them. In planning this intervention, ACTED has also coordinated with other actors in this sector (including LRC, ESDC, AAA and UWAC) to ensure no overlap. None of these organisations are targeting the western part of Bethlehem, where land confiscations are on the increase. ACTED will ensure coordination of all its activities during project implementation with all partners active in the area, the governorate and the Ministry of Agriculture.

ACTED will select landowners through a selection committee and according to previously established criteria, looking at land ownership, average monthly income, HH size, disabilities, etc. Around 20% of landowners are expected to be women. Landowners will be selected from the villages of Nahaleen, Battir, Hussan and areas around Beit Jala, which are considered the most at risk due to proximity to Bettar Illit settlement.

Activity 1: Prepare land for planting and harvesting

Initial work for preparation of the land will include leveling, ploughing, building retaining walls and installation of fences. The landowners will prepare the land for planting by clearing the land of brush and stones and by digging the holes. The project proposes to complement the financial inputs of the targeted landowners for land reclamation. Large projects, including the construction of terraces, roads, and fencing, will be done professionally with the aid of a contractor. Agreements will be signed with each farmer prior to starting the reclamation work.

According to the Land Research Centre, 81% of family members involved in the production process are female and many share farm duties (e.g. irrigating, harvesting, and planting) with their husbands. As such, in many cases, the man may leave home to work a second job, leaving the farming tasks to their wives during the day. As such, the project acknowledges the high rate of participation among the women in the target population.

Activity 2: Legal awareness workshops

Due to the sensitivity of the locations for the land reclamation activities (Area C and settlement build-up), there are some risks that need to be taken into consideration in this project, including stop work orders, seizure of equipment and settler attacks. Landowners are often not aware of the legal processes and their rights. Thus they might be afraid to continue the work if no proper guidance is provided. ACTED will facilitate legal awareness workshops, targeting all farmers participating in land reclamation activities. Female landowners will be highly encouraged to participate in the sessions. These workshops (1 day duration) are expected to be conducted by a local legal institution. Existing and tested training materials will be used and distributed to the workshop participants.

ACTED’s Appraisal, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (AMEU) will be responsible for systematically assessing the project implementation and monitoring its success. The main tools ACTED’s AME department will employ are (among others) baseline and evaluation surveys to measure outputs and progress on indicators, and beneficiary satisfaction assessments. During the project, the AME department will perform monthly monitoring visits to measure progress against the indicators and to identify lessons learnt for the remainder of the project.

Indicators and targets

- Around 200 landowners resume farming activities
- 1,120 individuals benefit from access to land
- 300 dunums of land prepared for planting and harvesting
- At least 4,000 olive trees planted
- At least 200 landowners trained in Housing, Land and Property Issues in Area C
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS</td>
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<td>STAFF COSTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIRECT OPERATING COSTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ/ADMIN COSTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **Revised BUDGET items**                               |
| **$**                                                   |
| DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS                                 | 438,020  |
| STAFF COSTS                                            | 84,690   |
| DIRECT OPERATING COSTS                                 | 63,745   |
| HQ/ADMIN COSTS                                         | 41,052   |
| **Total**                                              | 627,507  |
**Appealing Agency**

AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (ACTED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Rehabilitation of agricultural roads and water networks, and restoration of agricultural assets in Southern Gaza</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/ER/73411</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>The aim of this project is to provide immediate assistance to households whose lands and livelihood assets have been destroyed in the Gaza crisis. This Action will enable farmers to access and cultivate their land, thus contributing to revitalizing agricultural production in Southern Gaza. The project will serve the third Specific Objective of the Strategic Response Plan for 2015 “Respond to food insecurity and promote related resilient livelihoods” by increasing agricultural production and food security levels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Beneficiaries | Total: 6,000 individuals - farming communities affected by the recent war including 1,860 men and groups below  
Children: 2,700  
Women: 1,440  
Other group: 100 widows among 1,440 women |
| Implementing Partners | ACAD |
| Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015                                |
| Current Funds Requested | $619,193 |
| Location | Projects covering only Gaza |
| Priority / Category | Top |
| Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| Contact Details | Ilaria Donati, ilaria.donati@acted.org, +972 (0)54 938 5990 |
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Absan al Kabira  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Fukhkhari  
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi |
| Project filtering | Gaza |

**Needs**

The recent crisis in Gaza has forced farmers and herders to abandon their lands, bringing local food production to a halt and severely affecting livelihoods. According to FAO, the military operation has resulted in substantial direct damage to Gaza's 17,000 hectares of croplands as well as much of its agricultural infrastructure, including greenhouses, irrigation systems, animal farms, fodder stocks and fishing boats. In the frame of the war, FAO reported around $ 500 million losses in the agricultural sector with over 43% of its production that has gone lost (FAO 2014).

The Gaza Strip imports most of what it eats -- however locally produced food represents an important source of nutritious and affordable food, and some 28,600 people in Gaza rely on farming (19,000 people), livestock raising (6,000) and fishing (3,600) for their livelihoods. With local food production halted and food imports curtailed, virtually the entire population of Gaza (about 1.8 million people) is currently reliant on food aid.

Many Gazans have lost their livelihoods, especially agricultural livelihoods, due to loss /destruction of their assets or to the lack of mobility and inability to access their livelihoods sources or because of the displacement conditions. In addition, although there has been efforts to remove Explosive Remnant of War (ERW) and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), many are left in fields and agricultural lands and constitute a major threat to farmers, workers and their families. Two months after the end of the hostilities, the situation remains dire and, although interventions have begun to assist vulnerable populations, many families are still unable to access or afford the basic inputs needed to resume production. Women are particularly affected by the crisis since many have become widows and have lost their source of income. While women share farm duties (e.g. irrigating, harvesting, and planting) with their husbands, many are now left with the sole responsibility of the work, in addition to caring for their children.

ACTED proposes to support the farmers in the villages of Absan Al Kabira, Khuza ‘a, Al Fukhkhari, East of El Bureij, and Al Shouka in the governorates of Rafah and Khan Younis, to rehabilitate agricultural roads, water
networks and water ponds and to distribute essential farming tools to most vulnerable farmers in order to enable farmers to access their land and to cultivate them, thus contributing to resumption of production and reduction of food insecurity.

ACTED has intervened in the agricultural sector since 2007 with land rehabilitation and support to small scale farmers projects in the West Bank and Gaza. ACTED will implement this project with one local partner, the Arab Center for Agricultural Development (ACAD). ACAD has been working in Gaza since 2002 with a focus on agricultural support, both in emergency and post-emergency settings. ACAD has a strong experience in implementing projects of land and road rehabilitation, as well as rehabilitation of water sources in the throughout Gaza.

In planning this intervention, ACTED and ACAD have coordinated with other actors in this sector and in the target governorates, including PU-AMI and ACF, to ensure complementarity. While other actors will focus on land rehabilitation, rehabilitation of private irrigation networks and distribution of agricultural inputs in the Access Restricted Area (ARA), ACTED will rehabilitate communal assets including roads and water networks.

**Activities or outputs**

ACTED will ensure coordination of all its activities including selection of locations and beneficiaries in the project’s preparatory phase and during the implementation with the MoA, FSC and all partners active in the area, including NGOs and municipalities. The selection criteria will not be based on ownership of the land but on the use of the land to ensure the inclusion of women.

ACTED staff have already attended sensitization sessions on ERW/UXO risks. In all its activities, ACTED will further sensitize partners and beneficiaries using acquired knowledge and material available on the subject.

**Activity 1: Rehabilitation of agricultural roads**

Road rehabilitation will be done through a contractor given that this activity requires mostly machinery work. ACTED and ACAD will launch bids for this work including material such as drainage pipes and basecourse. The rehabilitation of roads will enable farmers in targeted locations to re-access their land in order to cultivate them. The land served by the roads will benefit both women and men farmers and landowners. Women will have greater and safer access to their land as the result of a road easier to travel by foot and car.

**Activity 2: Rehabilitation of water networks**

In order for the irrigation network to be operational, the lands must be connected to water sources. ACTED and ACAD will install/rehabilitate 4 inch-large pipes to transport the water from the ground water well to a communal body of standing water.

**Activity 3: Rehabilitation of water ponds**

The lack of electricity in Gaza is a serious concern and water pumps are not functional around the clock. 50 water ponds will be rehabilitated/constructed in order to store the water and minimize the dependency of farmers on the main water source.

For activity 2 and 3, ACTED and ACAD will select contractors for heavy machinery work and will employ daily labourers for manual work (small digging, installation of pipes and fences etc). Daily labourers will be paid according to the rates agreed upon in the Cash For Work working group. Given the difficulty of the work, and with the intention to protect and support household caring responsibilities, men will be mostly selected for this activity, according to vulnerability criteria (affected by the war, families with disabled children, out of employment, HH size>6, etc).

**Activity 4: Establishment and training of road/water network maintenance committees and ERW/UXO prevention**

Maintenance committees will be formed and trained to increase ownership and ensure sustainability of rehabilitated infrastructure/assets. Road maintenance committees will ensure the roads are kept clean of garbage, rocks and weed. The water maintenance committees will be trained on water harvesting, maintenance of pipes and health related issues. In addition they will attend sensitization sessions on the risks of ERW/UXO and will be encouraged to convey the information to the community. Each committee of 20-25 people will be trained for 3 days. Committee members will not be selected according to land ownership but according to their farming activities and engagement in the community - women will be highly encouraged to participate.

**Activity 5: Distribution of small farming toolkits**

ACTED and ACAD will distribute 200 kits containing small farming tools (including axe, shovel, rake) to the farmers to help them cultivate their land. Beneficiaries will be selected based on pre-established
vulnerability criteria and in cooperation with local authorities, FAO and the MoA to avoid overlap. In order to support the livelihoods of community members unable to participate in cash for work activities, widows will be considered with high priority, regardless of land ownership. Tools will be procured locally as far as suppliers can provide the items; alternatively they will be imported from the West Bank.

**Indicators and targets**

ACTED’s Appraisal, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (AMEU) will be responsible for systematically assessing the project implementation and monitoring its success. The main tools ACTED's AME department will employ are (among others) baseline and evaluation surveys to measure outputs and progress on indicators, and beneficiary satisfaction assessments. During the project, the AME department will perform monthly monitoring visits to measure progress against the indicators and to identify lessons learnt for the remainder of the project.

6,000 individuals benefit from the rehabilitation of infrastructure, including 1,440 women among whom at least 100 widows.
200 small farming toolkits are distributed
20 km of roads are rehabilitated
50 water ponds are rehabilitated/constructed 30 km of water pipes are rehabilitated
00 persons are trained to maintain the rehabilitated infrastructures and sensitized on ERW/UXO risks, including at least 30 women

Number of women landowners whose access to land has been secured

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>DIRECT PROGRAMME COSTS</td>
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<td>STAFF COSTS</td>
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<td>DIRECT OPERATING COSTS</td>
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## Needs

The summer 2014 hostilities have taken a huge toll on civilian lives and on the economic potential of the Gaza Strip. The 50 day assault resulted in an unprecedented amount of damage to housing units, public utilities, as well as factories and business infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, destroying employment opportunities and affecting the economic welfare of families. The National Consensus Government estimated that around 6,000 industrial and commercial establishments were destroyed or damaged. Following the destruction of productive assets, agricultural lands and fishing facilities, the local economy has almost completely collapsed.

The situation in Gaza was already severely debilitated prior to the hostilities, due to the devastating impact that the Israeli imposed blockade and the closure of the illegal tunnels network with Egypt in June 2013 continues to have on the local economy. The blockade, which in June 2014 entered its eighth year, decimated the private sector which, in the absence of meaningful trade opportunities will remain unable to create jobs. Closure of illegal tunnels between the Gaza Strip and Egypt led to a collapse of the construction sector, a key driver of Gaza’s economic activity. The share of construction in overall GDP dropped from 18 per cent in early 2013 to only 6 per cent in the first quarter of 2014. Reflecting the strong impact that the crackdown of the tunnel trade has had on construction activity and employment, Gaza economic growth decelerated in 2012 and 2013, turning into recession in the first quarter of 2014. IMF projects that in 2014 real GDP per capita would decline by 18 per cent compared with 2013, thus falling to only 70 per cent of its 2005 level.

Driven by a large loss of jobs in the construction sector (20,000 out of the 30,000 jobs lost in the last year), in the second quarter of 2014 the total number of unemployed in Gaza has exceeded 200,000: double compared to one year earlier. Only 45 per cent of working age persons were participating in the labour force, and of those, 44.5 per cent were unemployed (up from 27.5 per cent a year earlier). More than half of these unemployed are between 15 and 24 years old, with refugee youth unemployment rate reaching almost 70 per cent.
Activities or outputs

UNRWA will tackle food insecurity and improve livelihoods for the poor refugee households in the Gaza Strip by creating 54,372 short term employment opportunities, including 40,779 unskilled positions, 9,515 skilled positions, as well as 4,078 training jobs for young graduates under the Graduate Training Programme (GTP). This represents an estimated 5,301,296 working days, or 18,407 full time job equivalents. The Programme will provide approximately USD 59,620,690 cash injection into the local economy, in the form of wages, indirectly benefiting 353,420 refugee family members. The salaries provided will remain below refugees’ average wage level so as not to distort the local market, and will range from 10$ to 14$ per day [1].

Priority for recruitment will be given to job seekers whose families have been identified as living below the absolute poverty line (3.65 USD per person per day), prioritizing poor refugee target groups according to gender, marital status, age, work location and qualifications. Additionally, employment opportunities are provided on a first come first served basis. Economic benefit will be distributed as widely as possible by limiting the duration of unskilled contracts to three months (and to 6 months for skilled positions). Furthermore, since the Programme is household based, only one member of a targeted family can take on a CfW opportunity.

UNRWA will also continue to identify new job opportunities for youth, females and disabled applicants and actively promote their hire, with a goal of providing 35% of all jobs to females and 25% to youth. Last year, by identifying jobs opportunities suitable for female applicants, the Agency assigned 22 per cent of CfW contracts to women, a 5 per cent increase from 2012. Particularly successful was the assigning of female beneficiaries to several positions within the food distribution process, a job not typically envisioned for women within the Gaza community. In the case of skilled positions more than 35 per cent was filled by women. Along these lines, and in close cooperation with UNRWA gender team, similar initiatives will be introduced in 2015 to seek creative ways to place female refugees within CfW employment opportunities.

Participants will be placed at various locations, including hospitals, local organizations, NGOs and UNRWA installations, including in UNRWA Collective Centres where they will support the provision of essential services to IDPs. Where feasible, employment opportunities will be directed towards rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts, and restoration of livelihoods. UNRWA has gained significant capacity in meeting the actual needs of each of the localities throughout the Gaza Strip. A more focused approach to the identification of new job opportunities is envisaged, including small scale projects in economically deprived areas aimed at rehabilitating public infrastructure and facilities, with the participation of local community actors. The Graduate Training Programme (GTP), a sub component of UNRWA CfW intervention, will provide a first professional training opportunity to the best achieving young graduates.

Throughout the design and implementation of the Programme’s activities UNRWA will take into account protection concerns. Specific CfW opportunities for vulnerable groups are foreseen, including IDPs and disabled people. The hire of IDPs, which provided crucial support to shelter staff in the management of the collective centres, will remain a key component of UNRWA emergency response. With a view to address safety concerns of beneficiaries and of its own staff, UNRWA has ensured that its installations and all other locations are cleared by UNMAS prior to the start of activities. CfW beneficiaries are regularly attending ERW raising awareness sessions, and the Training of Trainers Manual is designed so as to ensure that once staff members are trained and certified they can instruct new cohorts of CfW beneficiaries.
Through the creation of 54,372 job opportunities (16,312 female and 38,060 male) and the injection into the economy of more than USD 59 million in wages, the Job Creation Programme will help mitigate the harsh economic consequences of the closure and of the resulting high unemployment of the poorest refugees. The provision of a dignified source of income will enable beneficiaries to earn wages to cover their basic needs, particularly in terms of food, stimulate the private sector and ensure the provision of key essential services.

Youth target participation rate in job opportunities is set at 25 per cent (disaggregated by gender) and female participation at 35 per cent. In total an estimated 5,301,296 job days will be created, corresponding to 18,407 full time job equivalents. The project is complementary to other UNRWA projects, as part of comprehensive poverty mitigation measures.

In order to maximize the impact of the Cash for Work (CfW) opportunities, implemented through UNRWA Job Creation Programme (JCP), the Agency will rely on its effective, proxy means based poverty targeting formula (PMTF) to prioritize job opportunities for the poorest applicants. In 2015 UNRWA will be rolling out a comprehensive reform of its PMTF which will allow for a more dynamic and qualitative management of the existing caseload. More specifically, the revised assessment procedures will guarantee that families headed by divorced women, widows, wives of polygamous marriages and women separated though not officially divorced can be assessed and receive food. Provision will also be made for families facing acute shocks (death or injury of an income earner, destruction of productive assets, etc.) to be prioritized for reassessment. Finally, a robust appeal mechanism will be set up to ensure that families’ right to challenge their initial (in)eligibility classification is upheld.

UNRWA CfW activities will be monitored at both a strategic and implementation level. The management of programme will rely on computerized information management systems to target and monitor planned activities, performance, efficiency and quality. These largely rely on the refugee registration system and the above mentioned poverty database (also used to target food assistance), which provides up to date information on household composition, residency, employment and poverty status. In parallel, the JCP field monitoring team will ensure appropriate placement of beneficiaries, as well as monitor work attendance and performance. Regular monitoring reports as well as monthly JCP reports will be produced to inform the programme’s management.

Finally, UNRWA will continue to actively participate in the Food Security Cluster and specifically the Cash Programming technical working group through active coordination with all other sector actors to ensure synergy between projects and avoid any duplication of assistance at the sector level. Notably, while cross checking of beneficiaries is already regularly done bilaterally with other organisations against UNRWA JCP active contracts, an inter agency Gaza cash for work master database for the whole sector will be activated in 2015 and managed by UNRWA.

Footnote:
[1] Refugee average daily wage in the private sector, as reported by PCBS in their labour force survey for the second quarter of 2014, is equal to 55 NIS (even lower for agriculture workers), thus slightly more attractive than UNRWA pay scales (39 NIS for unskilled and 54 NIS for skilled). JCP salaries are paid directly in NIS, and are here converted in USD for reporting purposes.
Needs

Food security in oPt has been positioned by all stakeholders as a central priority, one whose lens brings into sharp focus the needs and constraints in the area of livelihoods, employment and urgent humanitarian assistance. Since the establishment of the Food Security Sector in 2013, it provides an active coordination platform for all stakeholders (UN, NGOs, INGOs, PA) promoting a joined-up food security response fully integrating Food Assistance, Agriculture and Cash for Work activities that were previously operated under separated sectors. As recent coordinating mechanism, some key areas remain to be strengthened: analytical framework for Food Security assessments, further develop programmatic bridges between Food, Cash and Agriculture, strengthen the links between the needs analysis and response provided, and reinforce the decision making role of NGOs, in line with the global Food Security Cluster mission recommendations of September 2012. This includes:

- Reinforcing overall information management capacity in order to better inform joint analysis of underlying causes of Food insecurity through the FSS Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) involving; NGOs (local and international), UN agencies and line ministries. Following analysis of Food Security trends, and underlying causes and of appropriate needs assessment tools, this unit launched a revision process of the Socio -Economic Food Security (SefSec) methodology in 2013 in order to improve need classifications taking into account the specificities of both humanitarian and development needs in the oPt. The enhanced analytical method will provide the basis for the joint Humanitarian Needs Overview produced by members of this unit. The revision process has been implemented also during 2014 and requires further work and consolidation in 2015. The FSAU will further strengthen its analysis of needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. people affected by disabilities, elderly, women, girls, boys and other vulnerable groups) for better targeting the response.

- Decision making. All operational matters are discussed at the Technical Working Groups (TWG). These are fully led or co-led by NGOs (local and international) and define humanitarian priority interventions in the Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC), indicators and monitoring mechanisms.

  - Strengthening NGO’s role in decision making: The FSS Technical Working groups (TWG) are fully led or co-led by NGOs (local and international) and UN agencies.

  - Sector Capacity Development: training events for FSS partners are still required on various issues. The dynamic and complex situation of the humanitarian framework in oPt demands a continuous need of updating knowledge and best
practices on themes like IHL violations and related humanitarian consequences; agricultural best practices and mainstreaming issues like gender, disability, elderties and protection. Given the wide scope of FSS engagement towards the oPt country SOs, specific capacity building for national stakeholders in the area of preparedness and resilience framework will be developed and consolidated.

In order to maintain this coordination platform operational and further build on the achievements it is key to ensure the adequate level of staffing and expertise. These include an experienced international Food Security Coordinator and two local operations officers (one based in Gaza and one in the West Bank) and the ability to effectively draw on technical expertise for food security assessments and analysis. The dedicated staff will continue provide independent, full time support to achieve the deliverables outlined below.

**Activities or outputs**

Within the 2015 SRP, the FSS contributes towards all Strategic Objectives and around 40 associated partners. The range of crosscutting issues to be addressed in the oPt context will require close intercluster/sectoral coordination and with national counterparts. Focus will be on strengthening linkages with other most relevant clusters in light of shared achievements and objectives. The project envisages strengthening the food security coordination platform in the oPt to enable it to perform and improve the following activities:

1. Jointly conduct food security need assessments in a timely manner. The joint assessment will provide socio economic and food security related indicators and establish thresholds for response (disaggregated by livelihood group, governorate, locality, sex and age); this include needs assessments in critical time, in order to better define the profile people and areas affected by particular events.

2. Enhance shared analysis and fill key information gaps. Providing IM trainings and enhancing the IM system and related tools including APIS. This will inform priority areas of intervention, addressing specific challenges in the oPt, including resilience analysis for stakeholders to improve sector wide gender responsive programming;

3. Provide timely analyses and suggest evidence based responses to natural, environmental, economic and political shocks disrupting livelihoods of rural and urban populations in the oPt. This should result in a timely response accompanied by recovery measures that would enable households to rehabilitate livelihood assets and prepare for and build resilience to future shocks. Data analysis shall guide response planning to meet the different opportunities, constraints, needs and priorities of the men, women of all ages the Sector aims to assist.

4. Conduct sector wide training sessions at least twice a year developing the capacity of all sector members

5. Enhance inclusiveness of and partnerships with affected populations and stakeholders in the identification, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of food security programmes to ensure collective accountability;

6. Establish and follow up linkages between the food security emergency (including SRP) and development interventions and frameworks. The latter should be continuously adapted to the protracted nature of the crisis;

7. Disseminate food security information and updates through workshops, briefings, meetings and publications and expand updated knowledge among national and international actors;

8. Strengthen collective capacity of food security actors, with special focus on local partners and on emergency preparedness and contingency response, especially in coordination with national counterparts;

9. Advocate for the rights and entitlements of the affected populations and voice the concerns of the food security actors;


The food security sector will emphasize gender mainstreaming across sector members and projects in 2015. The foundation for this renewed emphasis on gender empowerment and gender mainstreaming will be a) gender training sessions offered to FSS partners, and b) additional gender disaggregated data on poverty, food consumption and resilience facts relating to food security which will be collected under the revised SEFSec methodology expected to be released in mid-2015. This enhanced knowledge and baseline data will enable the food security sector to improve the capacity, coordination, information and advocacy of gender-related food security factors. Specifically sector members will be able to consider and measure improved performance on gender related matters such as female unemployment, limited access to land and productive assets, increase in the number of projects implemented by women’s organizations, and increased number of women’s organizations in the sector working groups.

**Indicators and targets**

1. Predictable and accountable coordination and leadership on food security responses are provided. n. xx meetings a month/quarter with dissemination of minutes – at least n. xx position papers/guidelines updates/white papers elaborated and disseminated in 2015 – APIS updates and campaigns.
2. Food security information (disaggregated by livelihood group, governorate, locality, sex and age) is jointly analyzed, disseminated and effectively utilized to inform response programming and prioritization by all related stakeholders. Updated statistics elaborated and disseminated.

3. Effective linkages between humanitarian, recovery and developmental food security programmes are consistently established to ensure higher impact.

4. Local humanitarian operational coordination systems are strengthened at the strategic and operational level, capitalizing on local capacities through the active participation of women and men from the affected populations. HCT cluster/sector review; 1 paper with guidelines on feedback mechanisms from local communities is elaborated and circulated – number of sector's partners reporting the use of the guidelines.

5. Intra and inter cluster collaboration and partnerships are optimized with PA, UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, donors and other stakeholders for a more comprehensive response. Preparedness plan and resilience frameworks are developed and shared with all stakeholders and trainings provided.

6. Needs and interests of affected populations and food security actors are effectively voiced.

7. Documentation and sharing of lessons learned and best practices are improved.

This project profile aims at strengthening all aspects of the FSS Response Plan; a sector wide evidence based needs identification and harmonised response among active sector member should lead to a more effective interventions including in food, cash and agriculture. The staff hired under this project will provide support to all units of the Food Security coordination platform including; the Analysis Unit and the various Technical Working Groups. The overall direction of the coordination activities and staff will be closely and regularly monitored and reviewed by the FSS Steering Committee that include PA, UN and NGOs and the Cluster Performance Monitoring process.

In addition to the continuous monitoring carried out by the FSS Steering Committee, the following planned achievements are major milestones:

- Establishment of a sector-wide evidence-based response framework linking food, cash and agricultural interventions.
- The response framework should provide measurable thresholds linking emergency to development
- Conducting at least two annual workshops on identification of best practices and/or training of sector members
- Publishing information on Food Security-related indicators data on a regular basis

The FFS's budget is administered by WFP on behalf of the Food Security Sector, through WFP Special Operation 200560 which covers a two-year timeframe from June 2013 to 31 May 2015 (24 months) at a total cost of US $ 1,257,892. The budget presented in this project sheet represents the requirements January – May 2015 covering the specific activities and outputs planned during the calendar year. A separate project sheet covering the period June – December 2015 complements this information and budget. As with all multi-year projects, the requirements and contributions will be reported in FTS accordingly. Funding needs to be mobilized for FSS coordination activities from June to December 2015.
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Appealing Agency | WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
---|---
Project Title | Food Assistance for the Food-Insecure Non-Refugee Population in the West Bank, PRRO 200709
Project Code | OPT-15/F/73428
Sector/Cluster | Food Security
Objectives | This operation is of a recovery nature and aims at achieving the following:
- Meet food needs and enhance the food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugee population through the timely provision of food rations and food vouchers.
- Provide a safety net and build resilience to future shocks.
- Promote the Palestinian economy through the prioritization of local purchases.
Beneficiaries | Total: 250,000 Food insecure non-refugees
- Children: 124,552
- Women: 66,349
- Other group: 59,099 Men
Implementing Partners | Ministry of Social Affairs, Global Communities and UNRWA
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $36,775,817
Location | Projects covering only West Bank
Priority / Category | Other
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Samah Helou, Samah.helou@wfp.org, +97225401342
Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank, Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Area C and East Jerusalem

**Needs**

The latest Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (SEFSec), showed that food insecurity in Palestine remains at very high levels: 33 percent of Palestinian households – approximately 1.6 million people – were food insecure, with 19 percent food insecurity in the West Bank.

Although food is available in Palestine, it is priced out of reach for poor households. Food insecure households in the West Bank spent half of their monthly income on food. Since 2012, the Palestinian economic growth rate has been slowing down and entered a recession in 2014, according to the World Bank.

The ongoing occupation of the West Bank and access restrictions continue to put pressure on the economy while the Palestinian Authority faces a financial crisis and foreign assistance is declining. The unemployment rate in the West Bank in the second quarter of 2014 reached 16 percent.

Women traditionally play an important role in household food management through preparing meals and influencing food consumption behaviour, while men are most often expected to contribute income. This has significant impact on WFP operations, as WFP studies indicate that providing assistance to men reduces tension within the family. Women’s labour force participation is under 20 percent, with 22 percent of those women working in agriculture and fishing – which may be due to the social context, the significance of women’s reproductive and care work, and the perceived threat to the labour market for men if women were to enter the workforce in greater numbers. This situation is conducive to reserving many of the vocational training opportunities and certain professions for men.

Households headed by women represent 9 percent of households in the West Bank primarily headed by widowed women, who are predominantly unemployed, and who benefited from a higher share and value of assistance from all sources in 2013, which resulted in pulling down food insecurity rates. Nonetheless, a special focus on households headed by women is required as women continue to face difficulties in accessing the labour market and securing job opportunities, but also other structural issues, such as high economic dependency ratios.

**Activities or outputs**

WFP’s programme includes a combination of relief and recovery activities to support the government in using...
innovative approaches that link food safety nets to local production, while supporting the local economy through local food purchases.

The PRRO 200709 targets 250,000 beneficiaries in West Bank through:
- In-kind General Food Distributions to households below the deep poverty line that are registered as part of, or complementary to, the PA’s social safety net. Implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and Global Communities. Targeting 148,000 beneficiaries. This is taking into consideration that households headed by women represented less than 10 percent of households, of which 36 percent were food insecure;
- Support to institutions through the provision of in-kind food to orphanages and other special care institutions. Implemented in partnership with MoSA. Targeting 7,000 beneficiaries;
- Support to institutions through the provision of food vouchers. Targeting 3,000 beneficiaries;
- Electronic food vouchers to households below the deep poverty line, with poor or borderline Food Consumption Score (FCS), and that live in urban areas. Implemented in partnership with MoSA and Oxfam GB. Targeting 92,000 beneficiaries. The voucher modality is part of the social safety net system and is preferred because of its effectiveness, the secondary multiplier effects it has on the local economy, and its positive impact on household food consumption and dietary diversity;

Monitoring and Evaluation
The monitoring and evaluation system is based on a Results Based Management (RBM) approach, which emphasizes continuous updates based on changes in programme modalities.

- Process monitoring is conducted by WFP to ensure a smooth and correct implementation process, using both a distribution monitoring form and a shop monitoring form. All collected data is processed and analysed. Corrective measures are taken if needed;
- Post distribution monitoring is conducted to assess the short term impact of WFP assistance at the household level using post distribution monitoring form for data collection, processing and analysis.
- All output level indicators are measured on monthly or bi monthly basis. Measurement is based on mandatory distribution records, a systematic flow of information, and partner reporting. Outcome level indicators are monitored on a yearly basis.
- WFP coordinates with the Food Security Sector and line-ministries on an ongoing basis in order to avoid duplication and to enhance effectiveness of food assistance.

Indicators and targets
In line with the Food Security Sector 2015 Strategic Response Framework, the indicators for the PRRO are:

- Number of beneficiaries (by gender) receiving food as percentage of planned figures (Unit = Number)
- Number of beneficiaries (by gender) receiving vouchers as percentage of planned (Unit = Number)
- Total voucher amount distributed as a percentage of planned (Unit = USD)
- Tonnage of food items purchased from local producers (Unit = Tons)
- Total monetary value of food distributed (Unit = USD)

TARGETING: WFP works closely with Food Security Sector stakeholders to continually improve the analysis and identification of the food insecure population in Palestine and to target food assistance support accordingly. The targeting of regular assistance is based on a Proxy Means Test Formula (PMTF), which takes into account changing socio economic factors which influence household expenditures and the determination of those households which cannot meet their basic needs. Targeting of emergency assistance is based on registration and verification completed by UNRWA, Palestinian Red Crescent, or partners Oxfam GB and/or Global Communities Food assistance will be provided in a manner that reduces the exposure to risk for beneficiaries (especially that of women) and at the same time reduces the stigma and burden associated with carrying food items particularly for households headed by women.

WFP uses a robust monitoring system to ensure that all beneficiaries are verified and monitored after receiving assistance to ensure that the beneficiaries meet the criteria of falling below the PA’s threshold of deep poverty line. The deep poverty line is calculated by taking into consideration household consumption levels of three categories of goods and services: food, clothing and housing. The 2012 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) deep poverty threshold stands at 1,832 NIS and the relative poverty threshold stood at 2,293 NIS per adult equivalent per day. Households or individuals below this level of consumption are considered unable to meet basic needs.

Targeting will be needs-based using food consumption score and poverty rates. Distribution points/voucher shops will be located in easily accessible areas to households headed by women to reduce their security risks, and ration cards will be issued in women's name whenever possible.
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Appealing Agency | WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
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Project Title | Food Assistance for the Food-Insecure Non-Refugee Population in the Gaza Strip, PRRO 200709
Project Code | OPT-15/F/73429
Sector/Cluster | Food Security
Objectives | This operation is of a recovery nature and aims at achieving the following:
- Facilitate early recovery and the rebuilding livelihoods following recent livelihood shocks.
- Meet food needs and enhance the food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable and food-insecure non-refugee population through the timely provision of food rations and food vouchers.
- Support for poor households’ sustained school enrollment to facilitate recovery from conflict and provide a safety net and build resilience to future shocks.
- Reduce disaster risk and build resilience to climatic and economic shocks and conflict through food assistance for assets/training/capacity building
- Promote the Palestinian economy through the prioritization of local purchases.
Beneficiaries | Total: 258,800 Food insecure non-refugees
Children: 133,881
Women: 61,229
Other group: 63,690 Men
Implementing Partners | Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Global Communities and Oxfam GB
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $35,055,588
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Other
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Rula Khalaf, rula.khalaf@wfp.org, +97082827463
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs

The latest Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (SEFSec), showed that food insecurity in Palestine remains at very high levels: 33 percent of Palestinian households – approximately 1.6 million people – were food insecure. In the Gaza Strip the situation is alarming with the percentage of food insecure households reaching 57 percent, taking into consideration that the most recent assessment took place prior to the 2014 Gaza conflict, which has exacerbated the drivers of food insecurity.

Although food is available in Palestine, it is priced out of reach for poor households. In Gaza food insecure households spent about 55 percent of their budget on food. Since 2012, the Palestinian economic growth rate has been slowing down and entered a recession in 2014, according to the World Bank. At the same time the blockade of Gaza continues to restrict movement of people, as well as imports and exports of goods. Moreover, recurring conflict heavily affects people’s food security situation and loss of livelihoods. The curtailment of the tunnel-trade between Gaza and Egypt, which served as a lifeline for the Gazan population, has resulted in growing unemployment. Already prior to the 2014 conflict, the unemployment rate in Gaza reached 44.5 percent in the 2nd quarter of 2014 - the highest level since 2009.

Women traditionally play an important role in household food management through preparing meals and influencing food consumption behaviour, while men are most often expected to contribute income. This has significant impact on WFP operations, as WFP studies indicate that providing assistance to men reduces tension within the family. Women’s labour force participation is under 20 percent, with 22 percent of those women working in agriculture and fishing – which may be due to the social context, the significance of women’s reproductive and care work, and the perceived threat to the labour market for men if women were to enter the workforce in greater numbers. This situation is conducive to reserving many of the vocational training opportunities and certain professions for men.
Households headed by women represent 8 percent of households in the Gaza Strip primarily headed by widowed women, who are predominantly unemployed, and who benefited from a higher share and value of assistance from all sources in 2013, which resulted in pulling down food insecurity rates. Nonetheless, a special focus on female-headed households is required as women continue to face difficulties in accessing the labour market and securing job opportunities, but also other structural issues, such as high economic dependency ratios.

Further data and analysis on the special needs of female breadwinners will be considered under the new annual food security assessment methodology expected to be approved by the PA in 2015. This will enable WFP and partners to revise the inter-agency vulnerability selection criteria to reach out to women who are the main breadwinners, who may not be considered female headed households, such as separated women, women in polygamous marriages, and households where the male breadwinner is living with disabilities or illness.

Activities or outputs

WFP’s programme includes a combination of relief and recovery activities to support the government in using innovative approaches that link food safety nets to local production, while supporting the local economy through local food purchases.

The PRRO targets 258,800 beneficiaries in Gaza through:
- In-kind GFD to households below the deep poverty line that are registered as part of the PA’s social safety net. Implemented with MoSA and Global Communities. Targeting 145,000 beneficiaries. This is taking into consideration that female-headed households represented less than 10% of households, of which 36% were food insecure.
- Support to institutions through the provision of in-kind food to orphanages and other special care institutions. Implemented with MoSA. Targeting 4,000 beneficiaries.
- Electronic food vouchers to households below the deep poverty line, with poor/borderline Food Consumption Score, that live in urban areas. Implemented in partnership with Oxfam GB. Targeting 68,000 beneficiaries. The vouchers are part of the social safety net system and is preferred because of its effectiveness, the secondary multiplier effects on the local economy, and its positive impact on household food consumption and dietary diversity.
- Combined electronic food vouchers and in-kind assistance to vulnerable households. Implemented in partnership with Global Communities and Oxfam GB. Targeting 5,000 beneficiaries.
- Food-for-Assets/Food-for-Training. WFP plans to reach 5,000 people affected by the most recent conflict providing food vouchers in exchange for work or training. Asset creation and training activities strengthen value chains and support farmers; support infrastructure rehabilitation and community assets; provide livelihood training; improve environmental quality; and, combat desertification. This will be arranged PA, UN and NGO partners including MoSA and the Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural livelihood support activities.
- School Meals address food needs of school children, while laying the foundation for enhanced educational success. WFP plans to reach 53,000 children with locally produced biscuits and milk.
- Nutrition Awareness sessions will be offered to empower women. Targeted beneficiaries are women and men that receive vouchers. Implemented with Oxfam GB and the local NGO Ard El Insan. Targeting 1,000 beneficiaries.

Partnerships and linkages with programmes for youth and women, such as vocational training and product development through conditional activities strengthen women’s participation and gender mainstreaming throughout the programme cycle, and ensures programmes incorporate the safety of beneficiaries and emphasize protection.

Throughout the programme design and implementation WFP considered protection and safety concerns of beneficiaries and staff. WFP is therefore opening new voucher shops close to concentrations of IDPs, removing restrictions on where people can redeem vouchers, and is providing direct delivery of ready to eat food to IDPs to minimize the need for movement outside shelters.

The M&E system is based on a RBM approach, which emphasizes continuous updates based on changes in programme modalities.

- Process monitoring is conducted to ensure a smooth and correct implementation process, using a distribution and shop monitoring forms. Data is processed and analysed. Corrective measures are taken if needed;
- Post distribution monitoring is conducted to assess the short term impact of assistance at the household level using post distribution monitoring form for data collection, processing and analysis.
- All output level indicators are measured on monthly or bi-monthly basis. Measurement is based on mandatory distribution records, a systematic flow of information, and partner reporting. Outcome level indicators are monitored on a yearly basis.
- WFP coordinates with the FSS and line-ministries on an ongoing basis to avoid duplication and to enhance effectiveness of food assistance.
In line with the Food Security Sector 2015 Strategic Response Framework, the indicators for the PRRO are:

- Number of beneficiaries (by gender) receiving food as percentage of planned figures (Unit = Number)
- Number of beneficiaries (by gender) receiving vouchers as percentage of planned (Unit = Number)
- Total voucher amount distributed as a percentage of planned (Unit = USD)
- Number of children receiving meals at schools (Unit = Number)
- Tonnage of food items purchased from local producers (Unit = Tons)
- Total monetary value of food distributed (Unit = USD)

TARGETING: WFP works closely with Food Security Sector stakeholders to continually improve the analysis and identification of the food insecure population in Palestine and to target food assistance support accordingly. The targeting of regular assistance is based on a Proxy Means Test Formula (PMTF), which takes into account changing socio economic factors which influence household expenditures and the determination of those households which cannot meet their basic needs. Targeting of emergency assistance is based on registration and verification completed by UNRWA, Palestinian Red Crescent, or partners Oxfam GB and/or Global Communities Food assistance will be provided in a manner that reduces the exposure to risk for beneficiaries (especially that of women) and at the same time reduces the stigma and burden associated with carrying food items particularly for women headed households.

WFP uses a robust monitoring system to ensure that all beneficiaries are verified and monitored after receiving assistance to ensure that the beneficiaries meet the criteria of falling below the PA’s threshold of deep poverty line. The deep poverty line is calculated by taking into consideration household consumption levels of three categories of goods and services: food, clothing and housing. The 2012 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) deep poverty threshold stands at 1,832 NIS and the relative poverty threshold stood at 2,293 NIS per adult equivalent per day. Households or individuals below this level of consumption are considered unable to meet basic needs.

Targeting will be needs-based using food consumption score and poverty rates. WFP will aim for approximately 50 percent women participants in all activities, taking into consideration the gender roles existing in Palestinian society and implications on intra-household stability. Distribution points/voucher shops will be located in easily accessible areas to female headed-households to reduce their security risks, and ration cards will be issued in women’s name whenever possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Food Programme (WFP)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td><strong>$</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity cost</td>
<td>9,018,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voucher cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>External transport</td>
<td>625,110</td>
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<tr>
<td>LTSH [Landside, Transport, Storage and Handling (LTSH) comprises the actions required to (a) care fo</td>
<td>2,570,379</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODOC, DSC, ISC [Other Direct Operational Costs (ODOC) include deliverable goods (non-food items), se]</td>
<td>13,195,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,055,588</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Revised BUDGET items                      | **$**            |
| Commodity cost                             | 9,018,057        |
| Voucher cost                               | 9,646,800        |
| External transport                         | 625,110          |
| LTSH [Landside, Transport, Storage and Handling (LTSH) comprises the actions required to (a) care fo | 2,570,379        |
| ODOC, DSC, ISC [Other Direct Operational Costs (ODOC) include deliverable goods (non-food items), se] | 13,195,242      |
| **Total**                                  | **35,055,588**   |
### Needs

As of 25th July of 2014, about 180,000 people were displaced from their homes after 3 weeks of war in Gaza. During July, 2014 there has been huge destructions of livelihoods and productive assets of several tens of thousands of Gazans, particularly of farmers, breeders and fishers. Initial reports are estimating several thousands of Green Houses and Open field have been destroyed during this period, resulting in serious erosion of the livelihoods for more than 40,000 families of farmers.

According to National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza 2014, the military offensive in July ad August 2014, has hindered an already fragile livelihood system in the Gaza Strip. Seventeen percent of the total cultivated area has been completely destroyed. In the industrial sector, more than 20 percent of Gaza’s industrial enterprises and over 4,000 commercial and trade enterprises have been destroyed or damaged. The severe devastation of the economic sector during the military offensive will increase the rate of unemployment in Gaza, hence increase food insecurity.

Moreover, the large scale of destruction resulted during ‘Operation Protective Edge’ led to increase children suffering and hinder the educational activities especially in the eastern and northern areas. The IRA revealed that 26 schools completely destroyed and 122 were damaged. UNRWA has reported 75 school buildings damaged. 11 higher education facilities have been damaged. The area with the most affected schools is the Gaza governorate (Gaza city and the surrounding areas), with 9 schools completely destroyed and 39 damaged. Children who continue to be displaced or whose schools were destroyed will need to travel to other schools, increasing transportation costs and travelling times. During September 2014, and directly after the Israeli Offensive ended in Gaza, SC conducted detailed Damages assessments for the ECCD and KGS in...
The results revealed that a total of 441 KGs (that have been surveyed) are enrolling 62,516 children (30,706 M, 31,810 F). The survey revealed that a number of 11 kindergartens were completely destroyed, a number of 9 KGs were severely damaged, a number of 21 KGs reported moderate damages, and a number of 233 KGs experienced minor damages.

In general, After years of repeated military conflicts in Gaza – and now went into the eight year of the blockade (since 2007) – many Gazans suffer from losses of livelihood assets, agricultural production, health services and education.

Destruction of social and physical assets, as well as the blockade, has left Gazans unable to generate income for themselves and their families, nor able to rely on past familial support systems.

Mass unemployment, extreme poverty, food insecurity and rising food prices in Gaza, have left four out of five Gazans dependent on humanitarian aid (80%). The reduction in the overall purchasing power, and stubbornly high unemployment and low labor force participation rates has had a direct impact on the food security for a significant portion of the population.

The poverty assessment results conducted by SC through CFW project Round II in 2013, revealed that 1,930 of 2,700 families submitted applications to benefit from the project activities in the eastern areas of Gaza. Upon verification process, the applicants seem to be below the poverty line with an average income of 0.5 Euro/per capita per day. Food insecurity, low access to public services (health, education, water and sanitation) particularly in remote areas. The destruction of the community infrastructure like schools KGs, water and sewage facilities, clinics, roads, during 2014 war will affect on community services in the remote areas which are already suffering from poor community that makes Cash-for-work (CFW) and rehabilitate the damaged community infrastructures and livelihood assets is the key early recovery in affected areas.

Activities or outputs

Significantly, many families, particularly female headed households, have endured long periods without work or income and now depend on food aid for their daily survival. Coping with the situation has meant changes in the gender division of labours and responsibilities within the household, selling assets, borrowing from families, neighbours and shopkeepers and cutting consumption, including food. In Gaza, Women, youth and children bear the burden of the continuing deterioration of the political and economic situation: they have fewer resources (increased impoverishment and access to employment) and feel the imposition of cultural barriers that impede equal and fair access to services (even when available). The CFW program has been designed to respect gender differentiated work patterns whilst enabling both women and men to participate. As well, interventions are made to address gender specific vulnerabilities (as of below activities), ending up by increasing access of female (women, youth and girls) to more safe social and cultural outlets and income generation. Assessment also revealed that women (farmers’ wives) are engaged more in processing the compost out of collection of agricultural waste, as well as family farming business. Hence, a CFW scheme has been designed to enroll women in such activities. Remedial classes activities will enable the project to reached unemployed fresh graduates women, as well.

The project activities have been designed to meet the target communities’ needs and to increase livelihoods opportunities and improved food security through C4W activities. The project will target mainly for HHs breadwinners who were affected during 2014 war and escalation in Gaza. The activities will be integrated with FSS cluster SPRRP outcome 1,2 “Increasing purchasing power and Food security of affected people to meet their basic needs”. The intervention will meet other clusters priorities such as education, protection and WASH through employing of 800 of poor labors (40% of them are Females) from target communities to be enrolled in CFW scheme to improve the target communities services and infrastructures as follows:

- Rehabilitate damaged farms (GHs, Irrigation pipes, Poultry Farms, Land Reclamation…) for 400 farmers
- Rehabilitation/renovation and maintenance activities for 15 community centres/Kindergartens, including rehabilitation of sanitation units, This CFW scheme is designed t enroll about 150 skilled and unskilled labours, aiming to improve educational and recreational environment for 3000 children (male,females)
- Rehabilitate safe playgrounds/safe play areas, greening and landscaping for 10 community centres.
- Making Compost. CFW labors (Females) will work in recycling the agricultural and domestic waste in Rafah and Biet lahia compost stations, Compost produced will be distributed for 250 farmers.

Indicators and targets

Indicators:
- Increased food consumption score and diet diversity measured at recipient level, % increase over baseline
- No households assisted through emergency cash for work interventions.
- No of working days created
- No. of women targeted
- No of community infrastructure have been rehabilitates.
- No of Livelihood units have been rehabilitated.
• No of children have improved environment recreational environment. through rehabilitate the KGs and SPAs
• Selection criteria for participants in the program, as well as cash stipend levels, will be coordinated with the relevant clusters and other C4W actors in Gaza once more assessment data is available and the possibility for programming.
SC will coordinate fully with FSS actors, and also with Shelterlocal including active INGOs, CBOs, Local and municipal governments

Monitoring plan

• Save the Children will develop a beneficiary application form requesting financial and social data about the beneficiaries (labors and farmers).
• The work will be publicized in the target community, beneficiaries will filling the application form
• The CFW labour beneficiaries will be selected by Save the Children and the local partner based on the level of needs to assistance and the poverty assessment vulnerability criteria and qualifications. Criteria include (1) affected families (2) unemployed Breadwinners (3) family size, (4) number of children. The Applications will be prioritized upon following social criteria (1) HHs who lost their income and livelihoods assets during the 2014 war, (2) Income per capita (NIS / Month) (3) Disabilities (Marginalized) –(4) Women Headed Households

• Save the Children engineers with partners will identify the needs for rehabilitation of community services in participation with partners upon the criteria which prioritized: a) infrastructures located in remote and marginalized areas (b) infrastructures were affected during the war, C) large number of beneficiaries)
• In participation with partners, engineers will prepare project technical specifications and Save the Children’s project officer and finance team will supervise the bidding process according Save the Children financial policy that guides selection of qualified suppliers to the Save the Children field officer and the site engineer will supervise the implementation in the project sites and prepare a daily progress report.
• Save the Children will keep close communications with other organizations working in the same areas and provide updates on project activities to the Cluster to avoid duplication.
• The program staff will use an integrated and systematic approach to M&E, identifying, capturing, evaluating, managing and sharing all program knowledge through regular tracking of outputs and outcomes, dissemination of regular reports, and external publications. Monitoring and evaluation will include weekly updates on the number of direct and Indicators and targets indirect beneficiaries and achievements.
• Save the Children will closely monitor the political and security situations in the targeted project areas, in close coordination with other international organizations present in the oPt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Save the Children (SC)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct costs for the activities (excl. staff costs)</td>
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Food security (FS) in WBGS has been positioned by all stakeholders as a central priority, one whose lens brings into sharp focus the needs and constraints in the area of livelihoods, employment and urgent humanitarian assistance. Since the establishment of the Food Security Sector (FSS) in 2013, it provides an active coordination platform for all stakeholders (UN, NGOs, INGOs, PA), promoting a joined-up food security response fully integrating Food Assistance, Agriculture and Cash for Work activities that were previously operated under separated sectors. As recent coordinating mechanism, some key areas remain to be strengthened: analytical framework for Food Security assessments, further develop programmatic bridges between Food, Cash and Agriculture, strengthen the links between the needs analysis and response provided, and reinforce the decision making role of NGOs, in line with the global Food Security Cluster mission recommendations of September 2012. This includes:

- Reinforcing overall information management capacity in order to better inform joint analysis of underlying causes of Food insecurity through the FSS Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) involving NGOs (local and international), UN agencies and line ministries. Following analysis of Food Security trends, and underlying causes and of appropriate needs assessment tools, this unit launched a revision process of the Socio Economic Food Security (SEFSec) methodology in 2013 in order to improve need classifications taking into account the specificities of both humanitarian and development needs in the WBGS. The enhanced analytical method will provide the basis for the joint Humanitarian Needs Overview produced by members of this unit. The revision process has been implemented during 2014 and supposed to be finalised within the first 5 months of 2015. The FSAU will further strengthen its analysis of needs of vulnerable groups (e.g. people affected by disabilities, elderly, women, girls, boys and other vulnerable groups) for better targeting the response.

- Strengthening NGO’s role in decision making: The FSS Technical Working groups (TWG) are fully led or co led by NGOs (local and international) and UN agencies both in Gaza Strip (GS) and the West Bank (WB).

- Sector Capacity Development: training events for FSS partners are still required on various issues. The dynamic and complex situation of the humanitarian framework in WBGS demands a continuous need of updating knowledge and best practices on themes like IHL violations and related humanitarian consequences; agricultural best practices and mainstreaming issues like gender, disability, elderslies and protection. Given the wide scope of FSS engagement towards the WBGS country Strategic Objectives (SOs), specific capacity building for national stakeholders in the area of preparedness and resilience framework will be developed and consolidated.
In order to maintain this coordination platform operational and further build on the achievements it is key to ensure the adequate level of staffing and expertise. These include an experienced international Food Security Coordinator and two local operations officers (based in GS and WB) and the ability to effectively draw on technical expertise for food security assessments and analysis. The dedicated staff will continue provide independent, full time support to achieve the deliverables outlined below.

Activities or outputs

Within the 2015 SRP, the FSS contributes towards all SOs and provide coordination and technical support to around 40 partners including governmental institutions. Focus will be on strengthening linkages with other most relevant clusters in light of shared achievements and objectives. The project envisages strengthening the FS coordination platform in the WBGS through the following activities:

1. Joint FS need assessments in a timely manner. The yearly joint assessment that will be conducted in the first semester of 2015 will provide socio economic and FS related indicators and establish thresholds for response (disaggregated by livelihood group, governorate, locality, sex and age); This includes needs assessments in critical times, in order to better define the profile of people and areas affected by particular events.

2. Enhance shared analysis and fill key information gaps. Providing IM trainings and enhancing the IM system and related tools including APIS. This will inform priority areas of intervention, addressing specific challenges in the WBGS, including resilience analysis for stakeholders to improve sector wide gender responsive programming;

3. Provide timely analyses and suggest evidence based responses to natural, environmental, economic and political shocks disrupting livelihoods of rural and urban populations. Particular support will be provided to inform the analysis of resilience complementing the SEFSec outputs and findings. This should result in a timely response accompanied by recovery measures that would enable households to rehabilitate livelihood assets and prepare for and build resilience to future shocks. Data analysis shall guide response planning to meet different opportunities, constraints, needs and priorities of the men, women of all ages the Sector aims to assist.

4. Conduct sector wide training sessions at least twice a year developing the capacity of FSS partners.

5. Enhance inclusiveness of and partnerships with affected populations and stakeholders in the identification, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of FS programmes to ensure collective accountability;

6. Establish and follow up linkages between the food security emergency (including SRP) and development interventions and frameworks. The latter should be continuously adapted to the protracted nature of the crisis;

7. Disseminate FS information and updates through workshops, briefings, meetings and publications and expand updated knowledge among national and international actors;

8. As needed, provide timely technical and in-kind support to strengthen collective capacity of food security actors, with special focus on local partners and on emergency preparedness, contingency response and coordination capacity, especially in coordination with national counterparts;

9. Advocate for the rights and entitlements of the affected populations and voice the concerns of the FS actors;


The FSS will emphasize gender mainstreaming across FSS members and projects in 2015. The foundation for this renewed emphasis on gender empowerment and gender mainstreaming will be a) gender training sessions offered to FSS partners, and b) additional gender disaggregated data on poverty, food consumption and resilience facts relating to FS which will be collected under the revised SEFSec methodology expected to be released in mid 2015. This enhanced knowledge and baseline data will enable FSS to improve the capacity, coordination, information and advocacy of gender-related FS factors. Specifically FSS partners will be able to consider and measure improved performance on gender related matters such as female unemployment, limited access to land and productive assets, increase in the number of projects implemented by women’s organizations, and increased number of women’s organizations in the FSS WGs.

Indicators and targets

1. Predictable and accountable coordination and leadership on food security responses are provided.
2. Food security information (disaggregated by livelihood group, governorate, locality, sex and age) is jointly analyzed, disseminated and effectively utilized to inform response programming and prioritization by all related stakeholders.

3. Effective linkages between humanitarian, recovery and developmental food security programmes are consistently established to ensure higher impact.

4. Local humanitarian operational coordination systems are strengthened at the strategic and operational level, capitalizing on local capacities through the active participation of women and men from the affected populations.

5. Intra and inter cluster collaboration and partnerships are optimized with PA, UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, donors and other stakeholders for a more comprehensive response. Preparedness plan and resilience frameworks are developed and shared with all stakeholders and trainings provided.

6. Needs and interests of affected populations and food security actors are effectively voiced.

7. Documentation and sharing of lessons learned and best practices are improved.

This project profile aims at strengthening all aspects of the FSS Response Plan; a sector wide evidence based needs identification and harmonised response among active sector member should lead to a more effective interventions including in food, cash and agriculture. The staff hired under this project will provide support to all units of the Food Security coordination platform including; the Analysis Unit and the various Technical Working Groups. The overall direction of the coordination activities and staff will be closely and regularly monitored and reviewed by the FSS Steering Committee that include PA, UN and NGOs and the Cluster Performance Monitoring process.

In addition to the continuous monitoring carried out by the FSS Steering Committee, the following planned achievements are major milestones:

- Establishment of a sector wide evidence based response framework linking food, cash and agricultural interventions.
- The response framework should provide measurable thresholds linking emergency to development
  Conducting at least two annual workshops on identification of best practices and/or training of sector members
  Publishing information on Food Security-related indicators data on a regular basis

The FFS budget for 2014 was administered by WFP on behalf of the Food Security Sector, through WFP Special Operation 200560 which covers a two year timeframe 1 June 2013 to 31 May 2015 (24 months) at a total cost of US $ 1,257,892. The budget presented in this project sheet represents the calendar year requirements June – December 2015 covering the specific activities planned during that period. The requirements and contributions will be reported in FTS accordingly.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical and operational management (including staff and consultants)</td>
<td>241,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Services, capacity development, field data collection, analysis and dissemination, trainings and co</td>
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<td>Technical backstopping, reporting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other operation expenses</td>
<td>26,450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect costs</td>
<td>31,382</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>345,204</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appealing Agency</td>
<td>UNION OF AGRICULTURAL WORK COMMITTEES (UAWC)</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Humanitarian action to mitigate the food insecurity, the psychosocial impact and the violations of IHL and IHRL of the Israeli occupation, particularly following the latest Israeli offensive to 180,000 Palestinians affected by the enforcement of the ARA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/ER/75137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>The last summer Israeli offensive, with more than 50 days of shelling and ground operation, has worsened the already deteriorated situation of the farmers working in the Access Restricted Areas (ARA), or in the vicinity of the ARA and fishermen, all considered already in the SRP 2014-2016 of OCHA as most affected groups. Because of that, this population and their families are the direct beneficiaries of this proposal, being all the Palestinians affected by the enforcement of the ARA the indirect beneficiaries. This project has been identified as a food security humanitarian action with a strong component of protection in order to coordinated the response to the multifaceted needs of the local farmers in the ARA and its adjacent areas, fishermen and their families as to mitigate the food insecurity, the psychosocial impact and the violations of IHL and IHRL of the occupation, following the Israeli offensive “Operation Protective Edge”. To achieve to this general objective, several goals are foreseen as to improve the access to productive activities and reducing the food insecurity, to increase the capacities of women on productive activities, to document and report incidents of violations of IHL and IHRL suffered by farmers working in the ARA, fishers and their families and to enhance the accountability of perpetrators of HR and IHL violations through direct interaction with the authorities and through the mobilization of other stakeholders. To enhance the skills of women to support the members of the community, specifically women and children, to be able to identify trauma situations and manage it through specialized care. As well as to increase the access to psychosocial support and to legal aid and counselling to pursue accountability for IHL and Human Rights Law violations including individuals for awareness raising sessions and psychological support, who will be targeted by UWAC for empowerment of local farmers in the ARA, its adjacent areas and fishermen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 2,300 180000 as indirect beneficiaries, Children: 600, Women: 1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
<td>Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR), Union of Palestinian Women’s Committees (UPWC), Mundubat and Nova-NOVACT</td>
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<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Mohammed El Bakri, <a href="mailto:info@uawc.net">info@uawc.net</a>, +970-599417566</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Needs

According to the OCHA, after the last Israeli military operation many farmers, herders and fishers were badly affected by the hostilities due to destruction of productive assets and the loss of their livelihoods. The 92% of the 25 communities interviewed during the Gaza Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) confirmed that agriculture was severely impacted by the crisis and at least 40,000 people employed in the agriculture and fishery sector were directly affected by the crisis. During the operation, the farmers working in the ARA abandoned their lands for obvious security reasons, bulldozers passed over it and the shelling of large areas of Gaza has rendered swathes of agricultural land inaccessible due to the presence of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

Fishermen could not access the sea during the assault and 95 boats and 156 nets were destroyed according to UAWC. In the first month of the military operation, according to FAO, 9% of the annual catch was lost, impacting the already limited, protein-low Gaza diet. Israeli Naval forces continued to carry out attacks on Palestinian fishermen in Gaza during the month of October 2014, including 18 shooting incidents that resulted in the injury of a fishermen while fishing; destroying 2 fishing boats; chasing incidents that led to the arrest of 7 fishermen; and confiscation of 2 fishing boats. The Israeli naval forces did not comply with the cease-fire agreement concluded between Israel and Palestinian armed groups under Egyptian auspices. According to PCHR, all attacks took place within the distance of 6 nautical miles, which proves that Israeli forces' policies aim to tighten restrictions on the Gaza’s fishermen and proves the need of increasing the accountability in this regard.

In this context, and according to the most recent reports from OCHA, the National Early Recovery Plan for Gaza, local authorities of the Strip and UNDAF there is an increase in adult stress-related symptoms; 92% of municipalities reported increased stress in children, while women are reporting an urgent need for psychosocial assistance for themselves and their children. The child population have already suffered three Israeli offensives and, in a lot of cases, they accumulate trauma and this issue affects seriously to their development, so it affects to the future of Gaza Strip.

Concerning women, the MIRA affirms that they are one of the most vulnerable groups. As the primary care givers in Gaza, women will have to deal with the large numbers of family members killed and injured and the long-term impact of damaged infrastructure and reduced services, while themselves suffering from psychosocial stress. Displacement proved especially difficult for women and girls, with increased evidence of GBV in shelters, limited privacy, compromised dignity, and reduced access to hygiene. According to the results of the MIRA, an increase in different forms of violence had been identified across the five governorates: in 36% of municipalities, respondents identified incidents of GBV; in 32%, child abuse/violence against children; and in 20%, domestic violence; and 44% of municipalities reported an increase in family disputes.

Among the previous violations related, and beyond, this last Israeli military operation has been comprised by multiple violations of International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The lack of accountability for violations of IHL, discriminatory application of laws and law enforcement, and failure to uphold the rights of Palestinians influence the vulnerability, food insecurity and weakness of resilience of the people.

Within this framework, and responding also to the need of improving the coordination, effectiveness and impact of the humanitarian interventions, 3 Palestinian NGOs (PCHR, UAWC and UPWC) and 2 International NGOs (Mundubat and Nova-NOVACT) have draft this multifaceted approach project.

Activities or outputs

The interventions foreseen are focused on:
- Increasing the access to productive activities, reducing the food insecurity and promoting related resilient livelihoods through not conditional aid.
- Increasing the capacities of women on agricultural and animal breeding.
- Increasing the access to psychosocial support.
- Increasing the capacities of women on psychosocial support.
- Increasing the access to legal aid and counselling to pursue accountability for IHL and human rights law violations and empowerment under the Sharia law.
- Documenting and reporting Incidents of violations of IHL and IHRL suffered by farmers working in the ARA, fishers and their families.
- Raising awareness over these violations to the international community.

The main activities would be:

ER0.A0. Creation of the Project Steering Committee: leded by UAWC that is the one that will target the main beneficiaries and will contribute with its experience of coordination and availability.
ER1.A.1 Distribution of 24 kg. of seeds of wheat, barley, peas and other fast-growing culture to 200 farmers (4 dunums per each) working in the ARA and its limits.

ER1.A.2 Rehabilitation of 50 (out of 95 damaged) boats and 50 (out of 156 damaged) nets damaged during the last Israeli operation from 50 out of 156 fishermen.

ER1.A.3 Establishment of 50 home gardens (up to 200m²), usually worked by women from families working in the ARA. Each home garden includes one cage (2mx40cm) with 10 rabbits and 40 chickens, 12 kg of fodder, 10 fruit seedlings, 100 vegetable seedlings, 100 medical herbs seedlings and an irrigation network.

ER1.A.4 Trainings on agricultural (50 hours) and animal breeding (150 hours, 75 hours for each group of 25 women) to 50 women.

ER2.A1. Legal aid and counselling to 500 farmers and fishers working in the ARA.

ER2.A2. Legal aid and counselling to 500 women and children under 18.

ER2.A3. Raising awareness: 30 workshops of 2 hours each one about the family law applicable in sharia court, violence against women, heritage law, access to justice and housing eights will be given to 1200 women family members of farmers and fishers working in the ARA and 500 farmers and fishermen.

ER2.A4. Training on specialized psychosocial support to 30 women. The training will have a duration of 5 days, 5 hours each one. UPWC works on “Physical support program”, through their 30 CBOs in all Gaza, improving the status and condition of Palestinian women and children in Gaza Strip.

ER2.A5. Psychosocial support to 600 women and 600 children (200 boys and 400 girls). UPWC team will give this support to women and children, identifying patients’ needs through a PRCS questionnaire, and will refer the cases needing a specialized treatment to Aisha Association for Woman and Child Protection.

ER3.A1. Monitoring and documentation of IHL and IHRL violations suffered by farmers, fishers and their families working in the ARA and of the implementation of direct activities in the ARA (ER1.A.a – ER1.A.4).

ER3.A2. Reporting of IHL and IHRL violations: two monthly fact sheets about IHL violations suffered by farmers, fishers and theirs families working in the ARA and on attacks in border areas.

ER3.A.3. Organization of 4 humanitarian activities of advocacy organized to diplomats, UN agencies, the EEAS and other key actors coordinated by Nova-NOVACT.

ER3.A.4. Organization of two international delegations visit the Gaza Strip coordinated by Mundubat; one expert on farmer’s rights and the other on women’s rights. Each one will produce a specific report to be distributed internationally.

ER4.A.5. Organization of three advocacy missions: one by UAWC, other by UPWC and other by PCHR with the support of Mundubat and Nova-NOVACT. They would be missions to Europe to visit universities, municipalities, specialized experts and actors, etc.

ER5.A.5. Celebration of an International Conference on rights in the ARA coordinated by Mundubat and Nova-NOVACT.

Indicators and targets

ER1. 300 families have increased access to productive activities and have seen reduced their food insecurity enhancing their resilience.

ER1.OVI1. 24 Kg. of seeds of wheat, barley, peas and other fast-growing cultures covering 802 dunums provided to 200 farmers working in the ARA and its limits.

Baseline: Plant production damaged 51,28% (MoA, Sept. 2014).

ER1.OVI2. 100% increased the production with 501 tones of 8 cultures produced.

ER1.OVI3. 50 boats and 50 nets rehabilitated belonging to 50 fishermen.

Baseline: 95 boats and 156 nets in need of rehabilitation after the last Israeli operation.

ER1.OVI4. 10% increased the fish production in the market with 50 tones of fish.

Baseline: Fisheries damage: 3,75% (MoA, Sept. 2014).

ER1.OVI5: 50 home gardens established.

Baseline: 500 home gardens in need of establishment.

ER1.OVI6: One cage, 10 rabbits, 40 chickens, 12 kg of fodder, 10 fruit seedlings, 100 vegetable seedlings, 100 medical herbs seedlings, irrigation network distributed to each of the 50 women for the home gardens.

ER1.OVI7: 50 women trained on agricultural and animal breeding.

Baseline: Unemployment data in Gaza: 38,5% (PCBS, 1st trimester of 2014)

ER2. 500 farmers and fishers, 1200 women and 600 children have increased access to psychosocial support and legal aid and counselling to pursue accountability for IHL and human rights law violations and empowerment under the Sharia law.

ER2.OVI. Counselling and legal aid provided to 400 victims of Israeli violations, specifically farmers and fishers working in the ARA and adjacent areas.

ER2.OVI2: Counselling and legal aid provided to 500 women and children.

ER2.OVI3: Awareness raising sessions conducted for 1200 women and 500 fishermen and farmers on rights under Sharia law, access to justice and its mechanisms, adequate housing and access to justice.

ER2.OVI4: Capacities on psychosocial support acquired by 30 women.

ER2.OVI5: 50 sessions on psychosocial support provided to 600 women and 600 children up to 18 (400 girls and 200 boys).
Baseline: 373,000 children in need of psychosocial support in Gaza.

ER2.OVI.6: At least the 45% of women and 45% of children have experienced a reduction of symptoms of post-conflict trauma.

ER2.OVI.7: At least the 15% of women and the 15% of children requiring specialized psychological treatment referred to a specialized centre.

ER3.3 Incidents of violations of IHL and IHRL suffered by farmers working in the ARA, fishers and their families have been documented, reported and raised to the international community.

ER3.OVI.1: 100% incidents of violations of IHL and IHRL documented and reported in the ARA and adjacent areas.

ER3.OVI.2: 12 monthly fact sheets about violations of IHL and IHRL suffered by fishers and farmers on attacks in border areas.

ER3.OVI.3: 2 reports issued on violations of IHL and IHRL against fishermen, and on the attacks in border areas and their consequences.

ER3.OVI.4: 5 days training (6 hours) for CBOs staff (100 people) on access to justice and its mechanisms and on reporting and documenting IHL and IHRL violations.

ER3.OVI.5: Diplomats, UN agencies, the EEAS and other key actors have participated in 4 humanitarian activities.

ER3.OVI.6: 2 specialized international delegations on farmer’s rights and women’s rights visit the Gaza Strip and produce 2 specific reports.

ER3.OVI.7: Reports from the delegations distributed to key actors at least in 5 European countries and Palestine.

ER3.OVI.8: 1 week of advocacy mission realized by each of the local partners in Europe.

ER3.OVI.9: At least 7 international and 5 local media cover the advocacy missions.

ER3.OVI.10: 1 international conference about the rights in the ARA realized with the participation of diplomats, UN actors, local institutions and key actors.

ER3.OVI.12: At least 8 international and 10 local media cover the international conference.

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<th>Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Food security costs</td>
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Health and Nutrition

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<th>MEDICAL AID FOR PALESTINIANS (MAP)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Supporting quality PHC services for vulnerable Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/H/73153</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
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<td>Objectives</td>
<td>The objective of the intervention is to provide access to quality health services and education to 29 Bedouin encampments in the Jordan Valley. This objective is in direct alignment with and will contribute towards the Health and Nutrition Cluster (HNC) Response Plan Objective 1: Access of vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza to quality and affordable essential health services, referral of victims of violence to protection organization and advocacy ensured. This will be achieved by focusing on actions that fall under Top Activity 1.1 of HNC Objective 1: Improve the coverage of quality and affordable essential health services of vulnerable communities, including nutrition, maternal and child health, reproductive health, mental health, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities and environmental health.</td>
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<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 3,221 Bedouins, Children: 1,668, Women: 765, Other group: 788 men</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Dr. Majed Nassar, majed@map uk.org, +972 (0) 22959369</td>
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Needs

The UN has ranked the Bedouin as one of the most vulnerable groups in the West Bank. Around 15,000 Bedouin live in Area C of the Jordan Valley. Under full Israeli control, they face forced evictions, demolitions, settler violence, restrictions on movement that impede their livelihoods activities, and limited access to vital services and infrastructure such as health clinics, water networks and schools due to the permit and planning regime.

The health status of Bedouin communities is particularly low. Malnutrition is one of the most significant issues. 15.3% of children are underweight and nearly a third have stunted growth. Bedouin suffer some of the highest rates of diabetes, heart disease and asthma in the population. Infant mortality rates reached 12.2 per 1000 births in 2011. Significant levels of anaemia also affect Bedouin communities. The incidence of iron deficiency anaemia is 29% for women.

Poor conditions in encampments and food insecurity contribute towards the low health status of the Bedouin. 55% of Bedouin in the Jordan Valley are food insecure. Adequate access to clean water is hampered by demolitions and restrictions on construction. Since 1967, Israel has destroyed 140 Palestinian water pumps in the Jordan Valley. The environment in Bedouin encampments is characterised by poor hygiene e.g. open sewage, animal faeces and solid waste. Restrictions on constructing waste management plants mean that only 2% of the population has sanitation facilities. As such, high rates of water borne disease are recorded due to consumption of contaminated water.
Bedouin are denied the right to health by Israeli policies in Area C. They are cut off from primary health care (PHC) services provided by the MoH, including mother and child health (MCH). The presence of settlements, nature reserves and closed military zones hampers access to MoH hospitals and clinics in Areas A and B of Jericho governorate. This problem is compounded by lengthy waits at checkpoints surrounding the Jordan Valley.

For 8 years, MAP and ICS have served 29 Bedouin encampments in the Jordan Valley with PHC and health education services through a mobile clinic. Annually, the mobile clinic ensures regular access to these services for over 3,000 Bedouin. We have seen improvements in key health practices e.g. mothers retain their MCH record cards, regularly attend clinics, opt for hospital births and reinforce health messages with their children. First Aid training has also reduced vulnerability. MAP’s regular focus groups with Bedouin women show that they value these services and have pressing health needs (particularly gynaecological services). This project will address the following major needs:

1. The need for an integrated PHC package for communities who do not have access to even P1 services, delivered through a mobile clinic that includes GP services, child health, nutrition, diseases, reproductive health, chronic disease treatment, specialised gynaecology and referral. The services need to focus on MCH for children under 4 and women of reproductive health age, addressing hygiene, reproductive health, micronutrient deficiency and anaemia.
2. Health education, sensitisation and training are essential to PHC services. They are needed to enhance understanding and practice of preventive health measures, including reproductive health, environmental health, nutrition, chronic disease, accidents, first aid, and hygiene.

These needs are in line with the Health and Nutrition Sector Response Plan, which prioritises the needs of (1) communities with restricted access to quality and affordable PHC services and (2) communities exposed to current and potential new health hazards and with depleted resilience. Specifically, the intervention covers communities in Area C whose members travel one or more hours to reach fully functional services at PHC level 2 and above, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups, including women and children.

**Activities or outputs**

All provided primary health care services will be aligned with nationally approved protocols for primary health care services.

The services are provided for all inhabitants of the targeted communities. To ensure gender equality, all people have access to the services and there are several activities targeting women and men, although the project focuses on women related health issues. The targeted communities consist of:

- Children: 1,668
- Women: 765
- Men: 788

**Output 1:** 29 Bedouin communities* in the Jordan Valley receive regular primary health care (PHC) services with a focus on maternal and child health (MCH). The primary health care services are inclusive of men, women, children, elderly and people with disabilities.

1.1 29 communities in the Jordan Valley receive PHC services through the ICS mobile clinic, on at least a monthly basis during the project, providing general medical services, antenatal consultations, well baby clinic, follow up on chronic patients and distributions of medicines and disposables. The services integrate gender based violence related issues and referral of cases.
1.2 Referrals to ICS static clinics in Jericho for further treatment or tests and, foremost, for specific gynaecological services such as ultrasound scans for pregnant women
1.3 Coordination with the MoH to facilitate vaccination programmes in all 29 encampments

**Output 2:** Bedouins are better informed on maternal and child health issues and how to prevent and treat communicable diseases and other illnesses and injuries

2.1 Provision of health education targeting women and girls aged 14 years old and above, with special emphasis on reproductive health including the MCH protocols (referencing the MCH handbook of MOH) and issues related to gender based violence.
2.2 First aid refresher trainings and first aid kit refill materials provided to Bedouin youths aged 15-29 years, more than half of whom will be female.
2.3 Hygiene sensitisation sessions, targeting women and girls as a priority group, and provision of hygiene kits for 625 households twice a year.

*The names of the 29 Bedouin communities are: Abu Falah, Abu Hussein, Abu Faisal, Abu kharbeesh 1, Abu Kharbeesh 2, Abu kharbeesh 3, Alamereen, Araarah, Bo*ran, Dar Ishq, Dar Jalal, Dawaheek 1, Dawaheek 2, 

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Dawaheek 3,4, Dawaheek 5,6, Deaf Allah, Ghwanmah, Hamadeen, Jahaleen, Likrab, Najadah, Rashaideh, Saraiaa 1, Saraiaa 2, Taamreh, Tabaneh, Zawahreh, Torifat 1, Torifat 2.

Indicators and targets

1.1 At least 300 mobile clinic visits take place in 29 Bedouin encampments in a year.
1.2 3,221 people benefit from at least 8,000 consultations.
1.3 Approximately 50 pregnant women benefit from the MCH programme making at least 200 consultations per year.
1.4 Around 300 children below 3 years benefit from the well baby clinic making at least 2000 consultations per year (approximately 540 males and 460 females, based on community demographics).
1.5 At least 300 consultations provided by a gynaecologist at the ICS clinic in Jericho through the referral system.
1.6 Treatment and follow up on around 120 chronic patients making at least 300 consultations in a year (170 males and 130 females, based on community demographics).
1.7 Planned MOH vaccination campaigns successfully completed in target communities.

2.1 At least 500 women and girls have improved knowledge of health issues through health education sessions.
2.2 At least 30 people have improved knowledge of first aid skills and the materials employ those skills.
2.3 625 households are better equipped to improve hygiene practices.

### Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)

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<td>Mobile Clinic Service Costs</td>
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<td>Health education, hygiene kits and first aid refresher sessions and first aid kit refill materials</td>
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<td>Improving access to essential primary health care services, protection and crisis preparedness of vulnerable communities on the West Bank and provision of medicines to social hardship cases in the Gaza Strip and West Bank</td>
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<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
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<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Ensuring access to primary health care (PHC) services of the most vulnerable population in 50 locations in the districts of Salfit, Qalqilya, Tulkarem, Jordan Valley, Hebron and Bethlehem, and vulnerable groups in East Jerusalem/Jerusalem periphery by the provision of equitable access to preventive and curative health services. Enhancing protection and emergency preparedness by training and establishing emergency response teams.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 63,000 approx. 63,000 catchment population of the targeted locations and approx. an additional 10,000 social hardship cases in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank; women and girls for various results usually 50-55%, children (boys and girls) approx. 25-30%, elderly for curative health services approx. 15%, people with special needs approx. 3% Children: 23,000 Women: 25,000 Other group: 4,300 Elderly and persons with special needs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Riad Othman, <a href="mailto:ho-jlem@medico.de">ho-jlem@medico.de</a>, +972599997418</td>
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**Enhanced Geographical Fields**

- West Bank - Qalqilya - Falamyra
- West Bank - Qalqilya - Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali
- West Bank - Qalqilya - Farata
- West Bank - Qalqilya - Kafr Laqif
- West Bank - Qalqilya - Wadi ar Rasha
- West Bank - Qalqilya - Ras at Tira
- West Bank - Qalqilya - Beit Amin
- West Bank - Tulkarm - Akkaba
- West Bank - Tulkarm - Nazlat Isa
- West Bank - Tulkarm - Al Jarushiya
- West Bank - Tulkarm - Izbat Shufa
- West Bank - Tulkarm - Khirbet Jubara
- West Bank - Salfit - Qira
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- West Bank - Salfit - Sarta
- West Bank - Salfit - Rafat
- West Bank - Salfit - Bruqin
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- West Bank - Jericho - Marj Naja
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- West Bank - Jerusalem - Arab al Jahiliin - al Jabal
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Al Ubeidiya
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Wadi al Arayis
- West Bank - Beth

**Project filtering**

- Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza
Needs

This project responds to the priorities identified in the Humanitarian Needs Overview and contributes to the achievement of the Strategic Objectives of the Health & Nutrition Cluster (HNC) as spelled out in the Health Cluster Response Plan, in particular Cluster Objective 1A & 2A. Furthermore, the needs have been repeatedly assessed and corroborated internally by PMRS during previous years, most recently in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

The Palestinian population on the West Bank and in parts of East Jerusalem continues to suffer from the reduction of the freedom of movement due to the wall, checkpoints and the expansion of settlements. Certain trends have exacerbated: From March to November 2013 alone, the Israeli government tendered the construction of 3,472 new housing units on the West Bank and in East Jerusalem. This is an increase by 70% in comparison to the same period in 2012. During the 9 months of negotiations initiated by Secretary of State Kerry, the Israeli government tendered the planning and construction of 13,851 units on the West Bank and in occupied East Jerusalem, an average of 50 per day, 1,540 per month.

The accelerated settlement expansion will lead to further restrictions on the movement of Palestinians. PA services to the population in area C and the seam zones, particularly in the health sector, remain below the necessary minimum. Women, children, persons with special needs and the elderly are particularly vulnerable in such situations. Neither is the PA able to protect Palestinian civilians from violent attacks by Israeli forces and settlers. A further enhancement of the protection mechanisms or at least the registry of violations is urgently needed. In previous projects, PMRS and medico played a relevant role in the establishment of a common mechanism for the HNC and Protection Cluster.

The needs assessments show that the targeted communities suffer from the fragmentation due to the close proximity of settlements or Israeli military camps or checkpoints, are located in a closed military area, subjected to settler violence and have serious accessibility issues. The restricted access to primary health care affects the community in general but especially persons with disabilities, children and (pregnant) women. PHC at levels 1 & 2 usually does not consider women's and girls' specific health needs. Physicians with a focus on gynecology and mutual access (logistically, patient to doctor but also culturally, doctor to patient) remain largely out of reach. These conditions necessitate mobile clinic services to complement the work of the MoH.

Already in Dec. 2012 the WHO reported that even before the military escalation in Nov, 2012, the availability of drugs and medical supplies was the biggest challenge. This situation was extremely aggravated by the recent war.

But the chronic shortage was illustrated earlier by the appeal from the MoH on June 3, 2014, well before the war: Nearly 85% of 171 listed (mostly essential) drugs and medical supplies were no longer available. For 15 more items (9%) less than 100 units were available. Figures relate to the health sector in Palestine as a whole. This merely shows the continuation of a negative trend: Since 2007, the lack of essential medicines has steadily increased (2007: 14%, 2008: 16%, 2009: 18%, 2010: 24%, 2012: 39%). The war in Gaza increased these deficits but their root cause remains structural.

The project also responds to the need for emergency preparedness as identified in the Health Cluster Response Plan. The activities were designed to focus on crisis preparedness at community level with regard to natural and man-made disasters and take into consideration the current national plans with a special focus on protection and gender mainstreaming given that women and children usually are the most vulnerable in disasters. Measures to improve preparedness have to take this into account by ensuring active female participation.

Activities or outputs

Result 1: Marginalized Palestinian communities in the West Bank districts of Bethlehem, Hebron, Tulkarem, Qalqilya, Safit, Jericho (JV) and East Jerusalem have access to curative and preventive PHC services and health education activities.

The services will be provided by 5 mobile clinics (MC): 3 MC teams include 2 general practitioners (GP), 1 women’s health doctor (WHD), 1 laboratory (lab.) technician, 3 community health workers (CHW) and 1 driver. The other 2 MC include identical teams but only 1 GP.

The MC teams will provide regular community-based health services. A female WHD will ensure that women’s specific needs are adequately addressed. The MC will include male and female workers acc. to local social and cultural sensitivities. The MC will provide curative services which will include a check-up of all patients, treatment and referral while preventive services will include screening and health awareness on reproductive health, healthy lifestyle, nutrition, non-/communicable/infectious diseases etc. MC will operate in an accessible place in the locations to encourage all targeted beneficiaries, especially women, to visit the mobile clinics. PMRS will make sure to keep a high standard of patient privacy with a special focus on women’s privacy during consultations with the WHD.

Using the access through the MC, the previous project established a network of volunteers to strengthen protection. Female volunteers help ensure that victims of both genders can report their cases. PMRS will continue promoting the referral mechanism in its networks.
Result 2: Support the further treatment of the sick by referral to health centers in the West Bank

4 PMRS health centers in Qalqilya, Tulkarem, Jiftlik (JV) and Hebron will receive referred patients for further treatment/diagnosis. A GP, lab. technician and basic health worker will be responsible for the services in each center. In a fifth location, Ramallah, the tasks will be performed by the Center for Non-Communicable Diseases and its specialist and part of his team (nurse, lab. technician).

Result 3: Provision of necessary medicines to social hardship cases (SHC) in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank

Procurement for the supply of immediate relief medications including medications for people with chronic diseases and for patients identified as SHC with acute and chronic diseases that otherwise would not have access to the medications or be able to afford treatment. Female CHW help in the identification of SHC and ensure that women are aware of the assistance and have access to it. Medications will be distributed to SHC through the PMRS clinics and MC in accordance to the following criteria:

- Patients (men, women and children) living in a family without or with low income
- Elderly (men, women) without support
- Disabled (men, women and children)
- Female-headed/Single parent household

Depending on coordination with the MoH, the list of medications will be designed to fill a gap in the national stock. PMRS has standing cooperation agreements with the MoH in several distribution locations and provides drugs according to the MoH list that specifies the shortages. The medications will be distributed free of charge.

Result 4: Improved community-based crisis preparedness on the West Bank

In 12 villages, the community-based crisis preparedness will be improved by training gender-balanced groups of community members to be relief volunteers to form 12 crisis response teams (CRT). Members will be trained in 12 multi-day courses of identical content. The course was created in cooperation with the Civil Defense Authority, An-Najah University Nablus and PMRS. Activities prepare communities to crises that may occur as a result of natural events or a deterioration of the security situation. The CRT improve the initial reaction on the ground until assistance from outside arrives in the event of a disaster. Female membership ensures a suitable response for both genders.

Indicators and targets

Indicator 1.1: 50 vulnerable communities (approx. 63,000 catchment population) in the districts of Salfit, Tulkarem and Qalqilya, Jordan Valley, Hebron, Bethlehem, and vulnerable groups in East Jerusalem, had access to equitable quality health services, preventive and curative. Accessibility for all community members, men and women, to early detection, management and treatment of diseases, NCDs, specialized women’s health services and integration into a referral system of specialized services was secured.

Indicator 1.2: 46,500 patient contacts benefited from curative medical services.

Women: 37%
Men: 12%
Girls: 15%
Boys: 10%
Disabled: 3%
Elderly: 15%
Social cases: 8%

21,000 persons benefited from the preventive services (screening and awareness sessions)

Women: 40%
Men: 30%
Girls: 15%
Boys: 15%

Note: All the above beneficiaries include people with special needs.

Indicator 2: About 3,300 patients received further treatment/diagnostic services after referral to the four PMRS health centers in Qalqilya, Tulkarem, Jiftlik (Jordan Valley) and Hebron and the Center for Non-Communicable Diseases in Ramallah.

Indicator 3: Medications for approximately 12,000 patient contacts classified as social hardship cases were procured and delivered to the central pharmacies of PMRS in Ramallah and Gaza.
Indicator 4.1: 120 male and female community members received intensive training on crisis preparedness and emergency response.

Indicator 4.2: 12 Crisis Response Teams with equal participation of female and male volunteers were created in 12 vulnerable communities on the West Bank and are better prepared for and ready to act in future crises or disasters

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<td>Implementation Cost (Medical drugs and consumables, project staff, equipment, lab. material, running)</td>
<td>875,500</td>
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The proposed project is a practical and effective response to the chronic and the newly emerged problems facing Gazans in general and women and children in particular after the most recent conflict in 2014. UN reports recent reports indicate that the health status of women and children has been severely affected as a result of the conflict. The later reports signal a severe negative impact on reproductive health service provision in Gaza and on the wellbeing of pregnant and lactating women during and after the most recent conflict. Access to routine services such as ANC and PNC were hampered by security and/or closure of health facilities. Most collected reproductive health indicators show very concerning negative trends in the health status of pregnant women during the acute stage of the crisis and immediately after.

Areas to be targeted in this project were heavily affected by the most recent conflict in 2014 including demolition of livelihood assets, destruction of institutions including health facilities and suspension of services. This came up on top of chronic drug shortages, employees strike, political divisions, deteriorated determinants of health and so on. Health sector strategic plan covering the period 2014 through 2018 as well as recent reports released after the most recent conflict indicate among the pressing needs are supporting the provision of PHC and promoting access of vulnerable population to essential needs especially MCH in conflict affected areas and IDPs’ shelters.

In addition, an increased manifestations of gender-based violence (GBV); stress and domestic violence among the affected population especially women and children was indicated; particularly those who lived in shelters. Suddenly, women have to deal with large numbers of family members and the long-term impact of damaged infrastructure and reduced services, while themselves suffering from psychosocial stress.

The lack of alternative health services in the proposed targeted areas will be met by direct provision through the three NECC family health centres; filling gaps in the coverage and quality of MCHN services and psychosocial support services. It is needless to say that the Ministry of Health provision or regulation of the services is currently inadequate due to political division, lack of funding and distorted vision. However, MOH
doesn't run clinics in Darraj and Rafah-Kherbet Al Addas and during the most recent conflict, MOH clinic in Shijaa (Atta Habeeb clinic) has been seriously damaged and now not functioning. The focus of the project fits within the overall strategy of the Ministry of Health, targeting vulnerable mothers and children in these designated localities. Services to be offered by the centres are based on national and international approved standards and guidelines, ensuring the health needs of the beneficiaries are fully met.

The project is designed to address effective and important health needs of the underserved population in a very difficult context. Provided services will include the internationally recognized MCHN package of services. Also, the project includes equipping the three NECC with needed medical equipment, provision of essential medications and medical consumables.

Additionally, to promote the capacity of staff to deliver quality MCHN services, training and capacity building interventions will be implemented covering both technical and managerial aspects. Furthermore, strengthening management systems such as supervision and monitoring will increase the effectiveness of the family health centres’ operations and is a corner stone for supporting quality improvement. Moreover, the community component of the programme is essential, aiming to mobilize communities to demand and support the provision of appropriate MCHN services and practices. Community mobilization is essentially needed to empower communities to rely on themselves in emergencies.

Activities or outputs

Providing a comprehensive package of high quality primary health care services and information through the NECC three designated health centers to around 20,000 persons from marginalized population for whom other options are be limited with more focus on mother and child health. Provided services will include but not restricted to health education and awareness raising, medical examinations, laboratory tests, antenatal and postnatal care, family planning, well baby clinic, sick baby clinic, nutritional assessment and management including supplements, pharmacy services, dental services, referral and home visits and to limited extent curative services for adults and chronically ill. Children diseases such as diarrheal diseases, respiratory infection, anaemia, parasitic infestations, skin diseases and others will be specifically targeted and managed according to the approved protocols. In addition, NECC provides psychosocial interventions especially to women and children in order to promote their resilience and wellbeing. Also, IDPs (internally displaced persons) who were living in these areas will be addressed in coordination with hosting shelters. The proposed interventions are consistent with the strategic objective 1 of HPC concerned with ensuring access of vulnerable communities in Gaza to quality and affordable essential health services.

- Organizing capacity building and training courses to 40 of NECC staff, it will also include staff from the other health providers particularly MOH and other providers, so as to aid cooperation, raise standards in more areas and ensure efficient use of resources. Areas to focus on include MCH protocols, nutrition protocols, child health protocols, supervision, health information system, commodity management, communication, community mobilization and so on.
- Promoting the effectiveness of the management systems and increasing coordination among stakeholders. This involves developing technical and administrative manuals and tools, updating manuals, establishing coordination committees and performance management plan.
- Mobilizing communities to support the delivery of appropriate healthy services and practices. This includes working with communities, establishing community committee, effective communication with the community leadership, clinic community committee. In addition, the development of health education strategy and implementing it with rigorous follow up and evaluation. The mentioned activities go in line with the second priority needs and strategic objective of HPC to improve communities’ resilience and preparedness exposed to current and potential new health hazards through capacity building of NECC health staff, community mobilization and increasing coordination among stakeholders.

Indicators and targets

The project will support three family health care centres owned and managed by the NECC and serving 20,000 beneficiaries directly in addition to 200,000 inhabitants who will be indirectly served through the community component. Detailed performance management plan (PMP) with clear indicators will be developed Tentatively, the main indicators for this project are:
- % of pregnant women received quality antenatal care services according to the protocol (target 95%)
- % of women received standardized postnatal care according to the protocols (Target 80%)
- % of mothers and babies who passed the post natal period safely and without complications (Target 85%) disaggregated by the gender of baby and locality
- % of children under 6 years old who receive growth monitoring assessments at NECC clinics disaggregated by gender (Target 80%)
- % of children aged 0-12 months that were exclusively breast fed for the first six months (target 50% from the baseline readings) disaggregated by gender
- % reduction in the prevalence of anaemia and malnutrition among the served population (at least by 30%
from the baseline reading)
• No of served beneficiaries disaggregated by services received, age, gender and locality (at least 20,000)
• No. of staff trained in MCHN by profession and technical areas (target is 40%)
• % of trained health professionals that adhere to use of the MCHN protocols (40% improvement from the baseline readings).
• No of community clinic committee established and functional (target at least 5 committees)
• No of beneficiaries received health education sessions  (target 30,000 and indirect is 200, 000)
• % of improvement in the knowledge level based on pre test post test (improvement by 30% from the baseline reading)
• % of reduction in the concerned diseases for which health education and community mobilization activities were concentrated such as diarrhoea, parasites, skin diseases (improvement by 30% from the baseline reading).
• % of clients who are satisfied about Level of satisfaction amongst beneficiaries reaches (target 90%)
• Number of administrative manuals and tools produced, verified and endorsed (at least 5 manuals)
• At least 6 publications/products/reports are produced, disseminated, and discussed among stakeholders including protocols

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<th>Near East Council of Churches in Gaza (NECC)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
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<td>System management development and capacity building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin cost 7%</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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| **Revised BUDGET items**                   | $       |
| Personnel                                  | 84,000  |
| Drugs, supplies, equipment and devices      | 80,000  |
| System management development and capacity building | 45,000  |
| Community mobilization                      | 60,000  |
| Admin cost 7%                              | 18,830  |
| **Total**                                  | **287,830** |
needs

According to a disability survey conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics in 2012, it is estimated that at least 2.4% (approximately 32,400) of the population in Gaza are people with disabilities (PWDs). The recent 50-day Israeli operation in the Gaza Strip has increased this number. As the HNO highlights, during the attacks, "around 11,000 people were injured, including up to ten per cent with long-term or permanent disabilities" (Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2014). MAP is currently implementing a limb reconstruction project to serve war-wounded patients but many of them will still require long-term rehabilitation. Rehabilitation services were not sufficient to meet the needs of the affected population prior to the conflict. Despite the presence of very favourable legislation for services for people with disabilities in Palestine, implementation is poor. Many NGOs are registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs to provide rehabilitation services for people with disabilities in Gaza but, in reality, few provide a sustained, credible level of service.

Gaza’s only specialist rehabilitation hospital was El Wafa Medical Rehabilitation Hospital, run by the El Wafa Charitable Society. The hospital provided long term rehabilitation services as well as some specialized surgeries and therapies that are not available elsewhere in Gaza. As a well-establish established rehabilitation center, El Wafa had an agreed MOU with NGOs and the MOH to receive patients in need of rehabilitation. Specifically the hospital provided:

1. Comprehensive medical rehabilitation, along with its various components (medical supervision, rehabilitative nursing care, occupational therapy, speech therapy, rehabilitative cognitive therapy, and psychological and social support).
2. Specialized surgeries (three operating rooms and a post-operation recovery room)
3. Outstanding medical units (hyperbaric oxygen therapy unit, diabetic foot therapy units, enuresis therapy unit)

4. Medical assistance sections (diagnostic radiology center and a comprehensive medical laboratory).

However, the El Wafa hospital was completely destroyed during the recent conflict, including three buildings and a therapeutic garden. Although staff were able to evacuate all the patients, the entire medical and rehabilitation equipment had to be left behind. This will place significant further strain on the already limited rehabilitation services described above. As noted in the HNO, the recent conflict (as well as the chronic deterioration of the health sector) has had the largest impact on people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. As a result, the need to resume specialist rehabilitation services is urgent.

Although a site has been identified for the hospital to be rebuilt, the El Wafa Charitable Society is currently operating from a centre for elderly people in Al Zahra in the Middle Area, which is also run by El Wafa. As an immediate response to the emergency needs, some donors have provided medical and rehabilitation equipment to the centre. However, the hospital still lacks considerable quantities of essential equipment, medicines and disposables.

In order to allow the El Wafa Charitable Society to resume these essential services, MAP is applying for funding to provide needed medical resources. The provision of such equipment and items was one of the key recommendations of the Joint Health Sector Assessment Report produced in September 2014. This project will contribute significantly to gender equality as the services provided through El Wafa hospital will be provided equally for males and females patients. In addition it would indirect benefit to women by alleviating burden of caring for members of households with disabilities who need special care and follow up.

**Activities or outputs**

Output 1: Ensure availability of medical and rehabilitation equipment at El Wafa hospital

Activity 1: Procure and distribute medical and rehabilitation equipment

Output 2: Ensure availability of essential medicines and disposables at El Wafa hospital;

Activity 2: Procure and distribute medicines and disposables

**Indicators and targets**

- # of needed medical and rehabilitation equipment delivered to El Wafa hospital.
- # of needed medicines and disposables delivered to El Wafa hospital.
- # of patients treated at El Wafa hospital

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### Project Title
Health under protection (HUP): Emergency health and nutrition assistance to people living in communities whose rights are inadequately protected in the West Bank (WB)

### Project Code
OPT-15/H/73271

### Sector/Cluster
Health and Nutrition

### Objectives
To support vulnerable households living in protection risk prone communities in the West Bank to protect and improve their access to healthcare and protection support. HNS objective 1A

### Beneficiaries
Total: 36,200 Total: 36,200 beneficiaries live in 42 locations in the West Bank; based on actual data collected during the past five years, the beneficiaries were distributed as follow: Children: 15,566 Women: 10,500 Other group: 10,136 Elderly (5,068) and Men (5,068)

### Implementing Partners
Palestinian Medical Relief Society PMRS and Health Work committees (HWC)

### Project Duration
Feb 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$799,250

### Location
Projects covering only West Bank

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Ayman Shuaibi, shuaibi@carewbg.org, +970 599210517

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
West Bank - Jenin - Khirbet Abdallah al Yunis
West Bank - Jenin - Dhafer al Malih
West Bank - Jenin - Bartaa ash Sharqiya
West Bank - Jenin - Khirbet ash Sheikh Saeed
West Bank - Jenin - Khirbet al Muntar al Gharbiya
West Bank - Jenin - Khirbet al Muntar ash Sharqiya
West Bank - Jenin - Imreiha
West Bank - Nablus - Ein Shibli
West Bank - Nablus - Furush Beit Dajan
West Bank - Nablus - Madama
West Bank - Nablus - Khirbet Tana
West Bank - Nablus - Yanun
West Bank - Nablus - Osarin
West Bank - Nablus - Jureish
West Bank - Nablus - Al Lubban ash Sharqiya
West Bank - Nablus - Jalud
West Bank - Tubas - Bardala
West Bank - Tubas - Ein el Beida
West Bank - Tubas - Kardala
West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet Tell el Himma
West Bank - Tubas - Ibiziq
West Bank - Tubas - Salhab
West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet Yarza
West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar
West Bank - Tubas - Al Hadidiya
West Bank - Tubas

### Needs
This design of this project has been guided by the assessments of the needs of target communities, based on a number of key sources, including the ongoing project implemented by CARE/partners funded by OCHA (ERF), data provided by Health and Nutrition cluster and Protection Cluster’s needs analysis, CARE’s internal needs analysis conducted for other comparable projects. According to all assessments, access to primary health care in the WB is problematic largely due to various restrictions on movement and access imposed by
the Israeli authorities, including the separation barrier, checkpoints, permits regime and the isolation of East Jerusalem.

At particular risk are communities living in Area C, Seam Zone and Wall affected communities in East Jerusalem. Approx 18% of the WB has been declared as a closed military zone for training or a “firing zone”. In many of these areas, the problems are exacerbated further by settler violence. All aspects of healthcare provision are affected by these challenges, including access to healthcare, and movement of patients, medical staff and supplies within and across the oPt.

Movement restrictions have significant impact on vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, elderly and persons with disabilities. According to the Protection Cluster’s Needs assessment, in certain communities, particularly in Area C, restricted access to basic services increases their vulnerability and can be a trigger of displacement.

The HNC HNO identified at least 132 vulnerable communities in Area C, seam zones and EJ peripheries in WB, with a total population of 233,612 in need for essential primary health care services but experience obstacles of various type in accessing them. In October 2014, CARE has reviewed its mapping of health services in 80 communities in five districts of the WB, where we have established presence and strong links with the local population. The mapping revealed that approximately 42 communities are lacking the services, lacking in any kind of permanent health services, and are therefore in need of basic health care. (42 out of them are covered through an ongoing project that will end in Jan 2015).

Within these communities, communicable diseases such as diarrhea and acute respiratory infections persist and represent the highest incidents, in addition to UTIs among females. In addition, the prevalence of chronic illnesses has increased in many communities.

Within these communities, poor health outcomes are a result of compound effect of lack of quality care, shortages in medical supplies and lack of health education and awareness. As a result, we see the spread of infectious diseases and complications in chronic diseases such as diabetes as well as complications related to pregnancies and post deliveries, from previous work in these communities, data shows that approximately 50% of the women health were related to Ante and post natal care, however the remaining 50% were distributed as (25% acute illnesses, 15% gynecological diseases, 10% puberty and post menopausal related problems).

Difficult access to PHC combined with traditional and conservative culture in many of the communities affects women. Inadequate treatment of RH problems is common, often leading to complications. The incidents of GBV, under reported even under the best of circumstances, are here even more difficult to identify and react to.

All of this amounts to a complex picture where violations of IHL and IHRL combine with traditional culture and low access to services to increase the vulnerability of communities and especially women.

Activities or outputs

Results/Outcomes:
CARE/partners will respond to this situation with a comprehensive intervention that combines elements of direct service delivery to the identified vulnerable communities, with special focus on women, and a protection specific component aimed at reporting the incidents of violations of IHL and IHRL, and coordinated advocacy for accountability for those violations.

Activities or outputs

The intervention will be targeting 42 vulnerable communities in the WB by providing essential quality healthcare. CARE, in partnership with PMRS and HWC, and close coordination with MOH, will provide these services in targeted communities in the WB through the use of mobile clinics/teams that offer basic curative and preventive PHC services, including women’s healthcare (ante and post natal care), family planning, general practice care (GP), health awareness, basic lab tests, home visits, children health.

CARE will also work with partners in WB to continue reporting/referring all violations of IHL and IHR, including demolitions, denial of access to basic services, settler violence etc. CARE will train community representatives (focal points) and project staff on how to report these violations. These incidents will be referred to the Protection Cluster for further follow up as part of the referral mechanism developed by the HNC and Protection Cluster. Additionally, CARE will work with the partners to ensure effective identification of cases of GBV in the clinics and safe referral of such cases to respective local organizations like WCLAC), and others for their support as applicable and will coordinate with all stakeholders in this regard.

The project was designed in coordination with other actors and with cooperation between CARE and MOH, UNRWA, and other stakeholders in order to avoid duplication, maximize the number of beneficiaries those in need in the most effective and equitable manner. CARE has fully participated in the HPC process. All the
interventions are inline with the national approved protocols, and reports will feed into the national reports as requested.

1. **Result 1:**
   Conflict affected communities in the West Bank have improved access to essential health services.

2. **Result 2:**
   Targeted communities have increased capacity to respond to protection related challenges, and are linked to existing protection mechanisms.

**Activities:**

**Activities related to result 1:**

1.1 Recruitment, coordination with stakeholders, finalizing the forms/ reports and MoUs with the partners
1.2 Finalize and implement work plans for mobile teams.
1.3 Provision of health services through mobile clinics to the targeted communities including G.P services, women and child health services including ante and post natal care and family planning, basic lab services and health awareness
1.4 Re assessment of the needs of medical supplies for the mobile teams, procuring and distributing the identified supplies.
1.5 Monitor the use of medical supplies
1.6 Identification of health awareness materials related to nutrition, MCH, etc
1.7 Printing and distributing the health awareness materials.
1.8 Conducting health and nutrition awareness activities.
1.9 Conduct first aid training for the medical staff to be better prepared for responding.

**Activities related to Result 2:**

2.1 Make proper referral tools available to target communities and the field medical staff, and train them on using them in order to link up to existing protection mechanisms.
2.2 Refer cases to the protection cluster
2.3 Document and report the violations of the IHL and IHRL in the target communities with a special attention paid to issues faced by women
2.4 Integrate evidence into briefings and analyses that contribute to coordinated and/or joint (I)NGO advocacy on the accountability for the violations of the IHL and IHRL and access to health in the WB.

**Indicators and targets**

**Indicators and targets:**

1. 42 communities have better access to basic health services through mobile clinics. It is expected that % of female beneficiaries will be around 65% of the total beneficiaries. The services will focus on women's health services including ante and postnatal care, family planning, G.P services, health education that raise the awareness of women and men on different issues related to nutrition, pregnancy, child health, personal hygiene, first aid, nutrition, water safety, etc based on the need and the coordination with the beneficiaries. The services focus on the women since women in the targeted communities have more restrictions on the movement and travel to other communities to seek health services.

2. Utilization rate of primary health care services provided by mobile teams is at least 1.0 new case / population / year. (This is calculated by calculating # of consultations follow up cases/population). This indicate how much the services were utilized by the communities (each community)

3. Approximately 80% Coverage of Antenatal Care in the targeted communities. This is related to the services provided to the pregnant women who suffer from lack of this service in their communities and the barriers/reservations to receive these services in other communities

4. Approximately 60,000 consultations/clinic visits; approximately 25,000 individuals will directly benefit from that services (approx. 65% are females)

**Indicators and targets**

5. At least 30 medical staff received a refresh course on first aid. (83% females)
6. At least 65 medical staff and community members (60% females) received training on protection and referral systems, IHL and right to health.
7. Community representatives and project staff have the tools, contacts, support to report IHL violations that impede their access to health care.
8. Violations of IHL and IHRL are documented and regularly reported to the all relevant monitoring bodies through existing referral mechanisms.
9. CARE has implemented or participated in at least 3 different advocacy activities, alone or as a part of a
larger INGO coordination mechanism, aimed at tackling the root causes of protection crisis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARE International (CARE)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffing</td>
<td>$146,963</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Cost (pharmaceuticals, disposables, reagents, equipment, training and running cost-mo)</td>
<td>$570,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring, evaluation, visibility, advocacy and reporting</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support cost (7%)</td>
<td>$52,287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$799,250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>|                         | Revised BUDGET items  |       |
|-------------------------|                       |       |
| <strong>CARE International (CARE)</strong> |                       |       |
| Staffing                | $146,963              |       |
| Implementation Cost (pharmaceuticals, disposables, reagents, equipment, training and running cost-mo) | $570,000 |       |
| Monitoring, evaluation, visibility, advocacy and reporting | $30,000 |       |
| Support cost (7%)       | $52,287               |       |
| <strong>Total</strong>               | $799,250              |       |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Appealing Agency</strong></th>
<th>UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Mobile Health Clinics for vulnerable and isolated populations of the West Bank lacking access to primary health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/H/73274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>The overall objective of the project is to mitigate the impact of the crisis on health services for female and male refugees by providing access to Mobile Health Clinics services for vulnerable communities. It is aligned to the Health and Nutrition Cluster Objective 1A: Access of vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza to quality and affordable essential health services, referral of victims of violence to protection organization and advocacy ensured. Specifically it will directly contribute to Top-priority activity 1.1: Improving the coverage of quality and affordable essential health services of vulnerable communities, including nutrition, maternal and child health, reproductive health, mental health, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities and environmental health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 122,256 individuals&lt;br&gt;Children: 61,128&lt;br&gt;Women: 59,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
<td>Al Islah Society, CARE/PMRS, and Medico International/PMRS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
<td>Jan 2015 - Dec 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Funds Requested</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Projects covering only West Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Priority / Category</strong></td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Natalie Grove, <a href="mailto:n.grove@unrwa.org">n.grove@unrwa.org</a>, +972 54 216 8573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
<td>Area C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Geographical fragmentation combined with the movement and access restrictions imposed by the Israeli Authorities prevent many Palestinians in the West Bank from accessing basic services, particularly in Area C and Seam Zone. Area C constitutes of over 60 per cent of the West Bank. An estimated 300,000 Palestinians, of which approximately 80,000 are refugees, live in 530 residential areas entirely or partially located in Area C. (1) Palestinian movement in Area C is controlled and restricted by a complex system of physical and administrative means. These include the Barrier, checkpoints, roadblocks, and a permit system, which undermine livelihoods and access to basic services. Approximately 11,000 Palestinians live in the closed area of Seam Zone; isolated between the Green line and the West Bank Barrier. (2)

According to the Health and Nutrition Cluster, an estimated 189,532 individuals living in 160 vulnerable communities throughout the West Bank are in need of essential primary health care but face access restrictions. (3)

The Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities, with an estimated 24,000 individuals residing in Area C, remain particularly vulnerable and at risk of health hazards. These communities, many of whom are refugees, pursue a traditional life-style of herding and have suffered a serious decline in living conditions in recent years in addition to the increased threat of forced displacement. There are increasing restrictions on their access to land, resources and markets for their products. They live in very basic structures (e.g. tents, tin shelters, etc.), lack community infrastructure (including water, sanitation and electricity infrastructure), and have limited access to health and other essential services.

While the lack of access affects the general health of the population, women, men, girls and boys are impacted differently. Women continue to take the major responsibility for family health and bear the burden of additional travel and time to seek care for children and elderly family members who fall ill or require follow-up for chronic conditions, while they themselves suffer from a lack of adequate ante-natal and reproductive health services.

The constant protection threats combined with incursions and military training exercises by the Israeli security forces, often result in traumatic psychosocial experiences, particularly among children. These experiences have a pervasive impact on children’s self-confidence, levels of anxiety, family relationships, and future education.

(1) Area C Vulnerability Profile (2014)
(2) OCHA OPT Fragmented Lives – Humanitarian Overview 2013 (March 2014)
(3) HPC Humanitarian Needs Overview oPt 2014.

Activities or outputs

Mobile health clinics:
- UNRWA’s six mobile health clinics and its implementing partners will deliver primary preventative and curative health services (including women’s health services such as family planning, antenatal care etc) to at least 56 localities (48 in Area C and East Jerusalem periphery, and 8 in the Seam Zone). The communities targeted have predominantly refugee populations, although the mobile clinics will serve both refugees and non-refugees. These 56 localities, with a total catchment population of approximately 122,256 people, meet the vulnerability criteria of isolated refugee communities and many suffer additional vulnerabilities such as long travel time to PHC (4) or emergency services (5), proximity to settlements (6) or located within the Seam Zone (the selection of localities was coordinated with the Health and Nutrition Cluster to ensure there are no duplication with other service providers). The mobile health teams are comprised of qualified staff including medical officers, nurses and laboratory technicians. As part of the response UNRWA will procure and dispense free essential drugs and medical supplies.

- The mobile health services include mental health counsellors who provide psychosocial support and ensure referral to specialized services (e.g. for GBV support, child protection concerns or specialised support for mental illness) for approximately 7,800 refugees (and non-refugees) in the targeted communities which all face exposure to a range of protection concerns. The visiting schedule of the mental health workers varies according to the needs (population size, degree of isolation and collective/individual trauma experienced) with an average of 6 monthly visits per location. Specific attention is paid to providing psychosocial support to women as well as youth who are more likely to be exposed to violence and harassment by Israeli security forces, and to face discrimination in the labour market.
- All the communities selected for the mobile health intervention face a range of protection threats, including lack of access to land and basic services, risk of land confiscation, settler violence, and evacuation and demolition orders. The mobile clinics further provide a protective presence. Staff observe protection threats and coordinate closely with UNRWA’s protection program to refer problems facing the community that require documentation and further follow-up.

Monitoring and evaluation:
- UNRWA West Bank Health Department produces monthly, quarterly and annual reports on their interventions and reports on indicators as per the Agency’s results based management system. Monitoring data will be used to update the Health and Nutrition Sector on a semi annual basis.

(4) Communities who’s members travel one hour or more to reach a fully functional PHC level 2 and above.
(5) Communities that cannot access emergency medical services within 30 minutes of a critical event.
(6) Communities located within 2km of a settlement or IDF base.

Indicators and targets

Outcome:
The risk of serious illness, disability, morbidity and mortality is reduced through the provision of quality preventative and curative services through mobile health visits to isolated communities.

Targets:
- At least 56 communities in Area C and Seam Zone will benefit from regular visits by UNRWA mobile health clinics and the implementing partners.
- An estimated 122,256 people will benefit from access to quality preventative and curative health services.
- UNRWA mobile health clinics and the implementing partners will provide on average 10,000 patient consultations each month, with an annual target of 108,000 patient consultations. Particular attention will be given to the most vulnerable groups, where women and girls will make up approximately 61 per cent of the consultations, and children below 5 years around 24 per cent. In addition, the mobile clinic staff will give particular attention to persons with disabilities, elderly, and chronically ill patients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs, medical equipment and referrals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme support costs (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Revised BUDGET items**         | $         |
| Medical staff                     | 738,008   |
| Drugs, medical equipment and referrals | 160,000   |
| Operating costs                  | 45,000    |
| Programme support costs (11%)    | 103,731   |
| **Total**                         | **1,046,739** |
**Appealing Agency**  
PREMIERE URGENCE (PU)  
UNION OF HEALTH WORK COMMITTEES (UHWC)

**Project Title**  
Emergency primary health access services to war-affected communities in Middle and Southern Governorates of Gaza Strip

**Project Code**  
OPT-15/H/73275

**Sector/Cluster**  
Health and Nutrition

**Objectives**  
Objective 1: Access of vulnerable communities in Gaza to quality and affordable essential health services, referral of victims of violence to protection organization and advocacy ensured

**Beneficiaries**  
Total: 250,000 catchment area  
Children: 127,500  
Women: 60,760

**Implementing Partners**  
N/A

**Project Duration**  
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**  
$807,611

**Location**  
Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**  
Other

**Gender Marker Code**  
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**  
Mathieu EBBESEN-GOUDIN, opt.hom@pu-ami.org, Mob. oPt (+972) (0)599 770 896 / Mob. IsR (+972) (0)528 615 774

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**  
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - An Nuseirat Camp  
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Bureij Camp  
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Maghazi Camp  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Mawasi (Khan Yunis)  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Bani Suhaila  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Kabira  
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Al Mawasi (Rafah)  
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi

**Project filtering**  
Gaza

**Needs**

The impact of the 51 day war on PHC clinics, with an increased burden over the existing stretched facilities due to the influx of IDPs and the consequences of the blockade, is in all the aspects of the life of Gazans. The eastern part of Gaza was devastated by the war. The damage assessment data of a joint UNDP, MoH and UNRWA assessment (Sept 2014) reveals that 1 hospital and 5 PHCs have been completely destroyed with considerable consequences on health service accessibility. A field need assessment was conducted by PU AMI team during Oct / Nov 2014 to assess the current capacities of MoH PHCs. 16 MoH PHC clinics were assessed (out of the 31 MoH clinics present in the Middle Area, Khan Younis and Rafah) and conducted 4 FGDs. The main needs identified concern infrastructures, provision of drugs and services, availability of qualified staff.

- 3 of the 16 assessed MoH clinics were totally destroyed and 4 partially.
- In 40% cases, the furniture is insufficient or not adequate to the caseload.
- Pregnant women in Gaza represent 2.5% of the population (at any given moment). Only 25% of the assessed clinics provide ANC, PNC and family planning services.
- The majority of the PLW (pregnant and lactating women) living in ARAs or surrounding areas are obliged to move to the closest MoH center (in the main city of the governorate) or to UNRWA clinics. Transportation to these health facilities has been reported to be an issue for most of the PLW, especially for high risk pregnancies.
- Irregular provisions of fuel and bad conditions of generators with reduced access to health services (especially lab tests and radiology).
- Chronically ill persons, have often to recur to private health providers, which are expensive and not accessible for most of the people, especially after the war.
- In 4 out the 16 clinics, health staff reported an increased number of GP consultations per month, due to an increase influx of IDPs coming from destroyed areas such as as Juhor ad Dik, Khoza, al Foukhary, al Zana. Consultation time per each patient is very short, and this has an implication on the quality of medical investigations. The majority of the men and women are unsatisfied of the quality of services offered at the MoH PHC center level.
- The limited number of midwives in each clinic (only 1 per center) where ANC and PNC services are provided.
does not allow a comprehensive PNC services to be delivered. Outreach visits to all high risks mothers and primigravida are not implemented consistently.

- All the 16 assessed clinics shortage of drugs and disposable supplies, in particular NCD drugs for chronic patients (such as oral antidiabetic drugs, antihypertensive, anticoagulant) and antibiotics, especially for children (suspensions). NCD patients reported that they should receive regularly their medicines (once a month), but in reality they need to go and seek their drugs once a week, due to the chronic shortage. Patients have to pay drugs by themselves.
- Mothers reported that lack of medicines for children in PHC pharmacy is a major issue, affecting the health status of their children.
- During FFGDs, especially women, the majority complained that there is no health promotion and education services officer which are very important and a real need for women in marginalized area especially on topics about PNC, nutrition, breast feeding, and family planning.
- Children in ARAs are exposed to ERW and environmental health risks after the war.
- Delays in salary payment, burn out after the war. This affects health workers at MoH level.
- In October, URTI remain the first cause of (40%) of the caseload, followed by diarrheal disease and skin infections.
- Both children and adults suffer from mental health issues. While children have often access PSS support, adults in general do not have access to adequate support services. Women in particular expressed the need of accessing to MH services.

Activities or outputs

Women and children under 5 years old alone represent more than 75% of the total number of patients in each PHC clinic, while chronically ill people are about 5% of the monthly patients. Improving the quality of PHC services for these categories of people is crucial to reduce morbidity and increase access to essential health services in communities for the majority of the people in Gaza. 8 of the 16 assessed clinics were pre selected for PU AMI health recovery program. The 8 PHC centers are located in the ARAs and areas that have been strongly affected by last war and received an influx of IDP population. Moreover the 6 out of the 8 pre selected clinics are located in areas where PU AMI is already conducting cash for work and farmers support activities and emergency wash activities. Areas of intervention: Al Shouka in and Al Mawassi in Rafah, Al Maghassi, Nuseirat old clinic and Al Burej old clinic in Middle area, Al Qarara, Abassan Al Kabira and Al Zana.

Activity 1: Minor repair & rehabilitation of 8 clinics.
This includes repair of water supply system when damaged, windows, provision of water tanks and of lighting system outside the clinics to enhance protection of staff and patients during evening and night shifts. Ensure regular provision of water or equipment for water filtration.

A2: Provision of medical equipment and general furniture for 8 clinics, according to the priority needs identified in each clinic. Priority will be given to refrigerators for pharmacies, medical diagnosis equipment (digital ultrasound, ECG, lab material), computers. Ensure that emergency rooms are equipped with a standard kit of drugs, disposable and equipment to manage emergencies. In particular, adequate medical equipment for ANC and PNC will be made available, to increase quality of gynecological and obstetric services for PLW.

A3: Provision of fuel and basic equipment to ensure facilities are fully functioning (including generators, invertor, etc.) and able to respond to the increased needs of men, women and children to environmental and public health issues.

Activity 4: Ensure that patients (men, women and children) have access regular access to first line drugs at the PHC level, through the provision of drugs and disposables including a contingency stock in case of emergency and pharmacy management.

Routine drugs supply : Special focus will be given to antibiotics for children (suspensions) and NCD drugs (cardiovascular, and diabetic patients). Provision of Emergency contingency stock. Training of pharmacist on emergency preparedness stock management.

A5: Staff training.
On the job training for 25 doctors, around 50 nurses and 2 midwifes on management of NCDs, ANC and PNCs. A special focus will be given to ANC and PNC, supporting midwife undertaking maternal and newborn cares and supporting breastfeeding. Ensure the maternal and health child services are deliver with respect of privacy and dignity of patients, especially women.

Activity 6: Provision of cares (outpatient services, reproductive health services with a focus on ANC, PNC, preventive cares).

A7: Conduct health awareness and health promotion on selected PHC topics for at least 1280 persons, near equal number of males and females. Health sessions will focus on NCD, breastfeeding nutrition, PNC, mental health awareness – integrated with MoH mental health service). Gender and age appropriate IEC material will be created and disseminated.

A8: Reinforce emergency referral system through a logistic support, and the support of the referral/ contra referral system. Improve ANC referral mechanisms with hospital, especially for high risk pregnancies. These activities will be closely monitored by a PU AMI medical team composed of one Medical Coordinator, 3
medical officers in addition to its partner of implementation, UHWV. In addition baseline and impact survey will be conducted by PU- AMI in order to assess the overall impact of the intervention.

Indicators and targets

- 8 health clinics in vulnerable areas benefit from minor rehabilitations and provisions of general equipment and are able to provide higher quality services
- 250,000 persons – 75% of whom are represented by women, children under 5 y.o. and people with NCDs have increased access to adequate care at health facilities by provision of basic and essential and medical supplies and equipment.
- Increase access to quality ANC and PNC service for at least 2,000 PLW.
- At least 1,280 persons – near equal number of males and females, including 30% of PLW have improved knowledge on Health and Hygiene practices (including nutrition and breastfeeding; UXO awareness; mental health and NCD) through health promotion and awareness sessions.
- 25 doctors, around 50 nurses and 2 midwifes on management of NCD, ANC and PNC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premiere Urgence (PU)</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community services &amp; infrastructure rehabilitation</td>
<td>600,129</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Human resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other operationnal direct costs</td>
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<td>Administrative costs</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>741,611</strong></td>
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<td><strong>741,611</strong></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union of Health Work Committees (UHWC)</th>
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<td>Health awareness and health promotion</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>66,000</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Project Title
Provision of community based non-medic Primary Trauma training in high risk communities in Gaza Strip.

Project Code
OPT-15/H/73283

Sector/Cluster
Health and Nutrition

Objectives
The objective is to increase the abilities of PHC health workers and community members, men and women, in remote and high risk communities across Gaza Strip to assure their proper resilience and to have adequate skills in PTC in order to effectively stabilize injuries/patients on the ground before the intensive medical intervention at any emergency situation (Cluster objective 2A, top priority activity). This will be in cooperation with local CBOs, NGOs and PHC clinics. In addition, to support the development of a non-medic community based version of PTC to be rolled out to vulnerable communities in 2015. PTC training is delivered by the Primary Trauma Care Foundation UK and MAP through the development of a local cadre of trained PTC specialists. It is an endorsed course by World Health Organization (WHO). PTC materials including training and instructors’ manual course have already been translated into Arabic and used over the past four years in Gaza. The non-medic version is under development in cooperation between MAP, MOH and local NGOs.

Beneficiaries
Total: 1,100 Health professionals at PHC level & community based first responders
Women: 440
Other group: 660 Men

Implementing Partners
MOH, Local CBOs, Primary trauma care foundation (PTCF)

Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested
$112,350

Location
Projects covering only Gaza

Priority / Category
Other

Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details
Fikr Shaltoot, fikr@map-uk.org, +972 82821355

Enhanced Geographical Fields
Gaza Strip

Needs
According to the Humanitarian need overview (HNO) report, health service providers are without sufficient and effective emergency preparedness and response plans. In addition, the level of preparedness of health providers, including NGOs- is inadequate to respond effectively to emergencies. There is an urgent need to improve the skills of health providers at community level to have capacity to both prepare & respond quickly at times of emergency. A critical part of any emergency preparedness action is having trained individuals, both men & women, who can respond quickly to stabilise injuries, perform proper initial management and safe transport for secondary hospital care.

The incidence & risk of severe trauma cases per population (for men, women, boys and girls) is high in the Gaza Strip due to the protracted and ongoing occupation with military conflict. During the last operation on Gaza Strip (July & August 2014), air strikes and ground incursion resulted in the death of 2145 and the injury of more than 11,000 people including high percentage of women and children. Large scale of population was cut from main hospital emergency services. Other factors contribute to increase incidents of trauma, such as high levels of domestic accidents especially due to using unsafe electricity generators, poor storage of fuel, poor accident awareness, and internal conflict. The continued exposure & threat of renewed military actions over the Gaza Strip is unlikely to abate in the current fragile political environment.

While the risk of trauma cases are high, the evidence for how to effectively manage trauma is undisputed: good management in the first hours in terms of ensuring stabilisation of patients’ airways, breathing, circulation & stabilisation of spinal cord will considerably reduce death, complications and long term impairment. MAP has been working in partnership with MOH and local NGOs to train health care professionals through the certified Primary Trauma Care (PTC) course. Since the beginning of this training...
programme in 2009, more than 500 doctors, nurses and internship doctors at the hospital level joined with ambulance officers completed this course. There is a need to complete these efforts to reach male and female health professionals at the PHC level and community members/leaders both males and females (cluster objective 2A).

PTC course and instructors course has been developed with both PTC manual and Instructors manual to provide quality accredited training in the prevention and early management of severe trauma victims in remote or isolated areas. The community based version of this follows the same much simplified core ABC life saving principles, emphasizing that simple procedures would save lives. This training will work to ensure pre-hospital basic capacity of remote and at risk communities.

MAP work in coordination with other local and international organizations working in this field such as MDM and others. This coordination prevents any overlapping or duplication of activities. The work is planned to complement the work being undertaken by the MOH in improving emergency services as part of the EPP and to support inter-agency national contingency plan.

Activities or outputs

Activity 1: Training sessions

- Activity 1.1: Training of front line health workers at PHC level to respond to trauma at times of crises and perform proper referral for higher levels of health care.
  (10 courses for 200 trainees in Gaza Strip), total beneficiaries 200 (60% men and 40% women).

- Activity 1.2: Training of community members who are at high risk along the Gaza Strip to know the basic life saving principles ABC
  (50 training courses through local CBOs) total beneficiaries 1000 (50% men and 50% women). Both men and women in communities should have equal opportunities to have access to the training courses to develop their basic skills of non medic primary trauma care.

Activity 2: Development and distribution of training materials adapted from PTC manual to become suitable for community members.

Activity 3: Procurement of training tools/equipment and manikins.

Indicators and targets

Indicators
- 200 health care providers at PHC level (60 males and 40 females) complete PTC training.
- 1000 community members at high risk communities in Gaza complete the community version of PTC training 1000 (total of 500 males, 500 females).
- Development of non-medic version of PTC for community members and local CBOs.
- Printing and distributing of 1000 copies of non-medic version of PTC for community members and local CBOs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Running 10 PTC courses for 200 trainee working at the community level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running community based PTC courses for 1000 community members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of training materials and print hard copies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement of essential PTC training materials including Manikins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overheads (7%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Running 10 PTC courses for 200 trainee working at the community level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running community based PTC courses for 1000 community members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of training materials and print hard copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement of essential PTC training materials including Manikins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheads (7%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Appealing Agency
MEDICAL AID FOR PALESTINIANS (MAP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Responding to the urgent needs of essential neonatal care services in the Gaza Strip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/H/73285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Objectives    | 1. Provide life saving drugs and consumables for the Neonatal units in the Gaza Strip.   
2. Supporting neonatal retrieval system by provision of transport incubators and training on retrieval  
3. Building the capacity of doctors, nurses, midwives and obstetricians on neonatal life support skills. |
| Beneficiaries | Total: 3,700 Newsborns who could be at risk  
Children: 3,700 |
| Implementing Partners | MoH |
| Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| Current Funds Requested | $182,435 |
| Location | Projects covering only Gaza |
| Priority / Category | Other |
| Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| Contact Details | Fikr Shaltoot, fikr@map-uk.org, +972 82821355 |
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip |
| Project filtering | Gaza |

### Needs

According to 2013 statistics, an average of 5,435 deliveries took place every month in the Gaza Strip. UNFPA estimated that around 160 deliveries are expected every day. Every year in Gaza, over 3,600 newborns are identified as high-risk and in need of hospitalisation at a neonatal department. Although the Ministry of Health in Gaza has shown a commitment to prioritise this within their strategic national plan, the ongoing siege has severely impacted the service and the capacity of the staff to develop neonatal support services. There are very few opportunities for staff to improve their skills as they lack access for specialised training courses. This is joined with shortages in essential medicines which are important to deliver basic services through the neonatal care units.

Gaza currently has 6 neonatal units serving an increasing population of 1.7 million. These units are; Al Nasser neonatal unit in Gaza, Al Shifa neonatal unit in Gaza and European Hospital neonatal unit in Al Fokhari which are the main referral hospitals for severely ill neonates. The other three satellite units are Suhada Al Aqsa neonatal unit in the middle area, Nasser neonatal unit in Khanyounis, and Emirati Hospital neonatal unit in Rafah.

The services provided through the NICUs were severely affected during the latest emergency in Gaza "Operation protective edge". According to WHO report, preterm deliveries increased forming additional burden on Maternity and Neonatal units. It was reported that incidents of hospitalisation for two infants per incubator which increased burden on staff and compromised the safety of neonates. The means of referral of neonates from one hospital to another was not safe and there are no adequate retrieval system in place that guarantees safe transport of neonates either from satellite NICUs or maternity units to the central NICUs which provide the advanced care for those neonates. The transfer from one obstetric or neonatal unit place to another requires the presence of trained staff, and the use of appropriate equipment to ensure thermal control and provision of additional care. The risks associated with inadequate and unsafe neonatal transport can be severe. Long-term consequences brain damage, cerebral palsy and permanent disability.

Responding to the ongoing needs in this area, MAP have supported the MOH through:

a. Over a two year period MAP trained 150 staff on neonatal life support (NLS), both males (48%) and females(52%) as the positions of nurses and midwives are usually females. The MOH have specifically requested MAP to continue this training, whilst targeting nurses as well as doctors. The aim is to develop the skills and capability to respond quickly and save lives in the first few hours after birth. The training should be continued to all the staff working at neonatal and obstetric units.

b. Responding to the shortages in essential drugs and disposables; MAP have supported the MOH in procuring selected essential life saving medications as pulmonary surfactant, Immunoglobulin and antibiotics. In addition, MAP was granted a fund through the Emergency Response Fund – OCHA (250,000 USD) to
procure essential supplies for the neonatal units. Shortages in essential supplies are ongoing and further support is needed to make the supplies available for neonates.

c. Last year, MAP procured three neonatal transport incubators which will help in developing a proper retrieval system for vulnerable sick neonates who need urgent referral from the small NICUs to the advanced NICUs in Gaza to receive the advanced services they need. Additional support is needed to supply the remaining two neonatal units, namely, Naser hospital neonatal unit in Khanyounis, and Emirati Hospital in Rafah with transport incubator. In addition, MAP will follow up with training sessions on how to use the equipment which is a very important step to help in developing a network of neonatal transport system across Gaza.

Activities or outputs

MAP’s aims to improve the life saving skills, practices and tools available to provide the access to the essential neonatal care of ill babies (Cluster Top priority activity 1) provided by trained staff, and supported by the appropriate equipment, medicine and resources. In order to achieve this, we propose to implement a combination of interventions that are complementary and fully coordinated with the 6 hospital neonatal departments, UNICEF and WHO. These interventions involve:

1. Provision of life saving drugs and consumables: MAP will assist in procuring medical items to be provided to the admitted neonates in hospitals (both males and females have equal opportunities of receiving services through the NICUs). This activity will be closely coordinated with MOH, WHO and UNICEF to avoid duplication of activities.
2. Building the capacity of doctors, nurses, midwives and obstetricians on neonatal life support: The aim is to develop the skills and capability to respond quickly and save lives in the first few hours after birth. Working closely with MOH neonatal and obstetric units, MAP will train 60 identified staff (both males and females have equal opportunities in receiving the training, from MAP experience 52% of the trainees are females who usually occupy the positions of nurses and midwives in obstetric and neonatal departments) from neonatal and obstetric units, including nurses, midwives and obstetricians. MAP will develop two training courses with a two day training days per each implemented by trained local instructed, with support from expert pediatrician from the UK.
3. To develop the neonatal retrieval/transportation system: To complete the already established activities, MAP will procure three transport incubators for three hospitals in south Gaza to complete the development of a proper retrieval system for neonates. This activity will be followed up with a training for 30 staff (both males and females have equal opportunities in receiving the training) working at the neonatal care departments to establish a well structured retrieval system with specific rules and regulations.

Indicators and targets

1. 60 health professionals (doctors, nurses and midwives) both males and females working at MOH and NGOs neonatal and maternity departments along the Gaza Strip successfully complete NLS training. At least 50% of the health professional who will receive the training will be females.
2. Three transport incubators are procured and delivered to three NICUs in south Gaza Strip.
3. The most urgent items of the identified list of life saving drugs and consumables are procured and delivered to the NICUs in the Gaza Strip.
4. 30 staff members working at Neonatal care units (both males and females) receive training on retrieval system for neonates.

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<th>Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)</th>
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<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
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<tr>
<td>Responding to the urgent needs of essential neonatal care services in the Gaza Strip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life saving medications and consumables for neonatal units</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement of three transport incubators</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neonatal retrieval system training for 30 personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheads (7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</table>

| Revised BUDGET items             | $       |
| Responding to the urgent needs of essential neonatal care services in the Gaza Strip | 12,000  |
| Life saving medications and consumables for neonatal units | 100,000 |
| Procurement of three transport incubators | 52,500  |
| Neonatal retrieval system training for 30 personnel | 6,000   |
| Overheads (7%)                    | 11,935  |
| Total                             | 182,435 |
Needs

Gaza’s already strained health sector was pushed to the limit due to the summer 2014 hostilities. 75 health facilities out of 129 were directly or indirectly damaged, including 9 UNRWA Health Centres, negatively impacting their response capacity. The increased demand for health services has come at the expense of quality care, and a backlog in elective surgeries. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH), an estimated 11,231 individuals were wounded during the hostilities, including about 3,400 children – of which approximately 1,000 will suffer from a permanent disability. The increase in the consumption of medicines and medical materials at UNRWA health centres is not only consequence of a higher number of patients with wounds produced by the hostilities, but also from a higher demand from patients with acute and chronic illnesses.

The 50-day hostilities added overwhelming pressure on health care services of the Gaza Strip, including 1,336,222 refugees. With an inability to pay fees at the Ministry of Health (MoH) and private clinics, as well as a chronic shortage of medicines and medical supplies in the MoH central pharmacy, UNRWA has increasingly become the primary health care provider of last resort for refugees. During the conflict, all of the Agency’s 21 Health Centres extended services to both refugee and non-refugees to meet the demand, significantly increasing the catchment population and putting greater burden on the Agency’s staff and the already limited stocks and resources. The number of medical consultations provided at UNRWA health centres remained high in 2013, totalling some 4.3million (61 per cent female). Moreover, the non-communicable disease (NCD; diabetes ) caseload before the hostilities consisted of approximately 68,000 patients annually, with an average of 7,000 new NCD patients per year. During the conflict, health centres saw a significant spike of patients seeking NCD treatment – offering over 83,000 NCD consultations. Notably a 5 per cent increase has been
noted in 2013 of NCDs (diabetes and hypertension), compared to 2012. GFO has instituted enhanced proactive screening enabling improved detection rates, requiring regular life-saving medication.

In extreme situations, such as the summer 2014 hostilities, UNRWA even further stretches its capacities to support hospitals and other health facilities facing a surge in emergency treatments by donating lifesaving drugs and medical supplies.

Refugees are increasingly seeking UNRWA assistance to access secondary and tertiary care, which is not part of UNRWA core services and often not even available in Gaza. The right to health care is particularly threatened for the poor Palestinian refugees and patients with special needs, such as women with high-risk pregnancies. Poor refugee patients with chronic or life-threatening illnesses often cannot afford medical fees on their own; moreover, they may find they are not covered by the Palestinian Authority’s insurance scheme or be able to access a certain treatment because it is not available in Gaza.

The health status of refugees in Gaza continues to gradually decline, slowly damaged by years of closure, isolation, conflict, endemic poverty and poor dietary diversity. As a result, it is not unusual for refugee children to have morbidities or impairments that go undetected for years and lead to problems in other areas of life, including school performance. In response, the Agency established the “Special Children, Special Needs” (SCSN) initiative, aimed at identifying and addressing undetected health issues among refugee children. In an in-depth assessment of 10,225 students in the 2012/2013 school year, 13 percent were diagnosed with visual impairments and 15 percent with speech disorders. Nearly 8 percent were diagnosed with anaemia. 6,461 students were provided with glasses, 108 with hearing aids, 29 were referred abroad for specialist care and 96 were referred for surgery.

Activities or outputs

The Agency will make the necessary efforts to continue quality health care provision for Palestine refugees. Under an expected increased demand, supplies of drugs (including life-saving medication) and disposables will be adjusted upwards, valued at US$ 1,200,000. UNRWA’s well established and successful ‘Special Children, Special Needs’ (SCSN) initiative will be crucial in child recovery efforts. 11,000 refugee students who are referred through the school health team screening or identified with generalized learning difficulties (failing six subjects taught in UNRWA schools) will go through an in-depth medical assessment. Students identified with health issues will receive appropriate support to enable them to reach their full potential. Some 750 eligible poor patients with high-risk or life-threatening illnesses will receive subsidy for secondary or tertiary health care. The Agency continues to prioritize female headed-households, women with high-risk pregnancies and children.

Under this project, UNRWA will address the emergency health needs in Gaza through a three pronged approach.

1. The Agency will ensure the provision of quality primary health care services for 1.33 million refugees by ensuring essential medical equipment and supplies are available at all UNRWA health centres, thus compensating for the chronic shortages faced by other clinics in Gaza. Having well equipped and well-functioning health centres will also ensure that they remain a trusted entry point to other services, particularly in terms of protection services. UNRWA’s health facilities function as a “one stop centre” for all GBV services; the doctors, nurses and psychosocial counsellors based at UNRWA’s health centres make a majority of the referrals into UNRWA’s Gender Based Violence support system.

2. Through the Special Children Special Needs initiative, UNRWA will provide an expanded health programme targeting vulnerable refugee school children for whom morbidities or impairments have remained undetected or proper health care has been difficult to access, preventing them from achieving their full potential. Teams of paediatricians, optometrists, ophthalmologists and medical support staff based at UNRWA clinics will conduct in-depth medical assessments for an estimated 11,000 students, girls and boys – all either referred through the general school health team’s screenings (expected to cover 80,000 students in the 2015-2016 academic year, including all first graders) or identified with generalized learning difficulties (failure in all six subjects taught in UNRWA schools). These 11,000 girls and boys will be provided with follow-up: referral for medical treatment; speech therapy, psychosocial counselling; or distribution of required medical equipment.

3. UNRWA will also support the costs of hospital care and referrals to secondary and tertiary facilities for 750 abject poor refugees (living on less than USD 1.50 per person per day), to ensure they are able to access essential health services despite their economic situation. Members of female-headed households, women with high-risk pregnancies and children will be prioritized.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is ensured according to UNRWA’s robust results based monitoring system at both the installation and the programmatic levels, based on UNRWA/WHO key indicators. An electronic health
system was introduced during 2012 in some health centres, which allows for more effective monitoring of the health programme; roll-out continued in 2014 reaching 14 out of 20 by October, significantly improving the Agency’s capacity to monitor its health services as well as health conditions of the refugee population in real time. The roll-out will continue in 2015 as conditions permit. The specific target objectives of the present project will be tracked under the Agency’s Emergency Results-Based Monitoring System.

Indicators and targets

- 1.33 million Palestine refugees are able to access quality primary health care services, including essential medicines and equipment, in the Gaza Strip
- 100 per cent of Health Centres with no 'stock-out' of 12 tracer items
- 11,000 refugee school-going girls and boys with special needs are identified and provided with adequate medical follow-up and referral (disaggregated by gender)
- 100 per cent of children referred to SCSN receive a comprehensive medical examination
- Improved access to secondary and tertiary health care for 750 abject poor refugees (disaggregated by gender)
- 78 per cent of total beneficiaries having their secondary or tertiary health care subsidized are poor refugees
- 4.3 million consultations per year (disaggregated by gender)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical equipment and supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Children Special Needs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patients’ cash subsidies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programme support costs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical equipment and supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Children Special Needs</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Appealing Agency</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Current Funds Requested</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Priority / Category</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Enhanced Geographical Fields</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
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**Needs**

Financial hardship affecting the Palestinian authority has resulted in rocket escalating debts on the Ministry of health reaching up to 650 million NIS. Accumulated debts have resulted in reluctance of providers to supply MOH facilities with medications and this has led to chronic shortage in medications and medical disposables. The recent attack on Gaza has been associated with dramatic depletion of medical items with medication and disposables exhausted due to high consumption in treating the severely injured. While donations have covered significant part of shortages in medications and disposables, medications related to chronic diseases, cancer patients and reproductive health remained under supplied, as donations focused on items needed for emergency treatment of the injured. With about 120000 deliveries take place each year in Palestine with 65% of them at MOH facilities, shortage in medications have affected life-saving drugs for mothers and newborns. Namely, oxytocine, anti-d serum, magnesium sulfate, human albumin, methergine, infant surfactant and others form key life-saving medications needed at MOH with regular supplies and stock outs can threaten the lives of the mother and new born. During the previous years, UNFPA has provided these items through funding from the emergency commodity security at UNFPA HQ. provision of these items has helped MOH procure other urgently needed medications for cancer patients, haemodialysis and chronic diseases

**Activities or outputs**

- to improve the coverage with quality and affordable essential health services of vulnerable communities, including nutrition, maternal, reproductive and child health, mental health, and environmental health.

In particular, the project will target the following vulnerable populations:

The project’s objective is: Ensuring access to basic reproductive health services with emphasis on antenatal care and high risk pregnancy care, obstetric and postnatal care in communities isolated by the wall, settlements and checkpoints.

**Indicators and targets**

- no. of women supplied with RH commodities
-no. of commodities procured and supplied to MOH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medications and disposables</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation cost including project coordinator</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overheads (8%)</td>
<td>26,400</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>356,400</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Revised BUDGET items                   | $  |
| Medications and disposables            | 300,000 |
| Operation cost including project coordinator | 30,000 |
| Overheads (8%)                         | 26,400  |
| **Total**                              | 356,400 |
### Project Title
Supporting access to reproductive health services for women in marginalized communities in the West Bank and host communities in Gaza

### Project Code
OPT-15/H/73298

### Sector/Cluster
Health and Nutrition

### Objectives
- **Strategic objective 1:**
  Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for IHL and human rights; preventing or mitigating the impacts of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.

### Cluster objective 1
- Access of vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza to quality and affordable essential health services, referral of victims of violence to protection organization and advocacy ensured.

### Beneficiaries
Pregnant women, women in post-partum period and their infants

- Women: 100,000

### Implementing Partners
Palestinian Medical Relief Society, Union of Health work committees, Juzoor for health and social development

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$302,400

### Location
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

### Priority / Category
Other

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Dr. Ali Shaar, shaar@unfpa.org, + 972 54 8174151

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- West Bank
- Gaza Strip

### Needs
108000 people continue to be displaced in Gaza after the 51 day assault causing high number of deaths and wounded. Around 50000 people from this number reside within host communities and those have no access to shelter based services and resources. Based on demographic composition of displaced population, it is expected that a total of 1250 pregnant women are among them and this results in round 90 new deliveries taking place each month. According to reproductive health assessment, displaced people within host communities have been suffering from impaired physical and financial access to services due to high level of poverty among host and displaced families resulting in reluctance to pay travel cost or purchase of medications when prescribed by providers. Furthermore, ad due to spread of displaced families within host communities, reach out to these families by services form an additional factor increasing their vulnerability and marginalization. Women in particular have reported increased levels of violence in its different forms and the need for health and psychosocial services.

Communities in the southern West Bank district of Hebron suffer from isolation by settlements and are exposed to major risks while traveling to seek health services. Similar situation is faced by the communities in the north of the West Bank, especially in communities isolated behind the wall (seam zone) and in communities surrounded by settlements. In addition to barrier to healthcare, West Bank communities suffer from repeated episodes of settler violence that result in reluctance to travel for seeking care outside their locations. Escalating wave of violence in areas nearby settlements increases access barriers and hinders access to basic services including reproductive health services for pregnant women, women in labor and during postnatal period leading to potential threat to the women and their infants

In partnership with local NGOS, this project aims at ensuring availability and access to basic reproductive health services with emphasis on antenatal care, high risk pregnancy care and postnatal care. Target communities will be reached through mobile health teams and will be linked to referral system with local hospitals for referring cases with complications. While in the West Bank the operationalization of project will target defined villages and isolated communities (Bourine, Asirah qiblieh, madama, Qusra, fahmeh, deir Al-Asal, Ka’abneh, beit-Elrouch, Hathaline, Twaneh) Gaza project will cover Gaza, Khanyounis and Rafah
area and will build on mapping displaced families in host communities, register them into services registry and reach out to them through mobile teams with a package of reproductive health services. Both in the West Bank and Gaza, coordination will be sought with MOH and other players to enable coverage of all health services needs of target population.

**Activities or outputs**

- Operationalize 6 mobile teams in close cooperation with MOH and UNRWA.
- Support community education activities focusing on danger signs and referrals
- Recruit health 6 health teams and train them on issues related to antenatal care, high risk pregnancy and postnatal care.
- Provide medications, disposables and instruments for provision of basic reproductive health services.
- Distribute postnatal kits to women in postnatal period in Gaza areas.

**Indicators and targets**

- no. of women received postnatal kits.
- no. of service providers receiving medications and equipment to support their services
- no. of health providers trained

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medications, disposables and instruments, and postnatal mother and child kits</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health awareness sessions for 5000 attendees</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries for 6 health teams</td>
<td>150,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation cost including project coordinator</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<td>Overheads (8%)</td>
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The latest attack on Gaza was the third major military operation in six years span. For seven years the Gaza strip has been exposed to blockade and strict closures resulting in the massive deterioration of living conditions, impairment of development, and a significant decline in the standard of healthcare. At the onset of the crisis, reports from Gaza showed a major shortage in the capacity of the health care system to cope with needed services and resources. According to a MoH report, 42% of medications and 60% of medical consumables were at zero stock as of July 2014. This has led to decreased functional ability of a significant proportion of medical equipment critically needed for ICU and surgical departments including obstetrics, gynecology, and radiology. The extremely high number and severe nature of wounds and casualties as a result of the attack has further burdened an already overstretched and weakened health care system, and challenged its already decreased coping capacity. The impact of the crises on women has been significant as more than 283 women have been killed and 2112 women injured, at least 16 women killed were pregnant. Due to serve damage coupled with extremely unsafe movement due to active conflict, 6 maternities were closed. Furthermore, the high numbers of wounded has overloaded hospitals and imposed the transformation of some maternities in total or partially into surgical care units. This has resulted in diminished care for women in need of surgical interventions such as emergency obstetric care interventions including Caesarean sections. Reports have surfaced that this has also caused facilities to discharge women immediately after giving birth.

Another reported impact is the severe increase of pregnancy related complications such as miscarriage, bleeding and premature labor. The complication of premature labor, in conjunction with the extreme shortage of human and material resources available within hospitals has been associated with the consequent overload on newborn care units. This greatly compromises the quality of care for newborns, and Al Shifa hospital has reported a 100% increase in infant mortality (from 7% to 14%). According to UNFPA assessment of GBV
among IDPs women and girls, it was found that due to prevailing gender dynamics and further burden on women caring responsibilities during the crisis, women tend to priorities staying with dependents over seeking health services that were not easily accessible in light of ongoing conflict, imposing extra barriers to women access to health service.

According to MoH reports, 50% of primary healthcare centers were closed due to physical damage and proximity to active military operations. The ability to offer essential reproductive health services and emergency obstetric care for women in remote areas is therefore compromised. According to a rapid assessment done by UNFPA and WHO, antenatal care services uptake has declined by 70% along with 60-90% decline of family planning services during the attack. Although there is information reported from only one location in Gaza (Sabha community) regarding homebirth, it is still indicative that there is a significant increase in home deliveries in this area; confirm that this has been a general issue during the crises.

The project will respond to the specific needs of pregnant women, who due to physical and financial barriers to care might suffer from physical and psychological problems. Furthermore, and through making available services and referral within remote communities, both women will enjoy improved access to quality obstetric care services. Through strengthening the working with families and in particular with men, it is planned to offer women a stronger family and partner support leading to better experience of pregnancy, appropriate utilization of care and better outcomes at the level of mother and infant.

Activities or outputs
- Provide selected facilities; major maternities (Awda, Shifa, Harazeen, Aqsa, Tahrer and Hilal Emarati) and PHC centers,
  North: Jabalia/MOH, “Assria + AlQuds”/UHWC, Om ElNaser/PMRS,
  Gaza: “Rimal, sorani, Sabha, Zaiton”/MOH, Awda Center/UHWC,
  Middle Area: “Deir Balah, Bureij new clinic”/MOH and Kayreyya clinic/UHWC,
  South: “Bander Khanyounis, Rafah clinics”/MOH, Abasan/RCS and Awda clinic/UHWC with medical equipment for quality obstetric care and safe delivery.
- Provision of life saving obstetric medications for above maternities and PHCs along Gaza Strip in coordination with MOH, WHO and UNICEF.
- In coordination with MOH and NGOs, conduct emergency obstetric care training and safe delivery for health professionals Total: 100: Emergency Obstetric care: 25 f and 15 males and safe delivery: 40 f and 20 m.
- Conduct 400 health awareness campaigns in the middle area, east Gaza, northern Gaza and Abasan (targeting at least 8000 attendees) to ensure effective community, including men, support to women during pregnancy and clarity on availability of emergency obstetrics delivery services and names and contact of staff with delivery kits in case of conflict especially for high risk pregnancies.
  - Procurement and distribution of delivery kits to midwives and health professionals; total 100 kits.
  - Mapping of midwives and health professionals equipped with delivery kits with names and contact numbers to be advertised to communities

Indicators and targets
- Essential equipment and life-saving obstetric medications and supplies are procured in coordination with MOH, WHO and UNICEF.
- 100 health professionals (doctors, nurses and midwives) working at MOH and NGOs maternity and PHC departments along the Gaza Strip successfully completed emergency obstetric care and safe birth training.
- 100 delivery kits procured and distributed to health professionals all over Gaza strip.
- 400 health awareness sessions are implemented for 8000 beneficiaries (5000 females, 3000 males) in the northern and eastern Gaza, middle area and east Khanyounis.
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

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Appealing Agency | ACT ALLIANCE / DANCHURCHAID (ACT/DCA)
--- | ---
Project Title | Preventing childhood malnutrition and reducing morbidity rate by improving the nutritional status of vulnerable boys and girls and their caregivers.
Project Code | OPT-15/H/73359
Sector/Cluster | Health and Nutrition
Objectives | The project is responding to the Health and Nutrition cluster Sector Objective:
“Respond to the immediate needs of communities following shocks and increase the resilience of the most vulnerable”
The project objective is: To contribute in improving the health among girls and boys under 5 years in the Gaza Strip.
1. To improve the health status of malnourished girls and boys in the targeted areas.
2. To increase the community and family (women, men, girls and boys) awareness in nutritional related topics and diseases.
Beneficiaries | Total: 49,000 Girls and boys (24,500 girls 24,500 boys under 5: 27,000 (13,500 girls and 13,500 boys) for screening, 10,000 (5,000 girls and 5,000 boys) malnourished for medical treatment Girls and boys: 27,000 13,500 girls and 13,500 boys)
Children: 27,000
Women: 22,000 Awareness raising for women and caregivers
Implementing Partners | Ard El Insan (AEI)
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $445,000
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Other
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Antony Grange, agr@dca.dk, +972543446577
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - North Gaza
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs
The majority of the Gaza Strip (GS) residents face problems accessing basic services. Not only IDPs of the recent war, but also the non displaced people who lost their assets (productive/non-productive) and therefore have no or limited livelihood.

The MIRA assessment noted some 71% of communities, which assessed their food/nutrition situation, found it required urgent intervention.

The most frequently identified issue vis à vis food security/nutrition included: loss of income source/livelihoods due to severe damages to agricultural lands, death/loss of animals, inability to access agricultural lands and employment loss. This, combined with the lack of disposable income due to livelihoods losses caused by GS blockade by a prolonged closure regime has constrained households’ ability to both purchase food from local market and reengage in food production for subsistence/income. In several communities, dietary diversity was highlighted as an issue of concern, particularly for girls/boys/pregnant/lactating women, due to the lack of diversity in large scale food assistance programs and high prices of fresh food/red meat.

The main areas of concerns based upon the MIRA assessment are: food, particularly for girls and boys under 5, food diversity and availability of fresh food, veterinary services, access to banks, access to fodder, lack of access to markets or high risk in accessing them, lack of electricity (Refrigeration facilities/water pumps), the prices of vegetables/fruits and supply chain problems.

High increase of certain food commodities (eggs/vegetables) compounded with market reduced accessibility due to security issues have made impossible for people to buy those items, thereby impacting their dietary
Living conditions are devastating and more than miserable being aggravated with more than 60000 houses have received damages, in which 20000 houses were either totally demolished or severely affected in a manner making them uninhabitable. On the one hand, the already poor infrastructure is one of the biggest challenges that had been blocking any developmental elements in GS especially in terms of work opportunities. But, on the other hand, the massive destruction of the existing poorly constructed infrastructure by the Israeli army especially with regards to water, sewage disposal, electricity and other issues resulted in highly noticeable rise of infectious diseases nearly all over the entire GS.

The most major epidemiologic upset was noted by different observers and even by people themselves when the prevalence/incidence rates of illness was drastically affecting the IDPs whose homes and houses were totally smashed by the Israeli forces during the war and hence were obliged to be sheltered at UNRWA schools that missed the necessary capacity to respond to their daily basic requirements. Nearly 1/3 of the GS population was obliged to leave homes and seek shelter in those schools. Spread of skin/intestinal parasitic infestations and infections was devastating and similarly, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory tract infections and extraordinarily increased incidence of meningitis among girls and boys in those overcrowded areas were also another nightmare. Moreover and upon the statistics from the 2013 DANIDA supported project implemented by AEI, a total of 10,310 girls and boys (5,155 each) (32%) of the assessed and screened girls/boys met the admission criteria and were admitted to AEI health centers for treatment from malnutrition, anaemia, micronutrient deficiencies and the associated detected common childhood illnesses (ARI, DD).

Also it's recognised that involving the fathers and the men in this project activities should be a priority. Based on previous experience, mothers are sole caregivers for girls/boys under 5 (who attend activities and visit clinics always), but over the past 3 years we started to engage the men in the activities where relevant beside the mothers.

Activities or outputs

Most of the activities are therapeutic and preventive as follows:

Nutritional Health Care

1. Proactive outreach screening:
   • Home to home screening of 27000 boys + girls (6-59 months old) in the targeted areas. This exercise is done by well trained and equipped community health workers who do the anthropometric measurements and Hg test in the filed in addition to family counselling on specific health messages
   • Referral detected or suspect cases with malnutrition that require further investigations or/ and treatment to AEI or other centres.

2. Treatment of 10,000 malnourished girls and boys (girls and boys):
   Based on the previous years' experience, the average of malnourished girls and boys who are detected in the communities is 25 30% out of the screened girls and boys, therefore we don't expect to have less than 10000 girls and boys who are in need for more and advanced health care. These services are provided inside the well equipped AEI's clinics in Gaza and Khan Younis and done by well trained and experienced medical staff (physicians, pharmacist, lab specialists, nurses and nutritionists.
   • Provision of iron drops to girls and boys.
   • Provision with more assessment, laboratory works, physical examinations and x ray.
   • Follow up visits (after three months) to monitor growth and weight.
   • In-side- clinics Counselling and awareness on appropriate feeding practices to prevent and treat anaemia.
   • Provision of micronutrients supplements and medications as necessary.
   • Provision of supplementary food items that take in consideration the special needs of pregnant and lactating women.

3. Health education:

3.1 Design and production of educational materials
   • 14,000 copy of health/nutrition educational gender-sensitive brochures and leaflets that designed to address the most important nutritional issues and to help the people how to prevent any nutritional disease or/ and the complications. These materials will be discussed during the home visits and educational sessions (to be attended by men and women and conducted at a suitable time and venue to ensure women's attendance. A female trainer will be provided if it is sensitive for women to be trained by men).

3.2 500 health sessions (announced in a way to ensure that men and women will attend) will be conducted on daily basis in the AEI centres and at community centres (NGOS, CBOs, Kindergarten and similar places) where group of parents and family members can gather and the community health workers and the nurses can conduct awareness session in reference to the agreed health messages. As more of the attendees are female,
AEI staff are so sensitive to place of gathering and time of conducting the workshops in order to get big number of attendances in comfortable conditions. These activities are well monitored technically by AEI technical staff as well.

3.3 Local Radio Episodes: Activities or outputs

- Five nutritional health messages (to target both men and women) are broadcast through local radio stations to get a maximum awareness coverage. (This also helps ensure the participation of illiterate people and the visually impaired.)

4. Food Aid

For the cases who are in need by refer them to Ma’an Development Centre and also feeding formula is provided according to the case.

5. Cooking demonstration and feeding center

The mothers are invited to participate in the cooking demonstration in order to be learned how to use the most available staff in right way with maximum benefits of nutritional values. Moreover the cases of wasting and growth faltering are receiving a special food stuff inside the feeding centres, the number of meals depends on the diagnosis and the severity of the cases.

Indicators and targets

Specific objectives

1. Nutritional and health status of targeted malnourished girls and boys are improved.
   Indicators 1.1 10,000 boys and girls under 5 are treated and cured from malnourishment
   Indicators 1.2 >80 % families (women and men) of 27,000 girls and boys are able to identify the malnourished girls and boys and apply best practices.

2. The food security status and micronutrient intake of the most vulnerable targeted families (women, men, girls and boys) are improved.
   Indicators 2.1 500 most vulnerable targeted households (women, men, girls and boys) have improved food diversity and intake
   Indicators 2.2 500 families (especially pregnant, lactating women and women heading their household) and families with disabled kids are receiving food vouchers that take in consideration their special needs.

Results (Project Elements) Indicators

1.1 AEI community team has screened 27,000 girls and boys under 5 and referred
   Indicator
   
   1.1.1 27,000 girls and boys anthropometric screened and level of haemoglobin tested
   
   1.2 Approximately 10,000 referred girls and boys have received relevant nutritional health care
   Indicator 1.2.1 15% of girls and boys referred by the community outreach workers
   Indicator 1.2.2 70 % recovery of malnourished girls and boys.

1.3 The mothers, fathers/caregivers of 27,000 screened girls and boys have been exposed to awareness raising activities.

Indicators

1.3.1 # Mother and fathers has knowledge, attitude and practice

1.4 The AEI clinics and community teams have conducted 500 group awareness raising events in the targeted communities.
   Indicator 1.4.1 At least 7,500 mothers/fathers and care givers have participated in the awareness raising events.

1.5 AEI continues to broadcast nutritional health related messages through local radio stations
   Indicators 1.5.1 Five (5) different gender sensitive radio spots broadcasted.
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<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
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| **Objectives** | Overall objective: To contribute towards the improvement of the living conditions of vulnerable communities in Gaza affected by the war in the summer of 2014.  
- Specific Objective 1: To facilitate access to quality life saving health to 60,950 vulnerable men, women and children with restricted access to primary, reproductive and maternal health care in the Gaza Strip.  
- Specific Objective 2: To enhance the resilience and emergency preparedness of 600 community volunteers and health professionals.  
- Priorities identified in this proposal are fully aligned with the WHO recommendations in their needs classifications and strategic objective 1 and 2 for the health sector response namely: 1) respond to the immediate needs of communities following shocks and increase the resilience of the most vulnerable 2) Enhancing the capacity of national stakeholders to provide timely coordination and effective response to shocks and emergency.  
- The action will contribute to achieve 4 of the strategic humanitarian priorities of the Multi-Cluster/Agency Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA): 1) health access to people in outlying areas where clinics maybe closed 2) maintaining supplies of fuel, medicines and medical disposables sufficient for emergency situation 3) continued vigilance of health situation among displaced families and sufficient preventive health and hygiene activities 4) specialized service provision for most vulnerable groups. |
| **Beneficiaries** | Total: 61,400 Patients:32800 (10100 men, 7700 women,15000 children)- mobile clinics.12000 patients (2000 men,5000 women,5000 children)  
-PHCC.13000 (2600 men, 6400 women, 4000 children)- Al Awda. 2000 women, 1000 new borns- specialized mobile clinic. 300 health staff, volunteers (150 men, 150 women) -psychological sessions. 300 volunteers, professionals (220 men, 80 women)- first aid training.  
Children: 25,000  
Women: 21,330  
Other group: 2,200 IDPs and people with disabilities |
| **Implementing Partners** | Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS), Juzoor for health and social development and the Union of Health Work Committees (UHWC) |
| **Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $1,044,794 |
| **Location** | Projects covering only Gaza |
| **Priority / Category** | Top |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details** | Arda Batarseh, arda.batarseh@oxfamnovib.nl, + 972 2 5418704 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya  
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun  
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Izbat Beit Hanun  
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya Camp  
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - As Siafa  
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City  
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Bureij Camp  
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Maghazi Camp  
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Deir al Balah  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Kabira  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Fukhkhari  
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Rafah  
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi |
The military operation in Gaza further worsened the ongoing deterioration of the entire health system in Gaza: hospitals, maternity and primary health care clinics (PHCC) had been already suffering from severe shortages in life-saving medicines, disposables, spare parts, and equipment, which has been exacerbated by the fuel crisis, which these health facilities heavily depend on. The level of medication shortages was 54 % before the military operation and reached an average of 60 % following the end of hostilities. The severe damage to water and sanitation facilities continues to pose a considerable threat to the health and wellbeing of the affected population (MIRA health sector assessment, 2014 and UNFPA assessment, 2014).

The project aims at responding to the needs of communities particularly affected by lack of health service coverage and the hostilities: Beit Hanoun (Al Bora), Jabalya, Al Saifa in Beit Lahia, Eastern Gaza, whereby many houses in these areas were already completely demolished during the war; Ezbet Beit Hanoun and Um Al Nasser, where populations have been displaced; East of Magazi, Bureij, Deir Al Balah, Wadi Gaza, Abu Muali, and El Berka-center (zone of IDP concentration and areas exposed to flooding during winter); Eastern part (Al Faraheen, Um Al Mahd, Abu Teima, Khuzaa and Al Fukhari); Eastern part of Rafah (Shoka and Al Salam), areas with restricted access to primary health centers and clinics.

There is still a high number of homeless and internally displaced people (IDPs), hosted in family Shelters, with reduced access to health care, and precarious well being. As of September 1st, +30,000 people were still hosted in 18 shelters (UNWRA schools) and the rest with host communities and families. The Lack of access to clean water and sanitation facilities for IDPs is still reported as a challenge in the aftermath of the military operation. It is also estimated that 11,231 people have been injured during the last military operation, and that 10 % of these may have acquired a long term or permanent impairment. Low access to post operative care, timely follow up and rehabilitation services, have caused further complication or disabilities (Handicap International, 2014).

Access to obstetric, maternal and neo-natal health care and family planning (or reproductive health) in the Gaza strip decreased in July and August 2014. Pregnant women, mothers, new born, and infants were particularly affected by the hostilities: UNFPA reported an increase in miscarriage, pre-term deliveries, low birth weight delivery, intrauterine fetal death and stillbirth. In addition, the military violence had a devastating psychological impact on pregnant women that is likely to result in long-term repercussions on their wellbeing and health. Knowing that one hundred and sixty (160) deliveries occur each day in Gaza (Palestinian Ministry of Health – MOH) and 31 deliveries occur per day among IDPs (UNFPA), the demand for reproductive and maternal health is consequently very high in Gaza for an insufficient trained work force (Joint health cluster assessment). There are an estimated 1,300 high risk pregnancies at any given time and may increase during times of crisis (UNFPA, 2014).

- Conduct in-depth needs assessment building on MIRA assessment on abovementioned preliminary needs, in targeted communities focusing on access to health care, unanswered health needs focusing on reproductive, maternal, neo-natal health and post surgical care, availability of medical supplies, specific needs of health care providers.

- Supply PMRS mobile clinics and 5 Primary Health Care Centers (PHCC) and UHWC’s Al Awda Hospital with medicine, medical disposables, lab materials, assistive devices and equipment – according to WHO standards. Oxfam and partners will ensure that a 12-month worth of medical stock will be available for re-stocking at any time during the implementation period.

- Supply (contribution) fuel to run Al Awda Hospital and PMRS three mobile clinics and PHCCs, to ensure sustainability of their operation.

- Distribute assistive devices to 200 people with disabilities (Including women and elderly) as a result of the
military operation, identified through PMRS mobile clinics and home visits conducted by Juzoor.

- Provide quality life-saving services including primary health care to 12,000 vulnerable women, men and children including injured and disabled through 5 PMRS PHCC in Abu Teima, Ezbet Beit Hanoun, Jabalia, Gaza, Abu Teima and refer patients to specialized care.

- Provide secondary health care (inpatient and outpatient, specialized obstetric and gynecological services) at Al Awda hospital.

- Provide outreach health services to 32,800 men, women, children, people with disability, elderly and IDPs through PMRS 2 mobile clinics in areas with restricted access to primary health centers and clinics: Al Bora and Saifa (north), Al Montar, Karni and middle Gaza (Gaza), Eastern middle zone, Eastern Khan Younis and Rafah areas, Al Fukhary in Khan Younis (south), Wadi Gaza, Abu Muali, and El Berka. Refer patients in need of specialized care.

- Provide outreach reproductive and maternal health services to 1,000 mothers and neo-natal care for 1,000 newborns. Prenatal care will be provided for pregnant women through PMRS specialized mobile clinic (equipped with a portable ultrasound and specific medication) in areas with restricted access to primary health care centers and clinics. Services will mainly include diagnosis, application of wound dressings, prescriptions and distribution of basic medications, and referral of high risk cases to specialized centers including Al Awda.

- Carry out 1,000 home visits targeting 1,000 women in shelters and households in communities with reduced access to essential health services through Juzoor’s public health volunteers/community health workers. Basic essential health services will be provided: assessment and monitoring for signs of potential complications, wound care for women who delivered by c-section, post abortion care, breastfeeding coaching, post-natal follow up, delivery of newborn and maternal care kits. Early warning in case of GBV, case screening and referral will be carried out to specialized organizations.

- Carry out first aid training for 200 community members and trainings on do –don't in emergencies for 100 community workers (PMRS lead).

- Carry out 100 counseling (helping the helpers) sessions for 300 health staff who treated casualties and injured patients during the military operation including PMRS and Al Awda medical staff, including public and private health facilities (Juzoor). This will be conducted after a rapid need assessment in collaboration with MoH and mental health stakeholders.

- Organize a 12-day training on reproductive and maternal health, GBV detection and referral, psychological first aid for a minimum of 5 partner's staff and 30 health volunteers (Juzoor).

- Carry out training on monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) for emergency and humanitarian interventions for 10 PMRS, Juzoor and UHWC staff to insure specific, timely and transparent data collection and analysis (Oxfam).

**Indicators and targets**

- 57,800 patients received medical services at 2 mobile clinics, 5 PHC and Al-Awda Hospital (disaggregated by sex, age, service and location)
- Demonstrated satisfaction of the patients (m/f) on the quality of the services provided by Al Awda hospital, PMRS mobile clinics and PMRS PHCC (target: 80 % of respondents)
- 3 mobile clinics, 5 PHC and Al-Awda hospital are not out of stock of selected essential medicines for more than one week during the 12 months of the project period
- 1,000 women received reproductive health services, information, and commodities through home visits
- 80% of the targeted 200 volunteers demonstrate increased knowledge on first aid (compared to pre-training questionnaire) (sex-disaggregated)
- 80 % of 100 community volunteers and workers demonstrate improvement in awareness about safety measures in emergencies (compared to pre-training questionnaire)
- 200 people with disabilities have received necessary assistive devices and have been trained on their use
- 85 % of volunteers and health staff demonstrate increased knowledge on Gender Based Violence case screening and referral (compared to pre-training questionnaire)
- % of GBV cases detected referred to relevant organizations for specialized support according to risk profile
- Change in proportion of level of awareness regarding pro-social behavior, cognitive and emotional functioning, coping and self-esteem self efficacy and agency (as compared with base line study)
- 80 % of 10 Juzoor, PMRS, UHWC staff demonstrate increased knowledge in advanced MEAL, gender in emergency and accountability principles
In the frame of a previous project, Oxfam’s partners PMRS and UHWC went through a capacity building process in Monitoring and Evaluation principles, qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques, and elaboration of M&E framework, including definition of common gender-sensitive indicators, means of verification, data management tools, clear M&E tasks and responsibilities, time frame. A M&E framework will be established specifically for this project (including baseline, end-line and final evaluation).

Data will be collected, stored and reported through a quantitative M&E tool (“dashboard”) used by the three implementing partners to compare number of beneficiaries reached versus targeted and monitor trends and progresses. Data will be consolidated and analyzed on a monthly basis by Oxfam and partners.

Oxfam will support its implementing Partners to implement social accountability (beneficiaries’ feedback) mechanisms in order to redress any unintended negative impact produced by the action and ensure that patients’ satisfaction will be measured, to build on their opinion. Ethics and safety of beneficiaries will be two main pillars of the M&E system considering sensitivity of the action (GBV referral), and the rights of patients to confidentiality, privacy, cultural sensitivity.

A specific M&E tool will be establish to measure the number of patients referred from one service to another and analyze the efficiency of the referral system that will be put in place in the frame of the project for patients in need of urgent surgery, rehabilitation and psychological support.

To help ease medical shortages, health teams, operating at Al Awda, PMRS clinics, centers and mobile clinics, will tack consumption rates per health facility and per week. This will help monitor trends and provide advice and feedback accordingly for replenishment.

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Appealing Agency | WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)
---|---
Project Title | Strengthening emergency health information and coordination for more effective humanitarian health action in the occupied Palestinian territory
Project Code | OPT-15/H/73454
Sector/Cluster | Health and Nutrition
Objectives | To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian health interventions by strengthening coordination and emergency preparedness through better information management functions and dissemination of relevant and quality information to sector partners
Beneficiaries | Total: 888,612 Children, Women, people with disabilities and older people 5-older people
          | Women: 477,209
Implementing Partners | N/A
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $529,650
Location | Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Dr Gerald ROCKENSCHAUB, rockenschaubg@who.int, +972547179025
Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank
          | Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

Needs
WHO plays key normative and coordination roles in health emergencies at both global and local levels, and has led the health sector coordination in the oPt since 2002. Regular coordination with the Palestinian Ministry of Health, international and national non governmental organizations (NGOs), and UNRWA is a prerequisite for an effective emergency response which should be based on timely, accurate information on health needs. The project will include equal monitoring of health needs of women, children and men. Relevant, timely information and coordination of health sector actors are critical to mounting an effective response to health needs.

The conflict in July 2014 resulted in the extensive disruption of the Gaza health system including damage to infrastructure, breakdown of services and interruption of health management and coordination structures. As a result, the Health and Nutrition Cluster (HNC) was re-activated in August 2014. Large numbers of injured have overwhelmed those health facilities that remained functional. Population displacements, overcrowding, and damage to water and sanitation infrastructure pose risks for communicable disease outbreaks. Disruption of medical supply systems and the inability of people to access health facilities have left chronic disease patients without medication. Women, children and the elderly are among the most vulnerable affected groups. The project aims to equally respond to the health urgent needs of population in Gaza.

Women and children are the most vulnerable groups in the targeted communities in oPt, where cluster partners will target 288,612 population in the West Bank (50% are females) and of the 600,000 population in the Gaza Strip (around 50% are females). Unmet needs for sexual and reproductive health, including family planning, are highest among poor women and their households and within isolated communities in the south West Bank and Gaza, where the women are mostly associated with high maternal morbidity and mortality.

In Gaza, Palestinians – including women and children – experience chronic shortages of drugs, medical disposables and electricity, lack of adequate specialized health care and general deterioration of an integrated public health system as a result of the separation from the West Bank. Restricted movement in and out of Gaza even for patients and physicians, and restrictions on movement of goods and supplies, further impact on access to health services.

In the West Bank, the population of at least 160 vulnerable communities in Area C and small communities in the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem peripheries are hindered from accessing essential primary health care and other essential services.

The project will monitor the health needs of women, children and men. The response provided by

Page 1 of 2
mobile clinic services that offer essential primary health care services by HNC partners, including reproductive, women’s and child health, laboratory tests and health education mainly for women.

Valuable but unused information coexists with datasets that are outdated or based on flawed methods. Defining what information is relevant and needed for better decision making, discussing the limitations and making sense of available data requires effective coordination among partners. At the same time, better information serves coordination, guiding the prioritization of interventions and resources vis-à-vis health needs. Collecting relevant and quality information, interpreting it in the overall context and encouraging partners to use it would improve the coordination efforts of the national health system and benefit other relevant sectors/clusters which will improve the services for beneficiaries.

**Activities or outputs**

- Support effective sector coordination in the West Bank and Gaza through the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of relevant quality information for health action and disaggregating data for women, children and men
- Identify information gaps and areas that require further information and analysis including gender analysis and address related data gaps in all aspects of humanitarian action from needs assessment, response, implementation and monitoring (e.g. gender analysis and sex disaggregated data and indicators).
- Review of the health sector response, review of existing emergency preparedness and response plans, with the objective to improve emergency preparedness planning
- Review the routine surveillance system and recommend modifications for potential emergencies in Gaza
- Assess the impact of the recent crisis on the health system and health status of its population, including damage to the health infrastructure, the degree of functionality of health facilities and the availability of human resources in the health facilities
- Assessing impact of conflict on environmental health, with the objective to identify environmental health risks and develop mitigation measures
- Support the MoH and other health stakeholders in coordinating and responding to the health needs of the Palestinian population

**Indicators and targets**

Joint HNC Coordination meetings are held regularly (at least 10/year in addition to necessary ad hoc meetings)
- The health sector humanitarian strategies are monitored per agreed benchmarks and indicators by the sector partners (sex disaggregated across all the sector projects).
- Information gaps and areas that require further information and analysis are identified including gender analysis and address related data gaps in all aspects of humanitarian action from needs assessment; response, implementation and monitoring (e.g. gender analysis and sex disaggregated data and indicators).
- Health professionals are trained in health needs assessments and other relevant GHC/S tools: (30; 15 male and 15 female trainees from different health stakeholders)
- Mapping of health service availability in vulnerable communities
- Regularly update the 4 Ws
- Disaggregated data on unmet health needs by gender are collected, compiled, and disseminated to partners and relevant organizations
- Assessments on humanitarian health needs, gaps and needed interventions are conducted, taking in consideration the gender needs and gender based violence.

### World Health Organization (WHO)

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<tr>
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Needs

The Ministry of Health (MoH) has been forced to refer the majority of severe casualties abroad due to the shortage in resources. This reinforced a vicious circle of increasing the Government’s debts to referral destinations, while access restrictions imposed on the population of Gaza as part of the blockade and related restrictions (as well as Egyptian restrictions on Rafah crossing post July 2013) mean that patients have to apply for permits to leave Gaza in order to access treatment elsewhere. Obtaining the approval to be referred abroad is a difficult and complicated process, and the journey to the referral destination is exhausting to patients, especially children and physically weak persons.

The Government of the State of Palestine (GSoP) is already heavily in debt to the private sector including medical suppliers. There seems to be little prospect of this situation improving any time soon – and hence the current lack of GSoP capacity to resume the delivery of supplies to Gaza to re stock the system and meet the current, elevated health needs of its population. Without immediate support by the donor community the situation will reach dramatic proportions, particularly for patients who need life-saving drugs and very vulnerable patients group, such as patients seeking treatment of leukaemia and haemophilia.

The interruption of treatment would place these patients at risk of severe complications and premature death. Patients affected by the shortage will either need to purchase medicines in the private sector, with risks of “catastrophic health expenditure”, or be referred outside of Gaza, with additional financial burden for the MoH and risk of urgent cases not securing permits or being delayed. For the 130 male patients with haemophilia in Gaza, as the disease affects males only, (53% of them are children), an infusion with the correct clotting factor will prevent the patient from suffering prolonged bleeding or a badly swollen joints. But in Gaza, with the massive shortage of drugs, Palestinians with haemophilia often find that the ‘factor’ (the drug used for treatment) is not available in sufficient quantities, or must be kept in reserve to treat urgent cases. An alternative treatment, cryoprecipitate, is used by the MoH when the needed factor is unavailable, but it can mean difficult side effects for patients. Possible complications of inadequate treatment result in expensive referrals for the Ministry, and joint replacement surgery, amputation or paralysis for the patient as well as being house bound, impoverished, and suffering psychological impact. Mothers taking care of affected children are suffering due to the long time they spend taking care of their sick children on the expense of other dependants. WHO has published a video on the suffering of the hemophilia patients and their families on the following link, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MHuFSLIdrfY .16 haemophilia patients died in 2013, according to PHIC. The annual cost of Factor 8 and Factor 9 for treating haemophilia patients is 0.5 million USD.

Similarly there are 68 leukemic patients in Gaza that require constant and uninterrupted treatment of a drug known as Gliivic Imitinab, which is expensive and out of stock most of the time. The monthly cost of this...
treatment is 150,000 USD. Patients are mostly treated abroad with the suffering and obstacles they have to encounter every time they try to access these referral destinations. PHIC reported 28 deaths among leukaemia patients in 2013.

Securing the treatment for leukaemia and haemophilia will not only mitigate the risk of health deterioration of these patients, reduce their multiple referral (more than 500 referrals in 2013) with the cost of more than 6 million USD, but will also save their lives, and help them live as productive members in their communities.

Activities or outputs

Procure leukemia and hemophilia drugs for 198 patients including 71 children and 35 women. Those drugs include Glivic Imitinab 400 mg and 100 mg, Factor 8 and Factor 9 enough for one year.

- Support the transportation of procured items to the central pharmaceutical stores of the MoH
- Support the drug management information system and pharmaceutical supply and stock management
- Provide regular updates on these and other medicines availability
- Coordinate with other health sector partners the filling of other pharmaceutical gaps and needs

Indicators and targets

- Throughout the project in 2015, the selected essential leukaemia and haemophilia drugs will be available at the central drug stores of the ministry of health.
- Substantial decrease in the referral of leukaemia and haemophilia patients

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<td>Total</td>
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### Appealing Agency
SAVE THE CHILDREN (SC)

### Project Title
Improved access to protection and health services for children with chronic diseases and disabilities in Gaza

### Project Code
OPT-15/H/73463

### Sector/Cluster
Health and Nutrition

### Objectives
Overall objective: Enhanced resilience and reduced health and protection risks for boys and girls with special needs in the Gaza Strip.

Specific objectives:
1. Improved basic and quality of health services for children with chronic diseases and disabilities, particularly girls
2. Improved community preparedness and response to emergencies and chronic health problems with a focus on reducing protection and health risks of most vulnerable boys and girls

### Beneficiaries
Total: 6,750 (600 children with disabilities (F 290, M 310), children with diabetes F 270, M 230), 500 children with Celiac disease (F 270, M 230), 150 children with Cystic Fibrosis (F 74, M 76), and Children with Down syndrome (F240, M 260)
Children: 2,250
Women: 3,500
Other group: 1,000 Men

### Implementing Partners
Ard El-Insan (AEI) Palestinian Benevolent Association Right to Live Society
The Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution (PCDCR)
Jabalia rehabilitation society. Deir A ballah Rehabilitation society Cystic fibrosis friend society

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$792,000

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Other

### Gender Marker Code
1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

### Contact Details
David and Paulette Hassell, dp.hassell@savethechildren.org, 054 8002617/059 5944177

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabaliya Camp
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Bureij Camp
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Maghazi Camp
Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Deir al Balah
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Qarara
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Bani Suheila
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa

### Project filtering
Gaza

### Needs
In July 2014, the Israeli military launched a sustained assault on Gaza. For seven weeks, Gaza was invaded and bombarded from land, sea, and air. The human loss was great: at least 2,145 people were killed, including 581 children. One in four Palestinians in Gaza was forced to flee, and over 60,000 houses were partially or completely destroyed. Public services have been devastated, creating scarcity of water, energy, food, and shelter. Agriculture, industry, and trade are at a standstill, leaving ever more Gaza residents without a livelihood.

This devastating assault follows decades of occupation and border closures that have left our people in Gaza isolated, impoverished, and vulnerable. Gaza was already in the grip of a humanitarian and environmental crisis before the assault began. A seven-year blockade had suffocated the private sector, creating widespread dependency: 80 percent of Gaza residents were already dependent on aid, 47 percent were food insecure, and 40 percent were unemployed.
Over half of Gaza’s hospitals and clinics are affected. Fifteen of 32 hospitals are damaged (with four completely destroyed) and 17 are closed, along with two psychiatric clinics and the only rehabilitation centre in Gaza. Twenty-five ambulances were destroyed or damaged. Health workers have also suffered seriously: 23 have died and 83 were injured during attacks on ambulances and hospitals. The current crisis has illuminated the dramatic effects of the massive shortage in the availability of medical supplies and services. In the aftermath of the assault, health services will be in exponentially greater demand, resulting from the large number of injuries, increased public health risks, and massive psychological trauma. Details of the losses suffered by private and NGO health facilities are not yet known (apart from the destruction of Al-Wafa Hospital, the only rehabilitation hospital in Gaza, counted above), but high reconstruction and re-equipping costs are assumed.

Given the high number of children were injured and the relative youth of Gaza residents. The cumulative psychological and physical impact of this and previous assaults represents a serious and long-term responsibility for the health system.

Newly injured patients were released prematurely to relieve pressure on hospital services and will require follow-up and further treatment. Over 40,000 pregnant women cannot access antenatal care, which puts their unborn children at risk. The Joint Health Sector Assessment of the Health Cluster highlighted the impact of the recent conflict in Gaza which severely impacted on the health and wellbeing of the entire population. The direct impact of the conflict led to the loss of life, disabilities, deterioration of chronic illnesses and severe negative effect on the mental wellbeing of the population. Security issues and the destruction of vital health infrastructure were and are large contributors to the reduced availability of health services during and after the conflict. Shortages of drugs and medical supplies, limitations in tertiary care capacity, extreme fuel shortage and complicated referral mechanisms for the referral of severe cases abroad escalated the situation. Scope of work will focus on health care for children with disabilities as well as suffering chronic diseases including physical disabilities children with diabetes, celiac disease cystic fibrosis and down syndrome. Restocking of drugs and supplies; health facilities rehabilitation and infrastructure including equipment and crisis preparedness.

**Activities or outputs**

Health activities: Improving the coverage of quality and affordable essential health services of vulnerable communities, including child health, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities and environmental health.

**Cluster objective 1A:**
- Periodic medical check-ups conducted for 2250 (1100 boys, 1150 girls) children with chronic diseases 150 suffering with cystic fibrosis, 500 with diabetes, another 500 with celiac disease .500 suffering with down syndrome and 600 with physical disabilities.
- Provision of essential drugs, supplies, technical assistive devices /aids including package of outreach rehabilitation (CBR) services physiotherapy, occupational, family member training as well as home adaptation.
- Facilitate and set up 6 health support groups for families or caregivers of children and adults with special needs and chronic diseases (one for each community).
- Develop and disseminate health promotion materials, – e.g. posters, booklets, radio spots, post cards to reach parents and caregivers.
- Rehabilitate or renovate minor to medium damages in three health or rehabilitation facilities.
- Rehabilitate/retro-fit at least 40 home for children with disabilities to make them accessible for these children.
- Conduct awareness workshops for 600 (500 females, 100 males) parents on child protection risks specific to children with disabilities.

**Cluster objective 2A:**

**DRR and Emergency Preparedness:**
- Provision of training to PHC health providers, community rehabilitation organizations and community leaders in principles on management of mass casualties, rescue and first aid and referral to higher levels of health care, Minimal Initial Services Package (MISP) and procure necessary supplies.
- Facilitate the development/revision of implementing partner and Save the Children Emergency Preparedness Plans (EPP) to respond to potential health emergencies in target communities

**Indicators and targets**

Health:

- % of Children with disabilities and chronic diseases has increased access to health care services and treatment.
• % of children access to periodic prescribed medication and supplies.
• Professionals have increased capacity to work with community members and parents on issues related to perceptions of children with chronic illness and special needs.
• % Parents and caregivers have enhanced understanding of particular health needs for children with chronic diseases and special needs.

# Children that have received treatment.
# Children and parents reached with health awareness material.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness:
• Better contact has been established between target communities and stakeholders at national level arranged to support risk reduction and preparedness
• Implementing partners and SC staff on have increased capacity in EPP and DRR.

A comprehensive ME plan will be developed by SC ME team to monitor project activities progress and evaluate outcomes and outputs against a set of designed indicators. The ME plan will use various child and community friendly evaluation tools to ensure the effectiveness of the provided responses and design a feedback mechanism to inform the cluster system and NGOs for future intervention.

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Administrative overhead costs</td>
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| **Revised BUDGET items** | $ |
| Direct costs for the action (incl. partner costs) | 600,000 |
| Staff and operational costs | 120,000 |
| Administrative overhead costs | 72,000 |
| **Total** | **792,000** |
Protecting Right to Health in oPt through Advocacy

OPT-15/H/73466

Health and Nutrition

To promote protection of Right to Health for Palestinians in the oPt through evidence-based advocacy with duty-bearers concerning their legal obligations under IHL and IHRL, especially regarding barriers to access to health services,

Total: 2,000,000 children, women, men and persons with disabilities
Children: 670,000
Women: 1,070,000
Other group: 260,000 Men and persons with disabilities

Ministry of Health, East Jerusalem Hospitals, General Authority for Civilian Affairs, Health and Nutrition Cluster partners, health academia and human rights organizations and other protection coordination partners and clusters,

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

$353,100

Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

Other

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Dr Gerald ROCKENSCHAUB, rockenschaubg@who.int, +972547179019

West Bank

Gaza Strip

Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

The right to health is a basic human right that requires monitoring and protection in the protracted, complex emergency conditions prevailing in the occupied Palestinian territory. There is low awareness of the dimensions of health rights in Palestine, even among health professionals and health service providers --- whether duty-bearers or rights-holders. Violations of the right to health are often not recognized, not documented or not raised effectively to duty-bearers for accountability, and seldom advocated from a rights based perspective. Access of vulnerable communities in the oPt to essential health services was identified as Health and Nutrition Sector Strategic Objective 1 and its top activity.

The conditions of occupation deteriorate the social determinants of health and negatively affect physical and mental health, with sex differentials. Harsh collective punishment policies expose Palestinians, particularly men, to violence and risk of death and injury at checkpoints, in demonstrations and in public spaces. 2014 was marked by unprecedented violence in Gaza with the destructive military operation in summer, and in the West Bank as a result of settlement policies. Health was also under attack with damage to half of Gaza’s health facilities.

In Gaza 1.8 million Palestinians (70% are refugees; 70% are women and children), experience chronic shortage of drugs, medical disposables and electricity, lack of adequate specialized health care (especially for females) and obstructed development of an integrated public health system with the West Bank. Restricted movement in and out of Gaza even for patients and physicians, and restrictions on movement of goods and supplies, impact on health. In the West Bank, at least 160 vulnerable communities in Area C, and small communities in the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem peripheries are hindered from accessing essential primary healthcare services, in addition to other essential services.

The empowerment of rights-holders and establishment and use of systematic mechanisms regarding gender, equity and human rights monitoring, by health providers and others can be a powerful tool for protecting internationally guaranteed health rights by generating the evidence required for effective advocacy.

Activities or outputs
- Training of key partners in human rights obligations and promoting rights-based programming
- Providing technical assistance to partners for quality, disaggregated (sex, age, etc.) data collection and analysis
- Carrying out research in humanitarian priority areas for vulnerable groups, such drugs for patient groups,
- Producing action-oriented advocacy reports on restricted access and health rights in vulnerable areas
- Improving coordination within the MoH between West Bank and Gaza on high priority humanitarian issues in health
- Conducting external advocacy through WHO channels regarding barriers to health rights related to occupation

**Indicators and targets**

- Strengthening knowledge and capacities of national and international duty-bearers regarding gender, equity and human rights obligations to rights-holders under IHL and IHRL.
- Developing an adequate evidence base, disaggregated by age, sex, region and disability, for Right to Health and social determinants of health to monitor health rights under IHL and IHRL.
- Expanding evidence-based direct advocacy with national and international duty bearers regarding the health impact of occupation, especially women and children in vulnerable areas and groups.

**World Health Organization (WHO)**

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<td>Objectives</td>
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<td>To contribute to well-being of older people directly affected by the conflict in Gaza by providing psychological and mobility support.</td>
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<td>Older people, particularly vulnerable older women and widows living alone or in isolation have greater access to appropriate psychosocial support and strengthened referral systems.</td>
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<td>Specific Objective 2</td>
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<td>Older persons affected by the crisis receive quality and appropriate assistive devices and essential provisions of medical supplies or drugs.</td>
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<td>Women: 720</td>
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<td>Other group: 4,550 indirect: carers and family of old people</td>
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<td>Contact Details</td>
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Needs

This project is developed in the aftermath of the hostilities from June to August 2014, involving intense Israeli aerial/naval bombardment and Palestinian rocket fire into Israel, while a large scale emergency operation in taking place. The entire population of Gaza is affected, which includes about 67,000 people aged 60 or older. On August 26 the parties to the conflict reached an opened-ended ceasefire which has held to date, but the havoc caused by the warfare prevented life to return to normal. With 18,000 houses destroyed, 10800 people are homeless and a part still lives in IDP camps. Cultural factors can make it especially depressing for men to have lost a house that represents lifetime savings and capacity to provide for the family. At the same time, for women, the house can be considered a safe refuge, whereas the public space is male dominated, and provides less security and less independence to operate.

Conflict has a disproportionate impact on older people. Physiological, sensory and cognitive changes associated with ageing impair daily functioning and can become significant handicaps during an emergency. Data available collected before the war provides a picture of the population over 60 years of age in Gaza. Over 35% of people over 60 have restricted mobility or are disabled and 27% have visual impairments. 70% of people over 60 suffer from one or more Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD). The prevalence of diabetes among people over 60 is 24%. For hypertension the percentage is 35%. Yet, access to health services is limited for older people. It is estimated that over 18,000 older people are in lack of access to essential health services, even without a war.

One fifth of old people lives in poor families. Also, a large number of households is headed by an older person. But, the great majority of households in Gaza are now nuclear families and the number of old people living alone in Gaza is estimated at 8,000. More than 90% of who are women. Amongst women aged 60 to 69, 40%
are widowed, rising to 90% for those older than 80 years. Half of the older people do not read newspapers or magazines. Isolation can aggravate the possibilities for old people to access health care.

The war damaged a large part of the health centers. The facilities that are operating are overburdened while resources are limited. This situation makes it all the more difficult for the vulnerable old people to access appropriate health services. This project wants to creating low threshold for requesting assistance, by advocating for age friendly measures by service providers and by facilitating provision of certain medical supplies and assistive devices. Specific focus will be given to address challenges for vulnerable old women and widows.

The project furthermore has a strong focus on mental health. Much gender and age disaggregated was collected during and after the war, by HelpAge, by the UN led joint needs assessment (MIRA) and by others. Together these established that:
- 70% of the older people are suffering PTSD and 24.8% suffer from depression.
- 23% from the displaced older people were separated from their family. 35.6% reported feeling loneliness and neglected.
- 97% of displaced older people agree on that there is serious safety problem in their communities, mostly affecting women.
- 87% of displaced older people have no information about the aid that is available or do not have fair access to the aid that is available.
- Interestingly, 76% of old people listed lack of any meaningful activity during the day amongst their most important factors for unhappiness.
- Men and women react different to the stress. Men prefer not to participate in group counseling and will be more likely resort to unhealthy coping mechanisms, such as smoking, increasing risks of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases.

**Activities or outputs**

Specific Objective 1: Older people, particularly vulnerable older women and widows living alone or in isolation have greater access to appropriate psychosocial support and strengthened referral systems.

**Outputs**
1.1 700 affected elderly people, a minimum of 60% women, are assisted with appropriate socio psychological support, participate in socializing activities or offered accurate referral service.
1.2 200 older persons are identified and offered individual appropriate psychological counselling

**Activities**
- Individual and collective psychosocial sessions (2-3 sessions per month) for 700 older people and their carers.
- Facilitating skills upgrading for socio psychological practitioners and nutritionists
- Age-friendly spaces, which offer the possibility for social activities, discussions, one to one support, awareness raising, information gathering, provision of meals as part of nutritional advice.
- Daily operation of a toll free telephone helpline: collecting information; documenting complaints; providing referral services; and disseminating basic messages.
- Provide referral services, transport, volunteer support services to assure timely and appropriate assistance involving services provides by different organisations.

This output will be achieved in close collaboration with two Community Based Organizations. One our current implementing partner El Wedad, Society for Community Rehabilitation, the second to be identified as part of HelpAge longer term strategy to adopt a programme approach with multiple local organizations.

Specific Objective 2: Older persons affected by the crisis receive quality and appropriate assistive devices and essential provisions of medical supplies or drugs.

**Outputs**
2.1 500 elderly persons are provided assistive devices, such as wheel chairs, walkers, hearing or optic devices or receive regular provision of disposable medical supplies or drugs for non-communicable diseases.
2.2 Humanitarian service providers (international organizations and ministries) working in Gaza in response to the current crisis have increased knowledge about the specific needs of older people and apply this in their own response activities.

**Activities**
- Conduct physiotherapy sessions
- Provision of technical aids, disposable medical supplies and drugs for non-communicable diseases in collaboration with other partners/organisations.
Older people, relatives and carers are trained on the importance of mobility. Designing of fact sheets and advocacy messages, based on the evidence of the ongoing program as well as best practices from other interventions, and dissemination to the community of humanitarian and institutional actors operating in Gaza.

HelpAge believes in using community approaches to meet the needs of vulnerable older people by, for example, increasing the visibility of older people in their neighborhoods and communities. Physical and psychosocial rehabilitation are part of a multi-sectoral programme to meet the specific needs of the most vulnerable older people. Leaflets will be printed to increase the awareness of local health staff on the needs of older people with mobility limitations.

**Indicators and targets**

Monitoring of the project is organized in a different ways, both quantitative and qualitative. Outputs have been formulated in such ways that permit a quantitative measurement of the level of achievements. For example the number of older people attending group and counseling services, trips, activities and Age Friendly spaces.

The presence of an Age friendly space provides a low threshold for monitoring the perceptions of beneficiaries to the components of the emergency program. Feedback will be collected through volunteers that form our outreach team and by more formal focus groups discussions. Information collected through the hotline will be registered and analyzed. Increased knowledge of specific needs of older people and the application thereof by international humanitarian organizations and local institutions will be monitored by observing the design of programs and the inclusion of information disaggregated by age in reports and assessments.

### HelpAge International UK (HelpAge)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct personnel and consultancies</td>
<td>14,670</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical supplies, assistive devices, NCDs</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner project implementation</td>
<td>55,782</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational cost, Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>16,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect management costs (inc partner)</td>
<td>13,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150,097</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Access to essential health services and referral of patients who need specialized health care remains limited in Gaza. The protracted conflict has severely impacted health and wellbeing of women and children living in the region as well as deteriorated the capacity of the health sector to respond to needs of the vulnerable population. As reported in the Joint Health Sector Assessment of the Health Cluster, during the latest conflict between July and August 2014, the neonatal mortality increased by 100% in Al- Shifa hospital (from 7% to 14%), while around 5,500 deliveries took place in extremely poor conditions in hospitals, shelters and homes and more than 40,000 pregnant women were deprived of access to basic reproductive health services. The direct impact of the conflict led to the loss of life, disabilities, and severe negative effect on the mental wellbeing of the population. Security issues and the destruction of vital health infrastructure were and are large contributors to the reduced availability of health services during and after the conflict. In addition to the shortages of drugs and medical supplies, limitations in tertiary care capacity, extreme shortage of fuel and complicated referral mechanisms for severe cases abroad has escalated the situation. UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Health and its local partners will continue supporting to fill in the gaps and sustain the quality of essential maternal, newborn and child health care services provided to children and women in Gaza through the below mentioned activities.

**Activities or outputs**

The proposed activities will address urgent healthcare needs of pregnant women, mothers and young children (both male and female) affected by the crisis.

- Provision and prepositioning of neonatal, paediatric and maternal life-saving drugs and medical consumables for newborns and children in hospital care.
- Provision of essential basic medical equipment to emergency care services with focus on neonatal units, rehabilitation centers and mobile health teams.
- Training of health professionals to provide enhanced quality neonatal, post-natal and maternal care services, and health services for children with developmental delays and disabilities.

**Indicators and targets**

These interventions will contribute to the following:

- improved access of 250,000 children (at least 50% girls) to essential and life-saving neonatal healthcare services.
- improved access of 100,000 pregnant women to emergency obstetric healthcare and quality postnatal services.
The following indicators will be used to monitor progress:
- # of children and women who benefit from emergency health care supplies (essential drugs and medical consumables).
- # of vulnerable women and children who benefit from essential facility- and home-based health care services.
- # of health professionals skilled and trained to provide enhanced quality maternal and child health care services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of life-saving drugs, essential and medical consumables for neonates and paediatrics</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of support and equipment for emergency services with focus on neonate units</td>
<td>1,375,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training for health professionals on post natal care</td>
<td>550,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting</td>
<td>247,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ recovery costs (8%)</td>
<td>261,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,534,300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Revised BUDGET items                  | $     |
| Provision of life-saving drugs, essential and medical consumables for neonates and paediatrics | 1,100,000 |
| Provision of support and equipment for emergency services with focus on neonate units | 1,375,000 |
| Training for health professionals on post natal care | 550,000 |
| Technical support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting | 247,500 |
| HQ recovery costs (8%)                  | 261,800 |
| <strong>Total</strong>                              | <strong>3,534,300</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appealing Agency</th>
<th>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Nutrition Emergency Preparedness and Resilience Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/H/73485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>To strengthen nutrition emergency preparedness, improve the nutritional situation, and to ensure a predictable, timely, coordinated and effective nutrition response to all emergency (man-made and natural) affected populations to prevent the worsening of nutritional status of vulnerable groups and minimize preventable deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Beneficiaries          | Total: 351,000 children 0-59months, pregnant women  
Children: 250,000  
Women: 100,000  
Other group: 250 health professionals (50% female) |
| Implementing Partners  | Ministry of Health, PRCS, NECC, Ard Alinsan |
| Project Duration       | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015                      |
| Current Funds Requested| $1,735,020                               |
| Location               | Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza |
| Priority / Category    | Other                                   |
| Gender Marker Code     | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| Contact Details        | Anne-Claire Dufay, adufay@unicef.org, 02 584 0400 |
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank - Jerusalem  
Gaza Strip - Gaza  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis  
Gaza Strip - Rafah |
| Project filtering      | Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza          |

**Needs**

In Gaza, the Joint Health Sector Assessment of the Health Cluster highlighted the impact of the recent conflict which severely impacted on the health and wellbeing of the entire population, especially women and children (boys and girls). Concern grew about potential nutritional repercussions, and a deterioration of the nutritional status of vulnerable groups including pregnant and lactating women, and children 0 to 59 months. While exclusive breastfeeding is considered the leading evidence based intervention to reduce child morbidity and mortality (Black, 2013), exclusive breastfeeding rates are low at 36.4%; moderate anemia affects 68% of children 6 to 59 months, while mild anemia affects another 11-25% with boys affected more than girls; and 25.6% and 12.0% of pregnant women have mild anemia and moderate anemia respectively.

In West Bank the lack of access to primary nutrition care continued for different reasons: restrictions to the freedom of movement of patients, health staff and medical students due to closure regime and the expansion of settlements; limited access to emergency services as a result of the inability to upgrade and build health facilities in Area C and Seam Zones many communities in the West Bank are left to struggle with difficult access to essential nutrition services, including emergency care, with poor to limited knowledge and skills in emergency and basic home based care. IYCF remains a concern with exclusive breastfeeding rates at 37.7%. Anemia affects 79% - 94% of children 6 to 59 months (11-25% and 68%, mild and moderate respectively), and 24.4% of pregnant women are anemic (19.8 and 4.6, mild and moderate respectively).

The Palestine Micronutrient Survey 2014 identified that 4.4% of children 6 to 59 months were acutely malnourished across Palestine and the prevalence of stunting (Height - Length for Age <-2 z scores) among 6 to 59 months aged children was 10.4% for total Palestine and was higher in boys (13%) than in girls (7.3%) and higher in the Gaza Strip (13.5% of the boys and 8.1% of the girls) than in the West Bank (12.5% of the boys and 6.5% of the girls).

Although there are no identified severe cases, a common approach to address acute malnutrition, and training of health staff, is required in order to address and prevent any deterioration of the current situation. In addition, we need to enhance the awareness of care givers, children and adolescents on healthy nutrition behaviors and support to specific preventive nutrition interventions such as micronutrient supplementation and IYCF, alongside enhancing the surveillance system especially in emergencies.
Further, Palestine lacks nutritional emergency preparedness response plans. There is an urgent need to respond to gaps, build the resilience of the population, and prepare for future emergencies in order to maintain the nutritional status of vulnerable women and children, and reduce the number of nutrition-related deaths.

**Activities or outputs**

- Strengthen MoH nutrition emergency preparedness capacity through trainings on Nutrition in Emergencies and CMAM protocol.
- Provision of micronutrient supplementation for children, women and other vulnerable groups at risk.

**Indicators and targets**

1. # of health professionals and NGOs trained in Nutrition in Emergencies and CMAM
2. # of pregnant women receiving iron folic acid
3. # of children who have received nutrition support (micronutrient supplements)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen MoH nutrition emergency preparedness capacity</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support IYCF counselling and the provision of micronutrient supplementation</td>
<td>1,210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting</td>
<td>121,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ recovery costs (8%)</td>
<td>128,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Project Title

Increase the accessibility of the vulnerable populations in the old city of Hebron (H2) and its surrounding communities, to quality essential health services and emergency preparedness.

### Project Code

OPT-15/H/73515

### Sector/Cluster

Health and Nutrition

### Objectives

**Main Objectives:**

To ensure access to essential quality health and lifesaving emergency services of the population of Hebron old city, H2 area through HWC Hebron Emergency Center and improve their emergency preparedness to enhance their resilience.

**Specific Objectives:**

1. To ensure providing emergency service at HWC Hebron Emergency Center to reduce the suffering of H2 vulnerable population.
2. To prepare HWC center and the H2 local community to respond to emergency through building their capacity to handle emergency situation to mitigate the impact of current and potential emergencies.

The project meet the following

**HNO Strategic Objectives:**

- Ensure that 288,612 people (SADD, refugees, non-refugees) have access to essential services in areas where access is restricted (Area C, East Jerusalem, Seam Zone, Gaza)
- Enhancing the capacity of national stakeholders to provide timely coordination of effective preparedness and response to shocks/emergencies
- Respond to the immediate needs of communities following shocks and increase the resilience of the most vulnerable

**Health cluster response plan priority needs:**

- Improve access to essential health services in communities with restricted access to quality and affordable primary health care services, including victims of violence who need to be referred to protection organizations
- Improve communities’ resilience and preparedness exposed to current and potential new health hazards.

**Health /nutrition cluster strategic objective:**

- SO4, objective 1A: Access of vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza to quality and affordable essential health services,
- SO5, 2A: Vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza better prepared to cope with the impact of current and potential new man-made and natural disasters

### Beneficiaries

Total: 2,600 men, women, children (boys and girls)
- Children: 1,700
- Women: 300
- Other group: 600 men

### Implementing Partners

N/A

### Project Duration

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested

$128,370

### Location

Projects covering only West Bank

### Priority / Category

Top

### Gender Marker Code

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details

Shatha Odeh, info@hwc-pal.org, +970 2 240 7518

### Enhanced Geographical Fields

West Bank - Hebron

### Project filtering

Area C
HWC's Hebron Emergency Center is the only health and emergency provider located within the H2 area. It is a vital health and emergency provider since it became the only provider in H2 area after the closure of the Al Muhtaseb Hospital in 2012 by the MoH. Thereafter, and upon the request of the Civil Committee in the Old City of Hebron, HWC took a decision to extend the emergency center’s working hours to 24 hours a day and 7 days a week to ensure access to essential health services in an area where access to essential services is very limited.

According to OCHA report, eight out of ten adults living in the old city of Hebron are unemployed and an estimated 75% live below the poverty line. They suffer from settler violence, movement and access restrictions and increase violation of the rights which forced them to leave their homes. Residents population with the economic means relocated to safe areas, and only 10% of the original population still lives in the Old City (OCHA 2008).

Hebron Emergency Center is located next to Al-Ibrahimim Mosque, where an Israeli settlement exists. The area is isolated by the Israeli Military with frequent intensified confrontations and clashes. Injured patients cannot reach any emergency services outside the area. The Center provides both outpatient and emergency services to a population of around 40,000 Palestinians living in H2 area (OCHA 2011) who have been suffering from serious deterioration of their access to essential primary health and ambulatory services, in addition to low social economic situation.

Palestine is facing economic crisis, which led to shortages of drugs and disposables provided by the Ministry of Health, who has been unable to pay suppliers. This meant that the availability and the access to drugs have been dramatically reduced. The shortages of drugs and disposables pose the biggest threat to the provision of health services in West Bank and Gaza. In June 2014, according to the Humanitarian Update (MoH and WHO), MoH reported the shortage of 170 drugs and more than 1000 medical disposable items at zero stock level. The shortage crisis has increased since Aug. 2011 where 156 types of drugs and 186 types of disposables were out of stock (World Health Organization Feb. – July 2011). Recently, the continuation of the PA financial crisis in turn increases the PA debt to the pharmaceutical companies, and the increased consumption of certain stocks during the conflict on Gaza increased the zero stock drugs and consumables.

The project aims at supporting the continuation of providing emergency and health services to the population of H2 restricted areas, through the only emergency center; HWC’s Hebron Emergency Center, in addition to increase the community preparedness to handle emergency situation to increase their resilience.

Specific Objective 1: To ensure providing emergency services at HWC Hebron Emergency Center to reduce the suffering of H2 vulnerable population.

Outputs: 1.1 Hebron Emergency Center is provided with basic emergency medications, laboratory supplies, and medical disposables

1.2 Emergency and health services are continued provided to the population of H2 area through Hebron Emergency center

Activities: 1.1.1 to purchase and provide the Emergency Center with needed emergency medications and disposables. List of disposables, medications and equipment for emergency will be prepared. Three bids will be requested and opened by the HWC bids committee, and companies will be chosen according to HWC procurement procedure. The purchasing and delivery of equipment, medications and disposables will be conducted at the beginning of the project

1.2.1 HWC staff continue providing emergency services to the population of the old city of Hebron.

Specific Objective 2: To prepare HWC center and the H2 local community to respond to emergency through building their capacity to handle emergency situation to mitigate the impact of current and potential emergencies.

Outputs: 2.1 HWC Emergency Center staff and volunteers are better prepared to handle disaster and emergency situations. 2.2 Two schools (one boys and one girls) in the old city of Hebron, H2 area are well
preparing to handle emergency situation and evacuation.

Activities: 2.1.1 Emergency preparedness and evacuation exercises will be conducted for the HWC staff by the civil defense. Rescue and Evacuation training at Hebron Emergency Center will start with a preparatory step, 4-day training on rescue and evacuation exercises will be conducted by the Civil Defense, benefiting 25 HWC medical staff and community volunteers in Hebron Center. The training will cover theoretical and practical exercises in fire management; Natural disasters; Evacuation and Rescue.

2.1.2 Training for 20 teachers and volunteers on first aid, emergency interventions and evacuation plans will be held for two days. 4 teachers will participate from each school in H2 area. The training will aim at building the capacity of trainees to manage emergency situation and will focus on the following topics: How to transfer an injured person, How to deal with cuts, bruises and fractures, How to deal with suffocation, burns, bites and allergies, How to deal with toxins, bleeding and fainting then practice post test. The training will be conducted by HWC health team composed of an Emergency doctor and a nurse. This team of doctors and nurses successfully participated in trainings on advanced emergency interventions, including a Training of Trainers (ToT) on first aid.

2.1.3 The project coordinator will coordinate with the Ministry of Education to get a permit to conduct evacuation and rescue training. Training will be conducted in two schools in H2 area (one boys’ and one girls’ school). Evacuation simulation exercise plan adapted for the schools will be implemented by the Civil defense in cooperation with HWC team.

In addition to the theoretical and practical training, each school will receive a first aid kit / station, and equipment to face emergency: fire extinguishers, fire blanket, and Emergency Bags. Students will receive supportive publications produced by Civil Defense and HWC (brochures, flyers).

- The project activities will be regularly followed up by HWC project coordinator who will be responsible for collecting monthly data (HWC used a centralized information system that records and documents the number of beneficiaries and services) and submitting monthly reports along with budget follow up to HWC South Area director who reports quarterly to the HWC PHC Director. The project coordinator will conduct field visits to follow up with the work plan and the budget, and coordinate with the Civil Defense and the Ministry of Education to implement the emergency preparedness activities the local schools.

Indicators and targets

- Indicators

1. 32 items of essential emergency medications, 67 items of medical disposables and 41 items of lab supplies are purchased and delivered to Hebron Emergency Center.
2. Emergency services are provided to around 1500 cases of emergency (70 males, 30% females) through Hebron Emergency center.
3. 20 HWC staff (25% females, 75% males) and 5 community volunteers (50% males, 50% females) are trained by civil defense to handle disaster and emergency.
4. 20 Teachers and 5 community volunteers (50% males, 50% females) are trained on first aid, emergency intervention and evacuation.
5. Two Schools had rescue training and evacuation exercises. 450 females students of girls school, 550 males students of boys school and 60 teachers (50% males, 50% females).

Target: The inhabitants of Hebron Old City, which is within H2 area, will be targeted through this project in addition to inhabitants of the surrounding area, who are living in the areas immediately adjacent to the settlements. According to PCBS 2011, the total population of Hebron City is about 183,312 people of whom 48% is under the age of 15 years old. The percentage of females is 43.3%. The number of beneficiaries from this project is around 40,000 people. This includes the following communities; Al-Rajabi neighborhood, Jabal Johar, Abu Snaineh Quarter, the Old city, Tareq Ben Ziyad and AlSahleh Regions. The number of indirect beneficiaries from this project is around 40,000 people of whom 48% is under the age of 15 years old. The percentage of females is 43.3%.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Work Committees (HWC)</th>
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<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Human resources</td>
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<td>equipment and supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>emergency preparedness activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin Cost</td>
<td>11,670</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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### Appealing Agency

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<tr>
<th>Appeal Agency</th>
<th>GAZA COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME (GCMHP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Project Title

Mental health intervention and recovery for people affected by armed conflict in Gaza Strip

### Project Code

OPT-15/H/73671

### Sector/Cluster

Health and Nutrition

### Objectives

- To improve the mental health well-being of people affected by armed conflict through provision of quality specialized mental health services.
- To provide access to counseling and information for people who could not reach mental health institutions.
- To enhance the capacities of local CBOs in the detection and provision of primary psychological services.

### Beneficiaries

Total: 1,760 Beneficiaries
Children: 800
Women: 480

### Implementing Partners

N/A

### Project Duration

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested

$192,000

### Location

NOT SPECIFIED

### Priority / Category

Other

### Gender Marker Code

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details

Dr. Yasser Abu Jamei, yasser@gcmhp.net; mahmoud.palestine@gmail.com, +972 8 2641511

### Enhanced Geographical Fields

Gaza

### Needs

The situation in the Gaza Strip has dramatically escalated in the past few months. The offensive came in critical humanitarian conditions characterized by long-standing siege and embargo imposed on the Gaza Strip, fragile economic situation. Gaza population has not yet recovered from the previous Israeli offensive on Gaza in 2012. The recent Israeli aggressions have led to high alarmingly rates of trauma and disorders among the most community groups, particularly children and women.

In this context, World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that during and after emergencies, people are more likely to suffer from a range of mental health problems. Some people develop new mental disorders after an emergency, while others experience psychological distress, such as grief, distress, substance abuse, depression and anxiety, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This corresponds with WHO estimates of up to 20% prevalence for mental disorders in emergency-affected populations. Respectively an estimated 360,000 people will require some form of mental health or psychosocial intervention in the future. The above estimates are considered sufficient as a basis for initiating action to address the post conflict mental health needs in Gaza. Those with pre-existing mental disorders often need more help than before. Psychological and psychiatric help need to be made available for specific, urgent health problems and led by mental health professionals as part of the health response (WHO, 2013)

According to findings of recent research about “long-term psychological effects of the Israeli war (2012) on the Gaza Strip on children and parents’ mental health and well-being” in November 2013, around 30% of the Palestinian children who were exposed to higher levels of war traumas during the last war on Gaza have developed PTSD with excess risk for comorbidity with other disorders such as emotional symptoms and neuroticism, in addition to fear from bombardment, shelling and rocket attacks which was reflected in children’s narratives. Although mothers and fathers were exposed to comparable levels of normative stressors, mothers concern about the intrafamily strains, and family legal violations were greater than they were for fathers.

GCMHP has designed this emergency project based on the experience and lessons learnt from its previous crisis interventions implemented after the last Israeli offensives in 2014 and 2012. GCMHP intervention will focus mainly on the provision of trauma-recovery specialized therapeutic services for people affected during the recent offensive on the Gaza Strip, particularly the numbers of cases in need for specialized mental health services has significantly increased in the past few months. It will also provide access to free-telephone counseling services for the communities and beneficiaries who could not reach mental health centers. Further, the project will build the capacities of local NGOs and CBOs in providing community-based psychological first
aid and early detection of cases with mental disorders.

Activities or outputs

1. Establish referral mechanism with other health institution for cases suffering from mental disorders ensuring that the referral mechanism consider their gender needs.
2. Provision of specialized psychotherapeutic services for 500 cases including (150 men, 150 women, 100 boys and 100 girls) through GCMHP’s three community mental health centers across the Gaza Strip.
3. Providing free-telephone counseling services for 1200 beneficiaries including (300 women, 300 men, 300 boys and 300 girls) affected by the military offensive and who could not reach mental health centers through operating two free telephone lines.
4. Conducting training for 60 psychosocial workers on psychological first aid and early detection of cases with mental disorders.
5. Conduct group professional supervision sessions for the 60 trained professionals.

Indicators and targets

1. A referral system with No. of health and protection services established with other service providers according to their gender needs (Target: 5 service providers).
2. No. of referred clients receiving specialized mental health services. (Target: 150 men, 150 women, 100 boys and 100 girls)
3. No. of beneficiaries who could not reach mental health institutions could benefit from the free telephone counseling service (Target: 1200 beneficiaries including 300 women, 300 men, 300 boys and 300 girls).
4. No. of trainees obtained training course for 40 hours on psychological first aid and early detection (Target: 60 workers including 30 males and 30 females)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaza Community Mental Health Programme (GCMHP)</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Cost</td>
<td>118,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational Cost</td>
<td>62,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>192,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Revised BUDGET items**                      | $ |
| Staff Cost                                    | 118,000 |
| Operational Cost                              | 62,000 |
| Admin                                         | 12,000 |
| **Total**                                     | **192,000** |
## Needs

HI and its partners have been active in providing conflict related emergency rehabilitation services to persons with injuries (PWIs) and displaced persons with disabilities (PWDs) since the beginning of August through the support of DFID-RRF, the Centre de Crise Francais and Region Rhone-Alpes. The delivered services, carried out through outreach teams, include the identification of most vulnerable people, the provision of physiotherapy and occupational therapy home-based sessions, referrals to other services, the provision of assistive devise and specific needs items, and the provision of group and individual psychosocial sessions.

The initial intervention was complemented by the deployment of international specialists to provide technical trainings and workshops to functional rehabilitation staff involved in the emergency response in Gaza.

Through this intervention, HI and its partners confirmed their initial observations regarding the needs of its target population. Due to the overload on the Gaza healthcare sector during the conflict, aggravated by the pre-existing healthcare crisis induced by the blockade of Gaza, PWIs were discharged too early and did not receive proper follow-up, putting them at risk of developing further complications, including permanent impairment or disability. In addition PWDs/PWIs and their families are also facing additional barriers in accessing humanitarian support, such as the lack of physical accessibility and the global approach that most emergency response activities take. HI’s emergency intervention demonstrated that these groups are amongst the most-affected, and that they are virtually invisible to relief stakeholders. It is therefore extremely important that ongoing efforts towards access to services are continued for these groups and they be included in the

### Table: Project Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appeal Agency</td>
<td>HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (HI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Post-emergency intervention to provide essential multi-disciplinary rehabilitation services to the most vulnerable women, men and children and men in Gaza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/H/73709</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>General objective: Contribute to making a significant improvement in meeting the basic and specific needs of the most vulnerable women, men and children affected by the Gaza crisis. Specific objective: The most vulnerable women, men and children affected by the Gaza Crisis are better able to fulfill their basic and specific needs. The project contributes to the Health Cluster Response Plan Strategic Objective 4 - Cluster Objective 1A: Access of vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza to quality and affordable essential health services, referral of victims of violence to protection organization and advocacy ensured &amp; To the Health Cluster Response Plan Strategic Objective 5 - Cluster Objective 2A: Vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza better prepared to cope with the impact of current and potential new man-made and natural disasters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 9,000 Persons with disabilities and persons with injuries in need of rehabilitative care and their families. Children: 4,230. Women: 2,520. Other group: 2,250 men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Partners</td>
<td>NSR, SPHP, PACF and Baitona</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
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<td>Priority / Category</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Marker Code</td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Guillaume Zerr, <a href="mailto:gzerr@hi-me.org">gzerr@hi-me.org</a>, +972 545270704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Gaza Strip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project filtering</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HI and its partners have been active in providing conflict related emergency rehabilitation services to persons with injuries (PWIs) and displaced persons with disabilities (PWDs) since the beginning of August through the support of DFID-RRF, the Centre de Crise Francais and Region Rhone-Alpes. The delivered services, carried out through outreach teams, include the identification of most vulnerable people, the provision of physiotherapy and occupational therapy home-based sessions, referrals to other services, the provision of assistive devise and specific needs items, and the provision of group and individual psychosocial sessions. The initial intervention was complemented by the deployment of international specialists to provide technical trainings and workshops to functional rehabilitation staff involved in the emergency response in Gaza. Through this intervention, HI and its partners confirmed their initial observations regarding the needs of its target population. Due to the overload on the Gaza healthcare sector during the conflict, aggravated by the pre-existing healthcare crisis induced by the blockade of Gaza, PWIs were discharged too early and did not receive proper follow-up, putting them at risk of developing further complications, including permanent impairment or disability. In addition PWDs/PWIs and their families are also facing additional barriers in accessing humanitarian support, such as the lack of physical accessibility and the global approach that most emergency response activities take. HI's emergency intervention demonstrated that these groups are amongst the most-affected, and that they are virtually invisible to relief stakeholders. It is therefore extremely important that ongoing efforts towards access to services are continued for these groups and they be included in the
overall humanitarian response. In addition, PWIs that were treated outside Gaza, and who suffered from complex and multiple injuries, are now returning and are in high need for functional rehabilitative care. HI’s intervention also confirmed the high need for psychosocial support for this target population. People with injuries and disabilities are especially vulnerable to psychosocial trauma. Children with disabilities are also especially vulnerable and need to continue receiving adequate support. The continuation of the initial intervention is essential in order to sustainably reduce the impact of the observed symptoms on these groups and their families, and to minimize the possibility of more severe and long-lasting effects. In addition, people whose injuries have led to new disabilities also need continuous psychosocial support in order to better cope with their new situation.

Through HI’s intervention, a total of 5,170 PWDs and PWIs have been identified and have already received some rehabilitation services. During the same period, 1,688 PWDs and PWIs were referred to other service providers on the top of HI and its partners support. Furthermore, the evaluation and lessons learnt undertaken for the preparation of this project highlight that while PWDs/PWIs and their families are really motivated and engaged into rehabilitation care (with more than 90% performing rehabilitation follow up activities at home), the services offered remain to date insufficient for some beneficiaries to cope with their conditions, especially among PWIs who recently acquired impairment.

According to HI latest assessment, 1,500 PWDs and PWIs are in need for further support, such as functional and psychosocial rehabilitation care, provision of assistive devices, home adaption, and referral to other existing humanitarian services. This project is part of a wider response strategy that aims to launch as soon as possible the early recovery phase for services addressing PWDs and PWIs’ needs through the resumption of some key center-based services to complement outreach support.

Activities or outputs

Output 1: PWDs and PWIs access post emergency basic services and quality multidisciplinary functional, psychosocial rehabilitation and specialized services through home based intervention and adequate referrals
- Support to partners to consolidate internal coordination and management of multidisciplinary outreach team members and to ensure the application of quality standards
- Provide on-going technical support and trainings to partners’ outreach teams to ensure services quality criteria are considered including on the job technical coaching and monthly case management meetings.
- Provide functional rehabilitation and psychosocial support services to PWIs and PWDs as per their individually identified and assessed needs
- Before discharging; ensure families of PWIs and PWDs received adequate trainings on basic home based rehabilitation and follow up exercises
- Purchase specific assistive devices and distribute to most vulnerable PWIs and PWDs
- Identify and support PWIs for home and daily environment adjustments
- Support partners to review and update the current referral networks coordination and networking mechanisms to include more mainstream stakeholders and service providers and to foster people with disabilities access to services

Output 2: Based on the lessons learnt from the last emergency response, rehabilitation actors from the disability working group are prepared to provide emergency comprehensive and quality rehabilitation services to PWDs and PWIs
- Identification of lessons learnt from the emergency response with disability working group members
- Definition of a roadmap for effective and efficient rehabilitation emergency response
- Training needs assessment among health and rehab staff for improved rehabilitation response and development of a capacity building plan
- Implementation and follow up of the training plan
- Constitution of a pre-positioning assistive devices stock

Indicators and targets

Targets:
- 1500 PWDs with impairment acquired prior the conflict whom condition has been affected by the conflict (due to limited access to services, loss of assistive device during displacement, post-traumatic stress etc) and PWIs, who got injured during the conflict and have acquired or are at risk of acquiring permanent disability (60% males and 40% females, out of which more than 50% are children)
- 1300 (90% females, 10% males) families of PwDs/Pwls providing daily care to PWIs and PWDs who will benefit from direct support under the project.
- 30 rehabilitation specialists working in the outreach teams (45% male, 55% female) and 60 health staffs (50% male, 50% female) working in key medical centers and health organizations involved in emergency response
- 120 service providers (specialized and mainstream) involved in referral networks and socio economic inclusion
- At least 1200 PWIs and PWDs (60% male, 40% female) benefit from other adapted services as per their
needs through strengthened referral and coordination networks.
- 20 members of the disability working group reactivated after the crisis
- 60 health staffs from key medical centres & service providers engaged into the emergency response.

Indicators:
- 70% of the quality criteria defined for personalized support are met by outreach teams
- 25,000 quality multidisciplinary functional and/or psychological home based rehabilitation services provided in the 5 governorates of Gaza Strip.
- 100 PWIs who acquired permanent disabilities due to the last crisis receive support to adjust their daily living environment to their capacities
- At least 1,200 PWIs and PWDs benefit from other adapted services as per their needs through strengthened referral and coordination networks.
- Increase by 15% of the number of service providers involved in referral networks
- At least 90% of the families trained to provide functional rehabilitation care at home perform prescribed exercises on regular basis.
- Lessons learnt on rehabilitation emergency response are available and gaps are identified
- At least 90 health and rehabilitation staffs are trained in relation with traumatic & emergency rehabilitation care and assistive devices stock is pre-positioned and management mechanisms are set up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handicap International (HI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational costs (outreach services, assistive devices...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Human Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Human Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Revised BUDGET items**   | $ |
| Operational costs (outreach services, assistive devices...) | 910,000 |
| Local Human Resources      | 250,000 |
| International Human Resources | 100,000 |
| Support costs              | 140,000 |
| **Total**                  | **1,400,000** |
### Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The humanitarian context in Palestine in 2014 was dominated by two major events; firstly the devastating military conflict in Gaza between July and August 2014 which killed 2,100 Palestinians and destroyed an estimated 18,000 housing units; secondly a massive increase in arrests, detentions, home demolitions, settlement expansion and restrictions on movement in Palestinian communities, particularly in Area C, Hebron and East Jerusalem in July 2014. Clashes between Palestinians and Israeli authorities and settlers in East Jerusalem have increased to levels not seen for many years. Both situations have resulted in the need for increased legal assistance to displaced persons and persons at risk of displacement in order to defend and protect their Housing, Land and Property (HLP) and residency rights, obtain property documentation for their transitional shelter and reconstruction needs, and prevent the demolition of their homes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Following the end of Israeli military operation ‘Preventative Edge’ in Gaza, there were still nearly 60,000 IDPs in 41 UNRWA schools and an estimated 50,000 staying with host families and in makeshift shelters. Given that the homes of more than 108,000 people were destroyed or severely damaged during the fighting, a large number of IDPs are expected to find themselves with needs for legal advice in relation to their transitional shelter options and in order to reconstruct their homes. Women were disproportionately affected in the conflict with an increase in the number of female-headed households and require specialised legal advice to protect their HLP rights, particularly inheritance rights.

The large-scale military offensive by Israeli forces in the West Bank during July/August 2014 resulted in the detention of over 2,000 Palestinians, raids on 1,400 homes, particularly in Hebron Governorate and 280 cases of reported damage to property and other belongings. Restrictions on movement affected over 25% of the population of the West Bank and Israeli authorities re-commenced the practice of punitive demolitions. Efforts by Israeli authorities to forcibly transfer up to 7,000 Bedouin in 46 localities in the Jerusalem periphery to Nweima on the outskirts of Jericho accelerated with the publication of the Nweima plan in July 2014. Minutes from Knesset meetings in June 2014 indicated a broader intention by Israeli authorities to crackdown

### Needs

| Objectives | Prevention of displacement of Palestinians and better protection of their Housing, Land and Property (HLP), residency and civil documentation rights in Palestine (West Bank and Gaza Strip) through the provision of legal assistance. |
|---|

| Sector/Cluster | Protection |
|---|

| Implementing Partners | Jerusalem Legal Aid Centre (JLAC), Society of St Yves, HaMoked, Community Action Center (CAC), Yesh Din, Bimkom, Palestinian Centre for Democracy and Conflict Resolution (PCDCR), Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), Al Mezan, Gisha |
|---|

| Beneficiaries | Total: 25,000 West Bank 15000 (12000 beneficiaries for new and continuing HLP cases, 1500 counseling, 1500 information) Gaza 10000 (1300 HLP cases for IDPs, 500 counseling, 1500 information) Women: 9,000 Other group: 4,000 Bedouin (including Jerusalem Periphery, Masafter Yatta and Jordan Valley) |
|---|

| Current Funds Requested | $9,000,000 |
|---|

| Priority / Category | Top |
|---|

| Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
|---|

| Location | Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza |
|---|

| Contact Details | Martin Clutterbuck, martin.clutterbuck@nrc.no, +972542838395 |
|---|

| Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank Gaza Strip |
|---|

| Project filtering | Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza |
|---|

### Project Title

Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) to protect the rights of Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza affected by displacement

### Project Code

OPT-15/P-HR-RL/72928

### Sector/Cluster

Protection

### Objectives

Prevention of displacement of Palestinians and better protection of their Housing, Land and Property (HLP), residency and civil documentation rights in Palestine (West Bank and Gaza Strip) through the provision of legal assistance.

### Beneficiaries

Total: 25,000 West Bank 15000 (12000 beneficiaries for new and continuing HLP cases, 1500 counseling, 1500 information) Gaza 10000 (1300 HLP cases for IDPs, 500 counseling, 1500 information) Women: 9,000 Other group: 4,000 Bedouin (including Jerusalem Periphery, Masafter Yatta and Jordan Valley)

### Implementing Partners

Jerusalem Legal Aid Centre (JLAC), Society of St Yves, HaMoked, Community Action Center (CAC), Yesh Din, Bimkom, Palestinian Centre for Democracy and Conflict Resolution (PCDCR), Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), Al Mezan, Gisha

### Project Duration

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested

$9,000,000

### Priority / Category

Top

### Gender Marker Code

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details

Martin Clutterbuck, martin.clutterbuck@nrc.no, +972542838395

### Enhanced Geographical Fields

Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza
on the work of humanitarian agencies, and Third States, providing humanitarian assistance in Area C, particularly in relation to shelter construction in Area C. This was borne out by the demolition or seizure of 133 donor-funded structures and equipment, marking a 24% increase on 2013 levels. A total of 489 structures were destroyed from January to October 2014 displacing hundreds of Palestinian families.

In the West Bank, from June 2009 until August 2014, NRC, its partners (St Yves, JLAC, HaMoked, Yesh Din and CAC) as well as private lawyers providing legal aid services, provided information and counselling 17,371 to individuals on housing, land and property rights and provided legal representation in court for 4,069 cases. In the Gaza Strip, NRC and its partners (PCHR, PCDCR) provided information, counselling and legal advice to 18,428 individuals about their property rights. Despite the numbers of households assisted, the need for legal aid remains high. A legal needs assessment conducted by NRC in January 2014 indicated that 60% of persons surveyed did not know how to take legal action to defend their rights, whilst 46% were unaware of the existence of legal aid. Women's levels of knowledge of their HLP legal cases remained low according to surveys conducted by NRC in the West Bank with figures varying between 37% to 0% for some Bedouin communities, indicating a greater need for legal empowerment. The NRC Women’s HLP report highlighted low rates of land ownership by women in Palestine (7.7%) and of women claiming their inheritance rights (20%).

Activities or outputs

NRC’s legal assistance programme is divided into a 3 phased approach:

1. Immediate Response: Refugees, IDPs and persons/communities at risk of forced displacement receive immediate legal assistance, information, counseling and representation through NRC lawyers, partner legal aid NGOs (including JLAC, St Yves, CAC, HaMoked, Yesh Din, PCHR, PCDCR and Al Mezan) and private legal aid lawyers. All partner teams have been trained in the gender dimensions of HLP.
   a) Legal information and counseling for those facing violations leading to displacement including home demolition, eviction, land confiscation, settler violence, restrictions on access to land, other HLP violations, revocation of residency, child registration issues, freedom of movement and permit restrictions, through NRC lawyers and partner legal aid NGOs;
   b) Legal representation by partner legal aid NGOs or private legal aid lawyers before administrative bodies and Israeli courts for persons facing imminent displacement, demolition, residency restrictions and other HLP violations
   c) Legal assistance to women facing difficulties in accessing their HLP rights, including inheritance rights in the Gaza Strip, and for Bedouin women in Area C
   d) Legal counseling for Palestinians displaced during ‘Operation Preventative Edge’ in the Gaza Strip requiring assistance with HLP issues concerning transitional shelter options, property registration documents or other HLP support.
   e) Legal support to humanitarian organisations concerning HLP law and practice, including seizure of equipment, restrictions on access, demolitions and other issues affecting the provision of humanitarian assistance.

2. Preventative Response: NRC will undertake the following preventative responses to prevent Palestinians being forcibly displaced:
   a) Capacity building and training for lawyers and members of humanitarian organisations on relevant HLP and residency law in the West Bank and Gaza Strip;
   b) Awareness raising for target vulnerable communities and organisations on HLP and residency rights and applicable laws, carried out by NRC lawyers and partners.
   c) Targeted information sessions for female beneficiaries on HLP rights including female headed households in the Gaza Strip and Bedouin women in Area C.
   d) Coordination through the co-chairing of both the Legal Taskforce in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip under the Protection Cluster, as well as active participation in forums including the Humanitarian Country Team, the Protection Cluster, Legal Advice Group and others.
   e) Development of strategies and information to contribute to a sustainable legal aid system within Palestine, particularly HLP rights, in coordination with implementing partners, international organisations and the PA.

3. Policy response. NRC will engage in a range of coordinated activities to try to change policies and practices giving rise to displacement.
   a) Identify and initiate public interest cases through Israeli courts and international mechanisms that challenge discriminatory and unfair Israeli policies and practices, through individual lawyers and/or partner NGOs, supported by NRC lawyers.
   b) Advocacy strategy on key legal issues and public interest cases devised and implemented through high level national and international channels.
   c) Sex disaggregated data and analysis integrated into information and advocacy. Regular updates and briefings prepared and disseminated to high level stakeholders and policy makers.
   d) Production and distribution of research documents/legal opinions on key legal issues prepared by NRC.
lawyers for practitioners and international community.
e) Development and implementation of coordinated legal strategies in key thematic areas to positively influence policy change
f) Use of international justice mechanisms to highlight violation and influence change

Indicators and targets

Project indicators and targets within the project duration include the following:

Outcomes/Results

1. Immediate Legal Response

a) % of surveyed beneficiaries who report the ability to act on HLP and residency rights (gender disaggregated) (Target 70%)
b) % of surveyed beneficiaries who are at least satisfied with the quality of legal counselling and representation services provided (gender disaggregated) (Target 60%)
c) % of beneficiaries in East Jerusalem and Area C who have eviction or demolition orders remain in their homes due to legal representation provided through NRC partners (Target 90%)
d) % of beneficiaries applying for Seam Zone permits who obtain a permit due to legal representation provided through NRC partners (Target 80%)
e) % of total number of documented victims of HLP violations in the ARA who receive legal counseling (gender disaggregated) (Target 70%)
f) % of female beneficiaries assisted by NRC with HLP issues using customary dispute resolution in Gaza who are satisfied with the outcome (Target 70%)
g) % of women surveyed in HHs receiving legal representation and counselling who report involvement in their case. (Target 80%)
h) % of beneficiaries who obtain residency permit or other registration as a result of NRC services (gender disaggregated) (Target 50%)
i) % of beneficiaries assisted by NRC following Operation Protective Edge who obtain ownership documents, a rental contract or a resolution of an HLP issue as a direct result of NRC assistance (gender disaggregated) (Target 60%)
j) % of male beneficiaries who cite at least one way that they will support women HLP and residency rights as a result of information service provided (Target 70%)

2. Preventative Legal Response

a) % of beneficiaries participating in information sessions who report the information presented will assist them in their daily lives (gender disaggregated) (Target 70%)
b) % of male and female beneficiaries who competently identify HLP and residency rights and responsibilities (gender disaggregated) (Target 90%)
c) # of instances where trained professionals have used information received from NRC training and technical assistance in their work. (Target 40)
d) % of beneficiaries of HLP and residency trainings of INGOs/UN/PA fieldworkers who cite at least one way they will use the HLP or residency training in their daily work (Target 70%)

3. Policy Change Response

a) # of instances of change in policy or practice by authorities or stakeholders in which NRC information has played a contributing role. (Target 6)
b) # of instances where power holders act positively on information received from NRC in an effort to reduce forced displacement. (Target 5)
c) # of discriminatory and/or unfair laws, policies or practices highlighted through public interest cases. (Target 15)
d) # of instances of usage of legal research by stakeholders. (Target 25)
e) # of NRC recommendations adopted privately or publicly by UN Mechanisms (Target 3)

Coordination of legal responses to displacement between different stakeholders and legal aid providers is a key programmatic objective. Coordination is achieved through regular liaison with members of the Legal Taskforce to minimize overlap between partner projects in the fields of HLP and Residency rights where there is a large and increasing need for services and where free legal aid services cover a limited percentage of the need. NRC works together with UNDP in the Gaza Strip, as co-chairs of the Legal Taskforce, and accepts referrals from Awn network members in the specialist areas of HLP and Residency rights.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th>$</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Partner costs (including legal aid provided by NGOs, private lawyers and other consulta)</td>
<td>4,260,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct implementation costs (including ICLA staff salaries for provision of counseling and informati</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and Research costs (including ICLA and Advocacy staff salaries, research, preparation of ad</td>
<td>850,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect costs (admin costs, HQ costs, programme support, financial and accountancy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<table>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Appealing Agency</strong></td>
<td>CHRISTIAN PEACEMAKER TEAMS (CPT)</td>
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<td>Protection and Accompaniment Program in the oPt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73165</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Objectives**       | - Accompany young children facing harassment from Israeli forces to their schools.  
                        - Follow up on child and adult arrests in H2 area by coordinating with Palestinian DCO, TIPH, and other human rights organizations,  
                        - Write monthly School Reports to be sent to UNICEF, Save the Children, OCHA, Hebron Municipality, Hebron Ministry of Education office, OHCHR and others.  
                        - Write monthly incident reports in H2 to be sent out to OCHA, OHCHR, ICRC, Hebron Municipality, NRC, HRC and others.  
                        - Coordinate international and local efforts when needed, such as during increased attacks.  
                        - Write reports and send media releases to CPT partners and CPT wider network.  
                        - Increase outreach, networking, and advocacy efforts internationally and locally |
| **Beneficiaries**    | Total: 306 Boys 200 Girls 106  
                        Children: 306 |
| **Implementing Partners** | N/A |
| **Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $226,567 |
| **Location**         | Projects covering only West Bank |
| **Priority / Category** | Other |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details**  | Tarek Abuata, tarek.abuata@gmail.com, +13013394420 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank - Hebron |
| **Project filtering** | Area C |

**Needs**

Palestinians living in the Hebron district face denial of their rights of movement, life, liberty, freedom, self-determination, and education. They also face gender-based discrimination.

Palestinian girls and boys, particularly those who walk past Israeli settlements and container checkpoints, suffer violence and harassment from Israeli settlers and IDF soldiers. Harassment and delays at checkpoints hinder the children's ability to get to school on time, and thus hinder their right to education.

As stated by OCHA Humanitarian needs overview, "H2 area (Hebron’s Old City) as one of the identified vulnerable areas. In the monthly Protection Cluster update, the child protection group stated that child protection concerns in H2 are an emblematic example of the protection crisis, and include: violence and harassment against children during play and recreational activities, and on the way to and from school; arrest, detention and ill treatment in military detention; and psychosocial distress as a direct result of occupation-related practices. In 2013, 152 children (136 boys) were injured by Israeli forces; there were 13 incidents of attacks on schools affecting 3,407 children; there were 30 incidents of denials of access to education affecting 3,924 children; and 41 children were arrested on their way to and from school."

International presence in vulnerable areas allows for quick responses to human rights violations as they are happening. International field workers have the ability to deter violent situations by strategically providing a presence in areas where past aggressions against school children have occurred. CPT workers advocate on behalf of communities by ensuring that information on human rights violations reaches wider channels.
In order to compile information and ensure that human rights violations are appropriately documented, CPT requires increased resources in order to train field-workers to monitor human rights violations and to compile data for distribution to the appropriate channels, and to ensure accountability where violations have occurred. This need is in accordance to the response plans identified by the Education Cluster.

While monitoring and documenting the situation in the Old City of Hebron, CPT field-workers at the same time work to create a safer environment for school children and protection presence for the local community by their visibility. A constant international presence has been proven highly effective in protecting local communities, especially children; the numbers of attacks school children suffer while traveling through the Old City of Hebron decreases significantly while a protective presence is offered. CPT is instrumental in providing an ongoing protective presence by actively collaborating with other international groups in order to widen the international presence in the Old City of Hebron

**Activities or outputs**

**Activity: To provide coordinated protective presence in H2 and C areas:**

**Outputs**
- 2 field workers will monitor Qitoun checkpoint (entrance into H2 from Abu Sneineh) and 2 field workers will monitor 209 and 29 checkpoint and Ziad Jaber from 7:00am - 8:00am, and 12:30-1:30pm as needed.
- Number of children will be counted (disaggregated by sex) and data will be sent to the mayor of Hebron Municipality, Hebron Director of Education and Hebron Rehabilitation Committee
- 2 field workers will cover checkpoint 55 and 56 when workers from EAPPI (Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel) are not able.
- CPT will provide protection presence during Friday prayers at the Ibrahimi mosque.
- CPT will provide protection presence in vulnerable areas such as Jabal Johar and make needs assessment with the local community.
- CPT will provide seasonal protection presence such during the olive harvest season.
- CPTers will hold bi-weekly meetings with EAPPI to coordinate protective presence in H2.
- CPTers will coordinate international and local efforts when needed, such as during increased attacks.
- CPT will provide protection presence during increased attacks against the local community in H2 and H1 areas, such as was the situation during the Brother’s Keeper Operation.

**Activity: To administer documentation of trends and incidents (disaggregated by gender) witnessed:**

**Outputs**
- Bi-weekly school Incident data will be sent to Save the Children and UNICEF
- Monthly and semester school incident data will be sent to OCHA in Hebron and Save the Children, HRC, Hebron Municipality, OHCHR, UNICEF and ICRC for information verification and to assist with UN reports.
- The DCO will be contacted immediately in case of rapid response requirements, mainly child arrests.
- Monthly Incident reports in H2 to be sent to OCHA, DCO, OHCHR, Hebron Municipality, ICRC, NRC and others

**Activity: To advocate for residents in H2 and C areas:**

**Outputs**
- CPTers will administer presentations in Hebron to international and national groups and utilize the international presence as added protection for the local community, making sure groups visit the Old City of Hebron with CPTers on a regular basis.
- Groups attending presentations will then return to their home countries and increase awareness of situation and incidents witnessed by CPT through reports to governments, presentations to home communities and other media advocacy efforts.
- CPT advocacy channels will be increased internationally, and CPTers' outreach efforts will be centrally managed and increased
- Specific data will be collected on how the violence perpetrated against school children impact boys and girls differently.
- Deploy CPTers in new locations where more girls pass to go to school as to monitor any fluctuation in their numbers throughout the year, and be better able to assess the reasons for these fluctuations. These areas include the Rajabi building area in H2 where 54 girls and 34 boys pass by soldiers and settlers.
- Analyze the monthly incident log based on gender, age, and other variables
- CPT advocacy channels will be increased internationally, and CPTers' outreach efforts will be centrally managed and increased
Indicators and targets

- 306 children (106 girls and 200 boys) in Hebron’s Old City crossing 209 and Qitoun Checkpoints in Hebron’s Old City will have an increased sense of security and improved access to education, and thus improved educational outcomes.
- 55 teachers in Hebron’s Old City crossing 209 and Qitoun Checkpoints in Hebron’s Old City will have an increased sense of security and improved access to education, and thus improved educational outcomes.
- Number of people attending Friday prayers and Islamic Holidays at Ibrahimi Mosque.
- Number of incidents during Jewish Holidays and the Saturday Settler Tours.
- Number of overall incidents as compared to previous years.
- Number of people attending CPT presentations in the Old City office will be increased and their presence will directly benefit the local community, serving as a protective presence.
- Number of groups aware of issues related to safety and access to education for children (boys and girls), and the situation in H2 and C areas will be increased among church groups, NGO groups (Israeli, Palestinian and International) and government officials (past government officials include USA, Canada, UK, Sweden, Switzerland)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Christian Peacemaker Teams (CPT)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
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<tr>
<td>On the Ground Project Budget</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Workers Stipends</td>
<td>102,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel Costs to Project</td>
<td>31,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administrative Cost</td>
<td>20,600</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>226,567</td>
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<th><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></th>
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<td>20,600</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>226,567</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Project Title
Addressing an Increasing Child Labour Trend in Gaza Strip

### Project Code
OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73219

### Sector/Cluster
Protection

### Objectives
To reduce worst forms of child labour in North Gaza, Gaza City and Rafah Governorates through provision of protection and psychosocial services, educational reintegration, family support and increased community mobilization. And provision of livelihood activities for 100 working children's families.

### Beneficiaries
- Total: 3,150 Gaza residents
- Children: 900
- Women: 250
- Other group: 1,350 community members (teachers, community leaders, employers)

### Implementing Partners
BLDA, MoSA, Yaboos, Al Zitoun Club Service (TBC)

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$765,636

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Other

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Joseph Aguettant, jag@tdh.ch, + 972 544 59 40 61

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City
- Gaza Strip - Rafah

### Needs
Child labour in the Gaza strip is one of many direct consequences of three major Israeli military operations on the Gaza Strip in the last 6 years, military blockade and the ongoing Israeli Palestinian conflict. Tdh has also observed an increase in child labour in relation to rubble clearance often done by young boys. The mixture of armed violence, economic crisis, tough living conditions, and lack of access to basic services constitutes a negative environment for children to grow in. Children’s motivation to get a proper education is affected by the absence of professional perspectives, increasing rates of poverty and general tiredness of long years of conflict. In this context, incentives for a child to drop out from school and bring small additional income to his family is very high. Ambitious curricula and crowded classrooms add to the difficulties faced by children affected by lower school achievement, who are increasingly tempted by work. According to a study undertaken in Gaza and the West Bank on 2013 by Save the Children and Tdh, the Gaza study sample showed that 62.5% of children under 15 who are engaged in the labour market, do so in dangerous occupations that are harmful to their health, e.g. spraying pesticides, collecting gravel, acting as porters, the construction and demolition of buildings, fishing, and work in the petrochemical sector. Many factors contribute to increasing children’s vulnerability to child labour and worst forms of child labour, in particular, loss of livelihoods, death of primary wage earners, limited access to education, family separation. Recently, the Child Protection working group conducted a Rapid Assessment on Oct, 2014. CPRA shows that respondents in 78% of sites identified that there were aware of children in their neighborhoods involved in harsh and dangerous types of labour; furthermore 65% of respondents thought that this pattern has increased as a result of the crisis. Comparative analysis suggests that there are differences across the different scenarios, and differences in the types of labour in which children are involved across geographical areas. For example harsh and dangerous labour was identified most frequently in Gaza (88%) and Gaza North (90%). The most commonly cited types of labour were: selling small goods (71%), collecting items in the rubble to sell (63%), farm work (35%), and cleaning streets and cars (25%). Involvement of children in building/construction work in Gaza North was identified by 40% of respondents, which is a much higher rate than involvement in building work in other locations; though it is not known whether the children are involved in rebuilding their own homes or employed by construction companies. Child labour is a growing phenomenon in Gaza emergency context and leads to several child rights violations such as mainly deprivation from access to schools, economic exploitation, exposition to dangers for health and injuries suffered during work and exposition to many types of child abuse. Almost half the working children are below the minimum age and almost all working children have started work under the age of 15 years old; those above 15 years usually work in conditions that do not meet the international legal standards, with long working hours, absence of medical follow up, or hazardous tasks. In
these conditions, renewed and extended efforts are required to improve and follow up their working conditions. According to the study, 19.3% of the children work in agriculture, 16.7% in manufacturing, 12.7% in commerce, 15.4% in construction, 10.8% in metal workshops, 13.2% as car mechanics and electricians, 17% in collecting gravel.

Activities or outputs

According to the aforementioned study findings, children in Gaza usually work on: Poultry farms and sheep breeding, 13.6% in solid waste collection, 4.1% in demolishing buildings, 5.9% in tunnels, and 16.8% as street vendors. The most common worst forms of labour are gravel and solid waste collection, agriculture, construction work and work in the smuggling tunnels between Rafah and Egypt. Girls are generally involved in unpaid domestic labour and agricultural work, which makes them harder to reach and which requires specific outreach activities. According to Tdh's long experience in combating child labour globally, regionally and in North Gaza, a number of strategies will be used to identify out-of-school and working children. An MoU will be entered into between Tdh and MoEHE to work within schools and to have monthly updated lists from all governmental schools. Regular home visits will take place using Tdh’s methodology and plans of intervention will be drawn at individual level. Over the years Tdh has developed good relationships with many CBOs and will continue proactive needs assessments. With the data of the baseline study and a long standing experience in the fight against child labour, developed in Beit Lahyia as in other regional contexts, Tdh has experience and appropriate tools to bring efficient support to working children (including girls) and their families in a very inclusive way. In line with the Protection Cluster SRP 2nd objective to “prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict”, the project will directly contribute to meet output 2.2 which aims at “increased availability of psychosocial support and related protective measures”. In this framework, the project will mobilise 3 particularly affected communities to bring an appropriate answer to worst forms of child labour, in cooperation with 3 local CBOs. Learning opportunities will be provided to working children and appropriate support to vulnerable families. A high level of coordination with relevant line ministries and protection agencies will be established, to ensure a highly efficient cross checked system of case identification and referral and advocate better support to children with learning difficulties in schools. With regards to working girls, special attention will be dedicated to identify them through home visits, to enrol them in the project activities including school integration, vocational training and psychosocial support. Tdh will refer cases to the Child Protection Network (CPN) and other Protection Cluster members using the case management forms previously developed by UNICEF and Tdh. Moreover, livelihood support for 100 families of working children will be provided to improve the livelihood conditions of the most vulnerable families, in particular female headed households, thus reducing the risk of child labour and strengthening community resilience. Tdh will remain closely involved in following up the cases and monitoring their progress. At the same time, CPN and other members of the Protection Cluster can refer children in need to Tdh protection centre. Tdh will liaise with the MoSA, other Protection Cluster Members and other UN agencies to coordinate the needed livelihood assistance. Besides providing direct services, the project aims at building up the capacity of local CBO social workers and teachers on case management and psychosocial approach. Tdh will document and monitor all the registered working children in the three areas and fill the data assessment form for each. A case management approach will be used and entering all individual child related information into SPSS to have updated records about the situation of child labour in three different geographical areas which will ease monitoring and evaluation. In addition to mid-term and final evaluations, quarterly monitoring reports will be produced.

Indicators and targets

Expected results 1.

- 450 dropped out or working children at risk (110 boys and 40 girls in each area) benefit from protection services offered by 3 CBOs.
- The CBOs provide remedial classes, psychosocial support, recreational activities, and individual ad hoc support to the identified children.
- 350 children at risk working and/or recently drop out children benefit from the activities of the 3 CBOs.
- 100 children at high risk (collecting stones and gravels from border areas, spraying pesticides) – dropped out for a long time and/or victims of exploitation benefit from appropriate support and individual follow up in the CBOs.
- All identified children in need are referred to appropriate health services psychological support services, or mental health service providers for medical follow up.
- Capacities of 3 teachers and 3 social workers from each CBO are developed in terms of child protection, psychosocial activities and case management systems.
- 900 family members of working children participate in joint parents children activities.
- 80% of family members show a better understanding of their children’s protection needs.

Expected result 2. By Dec. 2015, 300 recently dropped out or working children/youth are either reintegrated into school, either following a vocational training.
• 300 recently drop out or working children (40 girls and 60 boys in each area) are registered in schools or vocational training centres in 1 and half years.
• 100% of identified girls are integrated into schools or vocational training centres.
• 80% of the integrated children show improved academic achievements and subjective well being.
• Children of 150 vulnerable families (around 225 brothers and 225 sisters of centre children) receive in kind support including school uniforms, school fees, stationaries, and transportation if necessary.
• By Dec. 2015, none of these selected and supported families is sending their children to work.

Expected result 3. By Dec15, 100 families of labour children will have a small income project to support them in their livelihood.
• 100 families of children victims of the worst forms of child labor (40 girls and 60 boys) have started their own micro-project and have a source of income
• 80% of the assisted families have a better quality of life and able to afford their basic needs
• 100 % of the targeted families children are able to continue their study at school or their vocational training and are protected against the worst forms of child labor

Expected result 4. Community and stakeholders are mobilised to increase children’s protection against school drop out and child labour
• 90 participative discussion sessions with the community on protection from the worst forms of child labour and prevention of school drop out are undertaken in the CBOs and in the schools with 15 participants each time.
• 1350 members of the community participate in group sessions on the risks and the protection of children from worst forms of child labour, including 100 workshop owners, 800 teachers, 100 community and religious leaders.
• 80% of targeted community members show an improved understanding of the children’s protection needs, in particular negative consequences of child labour on health and psychosocial well being of children.
• code of conduct in place
• An advocacy campaign is conducted with schools and MoE to adapt school responses to children with learning difficulties, leading to an intervention strategy.
• Support mechanisms are established in 50 governmental schools to support children with learning difficulties.
• Communications tools on Child Labour in Gaza are produced and disseminated amongst institutions and decision makers.

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<tr>
<th>Terre des Hommes - Lausanne (TdH - L)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
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<tr>
<td>$ Investment costs (protection services, reintegration into school support, awareness)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office running costs, transportation, rent, JLM and GAZ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Personnel (1PM, 3 Senior Social Workers, 9 CBO Social Workers, 1 Communication Officer, 1 Adm,</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Appealing Agency</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current Funds Requested</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Priority / Category</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
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**Needs**

Israeli imposed restrictions on the freedom of movement combined with a range of protection threats puts Palestinian communities in Area C and Seam Zone in particularly vulnerable situations. An estimated 80,000 refugees live in 532 residential areas which are fully or partially located in Area C (1), of which many are Bedouin communities. Today, the majority of Bedouins in the West Bank are registered Palestine refugees originating from lands which are now considered the Negev.
Many of the Bedouin communities in the West Bank are located in areas of strategic significance for the future expansion of Israeli settlements, and as such they face the persistent threat of forced eviction and displacement, and the resultant loss of their traditional lifestyles (2). Lands currently used by the Bedouins have in many cases been annexed by the Israeli authorities, declared as nature reserves or closed military zones. Many communities have endured repeated demolitions of both residential structures as well animal shelters and water cisterns. At the same time, rising levels of settler violence directed at these communities are resulting in injuries, damage to property, lack of access to land and livelihoods and difficulties for the community to safely access schools and other basic services.

These accumulated stresses (many of which have been present for years) results in significant psychological and mental health concerns at the individual and family level and threaten community cohesion more broadly. The stresses impact women, men, boys and girls in different ways. In the Bedouin communities, women play a fundamental role in both maintaining family unity and contributing to the pastoral economy. Traditionally, women are responsible for housekeeping, childcare, as well as for milking herds and producing dairy products (3). As traditional lifestyles are threatened so are the roles of women and the contributions they can make to the family and group. Men on the other hand face the pressure of maintaining viable livelihoods under increasing restrictions and are being forced to make difficult and sometimes dangerous choices about how to sustain their families and protect their communities (eg. grazing animals in military zones, near settlements or in areas declared off-limits). Children are being raised in an environment marked by fear and uncertainty which is punctuated by moments of acute crisis such as when their homes are demolished or their families temporarily evicted for military trainings.

The combination of threats feed individual feelings of anxiety, uncertainty and insecurity, while straining social cohesion of families and communities alike (4). Over time, individual, family and community coping capacities have been significantly compromised; while access to psychosocial and mental health support for these communities has been severely limited.

Based on the initial needs assessment in 2012 and yearly updates, CMHP targets Bedouin communities in Area C including Jerusalem periphery, and Seam Zone in urgent need of community mental health and psychosocial services, based on the following three selection criteria:
- Lack of access to psychosocial and mental health services (i.e. no other actors providing this service and the community are unable to reach fixed services);
- Presence of multiple risk factors and protection threats (i.e. settler violence, demolition and eviction orders, located near Israeli settlements or in closed military zones); and
- Limited access to other basic services and lack of community facilities (i.e. the community is generally 'under-served').

Activities or outputs

UNRWA community mental health and psychosocial support intervention seeks to enhance community coping skills and improve individual, family and communal psychosocial well-being through two complementary sets of activities.

Six mobile community mental health teams, consisting of two psychosocial counselors, will reach out weekly to around 49 isolated and vulnerable Bedouin communities in Area C and Seam Zone. Teams work on prevention, detection and response to psychosocial and mental health issues in the communities, through individual, family and group counseling sessions, and group psychosocial activities. Referrals are managed where specialized follow-up is required. Although targeting the entire community, the programme has a particular focus on women, children, and youth, ensuring that activities are tailored to their specific needs. Teams are attentive to gender-specific needs, and act in accordance with the IASC guidelines for mental health and psychosocial support in emergencies. Activities further include awareness raising campaigns on topics such as gender-based violence and women’s rights, children’s rights, family conflict, identifying and responding to traumatized children, and accessing the legal system to protect rights. An example of group psychosocial activity for youth planned for 2015 is the combination of football training with awareness on a number of these topics. Football games between different neighboring communities are also planned to strengthen relationships and networks for affected communities.

Community mechanisms to prevent and respond to crises and psychosocial emergencies are further strengthened through support to at least 14 Bedouin community committees. The committees meet on regular basis to discuss community mental health issues and consider new initiatives to promote community well-being. Through the committees links with service providers in education, health care, legal aid and advocacy will be reinforced. Community members with a focus on committee members will be offered trainings based on their needs and interests. In 2013, 325 community members participated in trainings, including at least 180 committee members (112 female and 68 male), on topics such as psychosocial first aid, team building, leadership skills, communication skills, prevention and response to psychosocial and mental health
issues, and basic first aid. Female members of the Community Committees are instrumental in organising events for International Women's Day and Mother’s Day in all of the CMHP locations.

**Indicators and targets**

**Outcomes**
- Resilience, coping capacities, mental health and psychosocial well-being in the 49 targeted vulnerable Bedouin communities are increased, benefiting approximately 10,528 individuals (5,159 female and 5,369 male) through improved access to psychosocial and mental health services.
- Community mechanisms to prevent and respond to crises and psychosocial emergencies are strengthened through support to Bedouin Community Committees.
- Protection of civilians is strengthened in 49 high-risk Palestinian Bedouin communities through monitoring access to essential services, referring cases of violence and contributing to the prevention of human rights abuse through protective presence, information sharing and advocacy.

**Targets**
- 100 per cent of the targeted vulnerable communities (49 Bedouin communities with an estimated 10,528 individuals) have access to regular mental health and psychosocial support services.
- Approximately 1,435 individuals benefit from 600 individual, group or family counselling sessions (disaggregated by gender and age group)
- Approximately 6,879 individuals benefit from a total 416 group-based psychosocial activities/sessions (disaggregated by gender and age group)
- 100 per cent of individuals requiring specialised psychological or psychiatric follow-up are referred and supported to attend relevant services.
- At least 400 community members, of which around 50 per cent are members from 14 Community Committees, will be trained in prevention and response to crises and psychosocial first aid in the event of emergencies.
- 14 Community Committees engage in awareness-raising and education activities in support of community mental health.
- Professional trainings provided to the psychosocial counselors.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**
- On a quarterly basis, UNRWA will carry out monitoring visits to assess the quality of the interventions and collect data required to feed into the cluster monitoring framework.
- A participatory approach is used to evaluate the program drawing on group feedback sessions and guided discussions related to changes observed before and after interventions. The team also collects success stories during the implementation of activities which can be shared between communities and used to inform future planning. Special attention will be given to ensure inclusion of the views of women, children and youth in the participatory review process.

**Coordination**
- The project will be coordinated closely with local psychosocial and mental health providers including the MoH and MoSA of PA, YMCA, Save the Children, MDM, and MSF. UNRWA is an active member of the Crisis Intervention networks, the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group and the Child Protection Working Group and will continue to ensure its programme is coordinated with other humanitarian actors.

(1) OCHA Area C Vulnerability Profile, 2014
(2) Al Jabal: a study on the transfer of Bedouin Palestine refugees 2013. UNRWA and BIMKOM
(3) Al Jabal: a study on the transfer of Bedouin Palestine refugees 2013. UNRWA and BIMKOM
(4) UNRWA internal comprehensive needs assessment among 49 Bedouin Palestine refugee communities, 2012
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
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**Appealing Agency**: TAMER INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNITY EDUCATION (TICE)

**Project Title**: Creative and safe environment for the children in their schools and communities.

**Project Code**: OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73313

**Sector/Cluster**: Protection

**Objectives**: Providing a safe and creative environment for the children in 20 of the PA schools to strengthen participation of children in monitoring, reporting and documentation of child rights violations in their schools using the expressive arts skills.

**Beneficiaries**: Total: 13,000 Children (500 * 20 schools), parents (100 * 20 schools), community members and CBO’s (50 * 20 schools)
- Children: 10,000
- Women: 2,000
- Other group: 1,000 community members + 40 CBO’s

**Implementing Partners**: Tamer Institute for community education

**Project Duration**: Feb 2015 - Nov 2015

**Current Funds Requested**: $324,210

**Location**: Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

**Priority / Category**: Top

**Gender Marker Code**: 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

**Contact Details**: Ahmad Ashour, a.ashour@tamerinst.org, 00970599255242

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**: West Bank - Jericho
- West Bank - Tubas
- West Bank - Jerusalem - Qalandiya Camp
- West Bank - Jerusalem - Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City
- Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Bureij Camp
- Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Maghazi Camp
- Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Wadi as Salqa
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Qarara
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa
- Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Fukhkhari
- Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi

**Project filtering**: Gaza

**Needs**

There are more than 3.9 million Palestinians in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, of whom 52% are children (under 18 years). Forty-two percent of children in the OPT are refugees. More than 80% of the Palestinian women, children and men are increasingly dependent on aid as their livelihoods are destroyed. According to OCHA, in 2014 more than 80% of Gaza 1.5 million people relied on food aid and direct assistance to survive. In Gaza, the ongoing Israeli-imposed blockade has crippled the economy, driving unprecedented numbers of Palestinians into unemployment and poverty. Furthermore; and on July 7th, 2014, Israel launched a harsh offensive in Gaza, a 51-day military offensive which claimed the lives of more than 2000 Palestinians, and injured over 10,000 more. Children suffered a tremendous toll with more than 525 killed, over 3000 injured, and more than 373000 others traumatized. The civilian infrastructure in Gaza also sustained significant damage as a result of the military operation. At least 122 schools were damaged or destroyed by bombardment. (Al Mezan), unexploded ordinance continues to pose a threat to children in and on their way to school. According to the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, 22 out of its 346 schools have been destroyed or severely damaged and more that 100 partly damaged. Furthermore, according to UNRWA 18 schools and PA one are used as a shelters for the IDPs in Gaza strip. The Thousands students from the destroyed or damaged schools have been transferred to other schools, which will now have to operate a double shift or triple if they did not do so before. (MEHE), These schools are still operating and serve tens of thousands of students, who are taking classes in damaged classrooms, computer laboratories, multipurpose rooms and tents. Palestinian children in the Occupied Palestinian Territory are subject to violations of their rights as a result of both the ongoing Israeli occupation and failures to see it ends, Palestinian Authorities also
can’t take the responsibly because of the massive crisis that happened in Gaza or WB. Children are growing up in an environment of violence, fear, anxiety and limited opportunities for a better future, with a fractured state structure that cannot take care of their needs. Such levels of violence experienced by children have not only affected their morale but have also impacted their rights of protection and education. Violence in schools is an ongoing concern and it will increase specially after the last offensive in 2014 and continuing of the blockade and closure on Gaza and the delay of the rebuilding which will increase the community violence inside the schools, homes, shelters and even might cause resuming the conflict with the occupation specially with the nonstop violation in WB and Jerusalem. The decline in the quality of life as experienced by Tamer Institute in the past projects inside the schools in the buffer zone during and after the emergencies shows immense deterioration particularly among children who demonstrated their lack of protection as a major problem they face in their lives. Military violence has challenged the children’s basic rights of going to their schools freely, playing without fear of bombardment and incursions, arriving home safely without harassment of the Israeli soldiers, etc… The stress within communities and families has led to increased levels of domestic violence in the home and in schools. Children are increasingly seeing violence as a means to solving their problems and levels of IOF- child, child-child, teacher-child, and community to child violence are increasing. From our part as a community educational institute, we are convinced that we can help those children overcome some of their agonies and try to attract them back to some sort of normal life, by creating a free, safe and friendly spaces for them to express themselves and participate to improve the protective sphere for school children.

Activities or outputs

1. 20 Leadership groups inside 20 schools (50% girls) elected from the school’ students.

2. 20 school’s library have renovated and developed ( furniture, equipment and books) to the support the space of self-expression and IHL respect, through supporting it will IHL book and child protection stories.

3. Provision of training for the leadership groups in child protection reporting and monitoring mechanisms, CRC, and psycho social support.

4. Targeted children access age and gender appropriate life skills programmed to improve their psycho social well being and protection

5. Organize and support peer to peer activities implemented by the CLG’s to the other school students in the violations reporting mechanisms.

6. Supporting 2 children-lead advocacy initiative in each of the appointed schools and communities, implemented through CLGs participating to a safe and protective sphere.

Activities with the teachers, community members and CBO’s

7. Targeting caregivers access activities to improve child protection practices and reduce harmful practices.

8. Analysis of the children rights in the context of the individual living environment/relate them to their life styles and according to their perception. All artistic material resulting from workshop with children will be analyzed by committees comprising of (children, Teachers, Parents, community members, and psychiatric).

9. Establishment of Child Protection Committees composed of girls, boys and community members and staff members of CBOs/NGOs in at least 40 community based organizations.

10.Conduct 2 training for the 20 CBOs on the UN-MRM, child rights, protection and participation.

11.Conduct training for members of community protection committees on the CRC and IHL, protection and psychosocial well being of the child.

OUTPUTS:

- Enhancing the knowledge and awareness of children and local communities on child rights to become active citizens and participants in their own protection.

- Enhancing the capacity of the child protection community to monitor report on and react appropriately to child rights violations.

- Enhancing the capacity of the children to express themselves and to advocate for their rights using the
different expressive arts skills.

- The library is renovated and developed with the appropriate furniture and equipment to enhance the sense of creativity.

**Indicators and targets**

- 10,000 children (500 in each school) (aged from 6-15) (50% Female) have received a PSS and built their capacities of reporting and monitoring the violations on their rights.

- 400 teachers (50% female) have developed alternative learning techniques supporting the safe and protective environment inside the schools.

- At least 40 CBO's have formed a children protection networks supporting the protective sphere inside and outside the schools, participating to a better child protection and rights practices.

- # of the caregivers, teachers and community members improved their abilities to deal with children in emergencies and to better understanding and practicing of child PSS well being.

- 20 schools library have become renovated and supported with IHL, CRC materials, books, stories, and become a free space for CRC knowledge sharing,

- # of children (50% female) have developed their skills of self-expression through arts, storytelling, creative writing, life skills and plying role weekly activities inside the schools.

* at least 1,000 (50% female) children of the CLG's children leadership groups have participated and enjoyed the creative environment in the library of the school, and also participated in the book discussion, illustration and storytelling activities.

* at least one film is produced by the children at the end of the project documenting the children rights violations from the children perspectives.

• At least one discussion of a child rights issue at each project school brought up by students or teachers after the workshops

• During the workshops each CLG reported and documented at least 2 child rights violations in their schools/communities

• Each trained CLG implemented at least one participatory activity to create awareness for child rights issues

• At least 40 of the established Community Protection Committees received a report on a child rights issue submitted by children or community members

• At least 4 newly established Initiatives forwarded the documented child rights issue to the MRM working group.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tamer Institute for Community Education (TICE)</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td><strong>$</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment / renovation of libraries (4000 * 20 schools)</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops for school children at 20 schools including CLG meetings and peer to peer activities.(450)</td>
<td>90,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationary &amp; Refreshments Trainings/Workshops. and Production TV Spots, Poster, Newsletter, fact she</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel (General supervision, 2 project coordinator, 4 field coordinators, accountant) + monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Admin and indirect cost</td>
<td>21,210</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>324,210</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Establishment / renovation of libraries (4000 * 20 schools)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>324,210</strong></td>
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</table>
### Needs

During the recent 50-day assault on Gaza an estimated 70,000 projectiles including bombs, missiles, naval and artillery shells, mortar bombs and rockets were deployed. With an estimated failure rate of 10 percent, nearly 7,000 ERW remain in the rubble of collapsed buildings, in houses, schools, public buildings, roads and agricultural lands, making the whole Gaza Strip, including nearly all inhabited localities, potentially hazardous. ERW pose a serious threat to everyone in their vicinity until they are identified, marked and defused. [1]

These ERW pose a great danger to the safety of civilians in Gaza, especially children and IDPs returning home. Even before the latest round of hostilities ERW from previous conflicts in Gaza were killing and injuring civilians at an alarming rate. Between early 2009 and September 2013, ERW killed 19 people and wounded 122 others. Males comprised the majority of these incidents, representing 126 of the incidents, with female casualties making up the remaining 15. Boys under the age of 18 are at the highest risk of death and injury from ERW, representing 58 percent of deaths and 52 percent of injuries. [2] In recent weeks there has been a marked increase in the number of deaths and injuries from ERW deployed during the summer hostilities. Already 10 civilians have been killed and a further 18 injured by ERW since the end of the recent hostilities. [3] The increase in the rate of civilian casualties is in line with previously recorded UNMAS data that suggests periods of conflict will be followed by a spike in civilian casualties from ERW.

According to UNMAS incident mapping of incidents between 2009 and 2013 there is no particular geographical concentration of ERW incidents. This leaves all areas of the Gaza Strip, including the Access Restricted Areas, equally vulnerable to ERW contamination. This is likely to hold true following the 2014 hostilities, as the wide geographical spread of the July-August conflict means that ERW may be present in any part of the Gaza Strip.

Children have historically been over-represented in the causality figures, and this is another trend that is likely...
to continue. In 2012 60% of ERW victims were children while in 2013 children made up 22 of the 30 reported ERW victims. [4] Educating children on the dangers of ERW is therefore a focus of the UNRWA ERW risk education campaign. UNRWA will focus on systematically providing life saving information to all refugee children, using its 252 schools and their teachers as the vehicle of delivery (a parallel approach is being followed by UNMAS and UNICEF in governmental schools). Including ERW risk education as part of the curriculum will provide a more sustainable approach to ensuring children receive all the pertinent information (rather than short messages) and receive the same message over a period of years, thereby reinforcing the learning through systematic and repeated exposure.

The Agency also recognizes that a concerted ERW risk education effort is vital in ensuring the safety and security of staff as they carry out their duties in the presence of ERW. This is especially true of frontline workers conducting assessments in communities, such as social workers and engineers.

In July 2013, UNRWA and UNMAS initiated the first phase of ERW risk education training targeting all senior staff from its Education Programme, as well as education specialists from its Education Development Centre. Piloting a Trainer-of-Teachers (ToT) approach, education specialists then trained 550 school principals, deputy school principals, and teachers from the Khan Younis governorate to ensure they acquired the necessary skills and knowledge to mainstream ERW risk education into the regular school curricula, starting from the first semester of the 2013-2014 school year.

**Activities or outputs**

In 2015, UNRWA will build on past successes by extending protective ERW training to children in UNRWA schools through a variety of methods including facilitated role-playing, poster campaigns, and multimedia presentations. In addition training will be provided to more staff through ToT courses, as well as continuing to deliver emergency intervention training to at-risk staff.

**Outcome:** Students in UNRWA schools, UNRWA staff, and beneficiaries in the community have a an enhanced awareness of the dangers posed by ERW, and are better equipped to protect themselves from these threats

**Output 1:** 245,000 children in UNRWA schools receive structured (48.44% girls and 51.56% boys), age-appropriate ERW risk education

- Train four educators (at least two of them being women) from each of the 252 UNRWA schools (the school principal, deputy principal, and two teachers) in an ERW risk education for children ToT
- Develop a variety of games, role-plays, and other activities appropriate for teaching children about the dangers of ERW and appropriate risk mitigation measures
- Educators in UNRWA schools deliver the games and other activities developed

**Output 2:** 13,000 UNRWA staff (53.3% women and 46.7% men) receives structured and targeted ERW risk education

- Deliver emergency intervention ERW risk education training to 2000 UNRWA staff who are conducting assessments of areas that were targeted by indirect fire weapons during the conflict
- Train 100 UNRWA staff members in an ERW risk education for adults ToT
- Once qualified, the staff trained in the ToT will deliver ERW training to the remaining 11,000 staff members
- Deliver refresher training to each UNRWA staff member every six months, or as required

**Output 3:** 13,000 UNRWA staff and 1.265 million refugees have access to ERW risk education messages on an ongoing basis, from a variety of mediums

- Create, produce, and screen ERW risk education messages on multimedia platforms such as UNRWA TV
- Create and produce a variety of posters to be displayed in UNRWA installations including schools, health centers, and relief and social services offices
- Create a variety of brochures that educate staff and beneficiaries to the dangers of ERW and distribute these brochures to health centers, distribution centers, and schools
- Create and broadcast a variety of ERW risk education messages on local radio stations

**Partnerships**

UNRWA will work closely with UNMAS on the Risk Education ToT to be implemented in all UNRWA schools, including curriculum development, training and implementation; based on the pilot project that UNMAS conducted in Khan Younis with UNRWA schools in 2013. Now with UNRWA’s in house ERW and Risk Education Program Manager the Risk Education ToT will be followed up and monitored directly through UNRWA’s ERW program to ensure core messages are being conveyed by the teachers to the students.
UNRWA is working with local organizations, particularly those that target male children and adolescents who are more likely to become victims of ERW incidents, to reinforce the lessons provided in UNRWA classrooms. Possibilities include creating ERW-related educational information materials to be distributed to CBOs, in addition to utilizing in UNRWA schools that operate on double and triple shift systems and do not have space for after school activities; and expanding ongoing partnerships with UNRWA’s Youth Activity Centers.

**Indicators and targets**

- 100% of students at UNRWA schools (245,000) receive ERW risk education
- 80% of all 245,000 refugee children attending UNRWA schools in Gaza exhibit increased protective knowledge and capacities by end 2015.
- 100% of UNRWA schools have personnel trained in ERW risk education as part of the institutionalization of ERW risk education.
- Parents, families and friends of the UNRWA school children will indirectly benefit as children will be encouraged to share the lessons with them. This will indirectly further improve the protective capacities of communities in Gaza.
- Increase understanding of the protection, child protection and mine action communities of the factors driving the high levels of risk experienced by boys and ensure interventions, including curriculum and other complementary activities, are tailored to directly reduce these risks.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:**

The UNRWA Safety and Security Division’s ERW and Risk Education Program Manager will work closely with the UNRWA Education Department to conduct regular quality assurance checks on the ERW risk education being provided to all beneficiaries during the life of the project. UNRWA Area Education Officers, who work at the governate level and are responsible for supervising all aspects of UNRWA education programming within a given area, will serve as a critical element of both implementation and monitoring; as the Education Officers will be trained on implementation and monitoring work plans as instructed within the ToT. The ERW and Risk Education Project Manager, within the Safety and Security Division, will support the Education Officers and the ToT qualified staff in reviewing the ERW programs conducted in each school.

Lessons learned during implementation of the project will be shared with the various Protection Cluster groups.

**Footnotes:**


[2] Source of all data is from United Nations Mine Action Service-UNMAS


### United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

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<td>Staff costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Materials (incl. purchases, running costs vehicles; Hard- and software)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERW and RE ToT Courses, training costs</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing, printing, distributing (games, ERW ToT manual, risk education materials)</td>
<td>212,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support Costs (PSC)</td>
<td>86,400</td>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Appealing Agency</strong></td>
<td>AL-MAQDES FOR SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT (AL-MAQDESE (MSD))</td>
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<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Legal empowerment of Palestinian citizens in East Jerusalem and defending and protecting their rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73335</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>The general objective of the project is to promote and protect the rights of Palestinians in East Jerusalem and to ensure their access to justice before Israeli courts and official departments. The specific objectives of the project are as follows: Objective 1: To provide legal defense to 150 cases of male and female Palestinian Jerusalemites in Israeli courts and official departments over 12 months. Objective 2: To provide 2,000 technical and legal consultations face to face and/or via phone and/or e-mail to 1400 male and female beneficiaries over 12 months. Objective 3: To raise awareness amongst 132 Palestinian Jerusalemites on their rights under Israeli law/international humanitarian law (IHL)/conventions, relevant legal procedures and how to confront Israeli violations over 12 months. Objective 4: To monitor the situation of Israeli human rights violations against Palestinians in Jerusalem and to publish 12 monthly violations reports. The project directly supports the Protection Cluster response strategy Objective 1 (as published on 7 Nov 2014) “to increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law, including through enhanced access to justice, sustained monitoring and documentation of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and coordinated advocacy.” This will be achieved through delivering the following activities, as outlined in the Strategic Response Plan: 1) provision of legal counselling and representation to those at risk of demolitions, revocation of residency rights, family separation; victims of violations of human rights and IHL seeking accountability; victims of settler violence” in East Jerusalem; 2) monitoring, investigating and documenting violations of human rights and IHL, including grave violations against children and incidents and risks of forcible displacement; 3) conducting community outreach and awareness raising on rights; protection mechanisms and access to legal services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 1,682 Beneficiaries of the project include all Palestinians in EJ suffering from Israeli violations of their rights. The project will especially target marginalized groups such as women, children arrested/detained by Israeli authorities, Palestinian workers in Israeli settlements and the Israeli labor market, and individuals who do not have enough financial resources to defend their rights in court Children: 168 Women: 673 Other group: 841 Men and male workers in the Israeli Labor Market and settlements</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
<td>MSD will be responsible for the management and implementation of the proposal project.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
<td>Jan 2015 - Dec 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Funds Requested</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Projects covering only West Bank</td>
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<td><strong>Priority / Category</strong></td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Hadeel Sous, <a href="mailto:hadil@al-maqdese.org">hadil@al-maqdese.org</a>, +972 2 6285918</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Enhanced Geographical Fields</strong></td>
<td>West Bank - Jerusalem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Needs

Palestinians in East Jerusalem (EJ) suffer from grave violations of their social, political, economic, cultural and civil rights. Israeli violations and the deterioration of socio-economic conditions have led to a humanitarian crisis and increasing poverty. A 2012 report by the National Insurance Institution indicates 75.3% of EJ residents – and 82.2% of children - live below the poverty line. Palestinians are often not aware of their rights in accordance with Israeli law, IHL and international treaties/conventions. Most Palestinians do not speak Hebrew, which is an additional obstacle when dealing with different Israeli ministries and official departments. Many Palestinians cannot afford legal services needed to defend their rights due to the high cost.

Outlined below are the most urgent problems, within the current context described in the Comments section.

The Israeli planning regime creates numerous obstacles that suppress the residential, demographic, and geographic growth of the Palestinian population. From 2000 to 2013, the Israeli authorities demolished 1230 residential and non-residential structures in EJ, resulting in the displacement of 5419 Palestinians including 1423 women and 2832 children. Data indicates an increase in cases where residents have to demolish their own houses: 320 people have been forced to demolish their own homes since 2000 (MSD Data Bank House Demolition Report 2013). Thousands more Palestinians remain at risk of displacement. Women, whose role is centered in the domestic realm, are affected by deteriorating physical and mental health including PTSD because of the ongoing anxiety, fear and loss of security. Children suffer from lack of security, and the trauma and/or having to relocate following the violent loss of their home disrupts their education. Demolitions/displacements decimate financial resources. Payment of high Israeli-imposed fines to delay the demolition process has a negative knock-on effect; many families can’t pay taxes, can’t send their children to school or feed their families. Men remain at home to protect their family, negatively affecting their ability to make a living and provide for their families as the main breadwinner. Family relationships are strained, with frustration/helplessness vented on close family members, sometimes physically, especially by males; agency is reclaimed through the control of the family unit (MSD. The Loss of Homes and Hope. 2011).

As permanent residents, Jerusalemites have a precarious status that can be revoked by Israel under many circumstances. Since 1967, 14,862 Palestinians in EJ have had their status as permanent residents revoked.

In 2013, 450 children from EJ were detained or arrested by Israeli authorities (MSD Data Bank). Since the recent deterioration of the political situation in Jerusalem, and the increase in the cycle of violence, juvenile arrests have increased. Young boys are subject to the majority of detentions, and are particularly at risk of lax enforcement of Israel’s Youth Law, which has led to children under the age of 12 (the age of criminal responsibility) being detained, and violence during arrest and interrogation. 31 testimonies of children from EJ collected by DCI-Palestine in 2012 showed 97% of them endured some form of physical abuse

Palestinian workers suffer from violations by Israeli employers in the settlements and the labor market. Israeli employers do not pay workers any benefits; do not pay annual leave, education allowances or religious/national holidays. Palestinian workers are often subject to arbitrary dismissal; especially since there is no workers’ union or body to represent workers in Jerusalem. Many workers are not insured and so in case of injury or accident, receive no compensation. This affects both male and female workers. However, women in addition suffer from gender specific violations such as unequal pay compared to their male counterparts, and often no maternity pay or benefits.

Activities or outputs

Since its establishment in 2008, MSD’s Legal Clinic has provided approximately 150,000 free technical and legal services and consultations for Jerusalemites. MSD LC has had successes concerning the ID withdrawal and the right of residence, family reunification, child arrests and detentions, National Insurance cases, confiscation of land cases, house demolitions, etc. Thus, the LC has a solid track record of succeeding in the empowerment of Palestinian individuals and communities in fully obtaining and enjoying their rights. Activities in this proposed project will respond to the problems outlined above through the empowerment of Palestinian Jerusalemites and enabling access to legal aid and services. Beneficiaries’ conditions will improve by gaining and enjoying their rights; and their economic situation will improve due to saving thousands of dollars as a result of the free legal and technical services provided. Men, women, boys and girls can benefit equally from all activities.

Activities:
Activity 1: 150 cases of legal aid and defense provided for 150 male and female Palestinian Jerusalemites in Israeli courts and official departments.
Providing legal defense, accompaniment and consultation for beneficiaries in different courts (Magistrate, District and Supreme courts) regarding cases of house demolitions and evictions, residency rights and ID withdrawals, children’s arrests and workers’ rights.

Activity 2: Provision of 2,000 free legal and technical services, knowledge and advice for 1,400 male and female Jerusalemites.
Providing legal and technical consultations for beneficiaries face to face and/or via phone and/or e-mail.
Drafting official letters to related official departments. Filling in forms to related official departments.
Translation of documents and letters for beneficiaries (Arabic-Hebrew and vice versa), as most Jerusalemites do not speak Hebrew which is an additional obstacle when dealing with Israeli ministries and official departments. Responding to beneficiaries’ queries on their rights. Drafting declarations under oath by notary public, etc.

Activity 3: 6 awareness raising sessions for 132 male and female Jerusalemites on their rights under Israeli law/IHL/conventions.
Educating Jerusalemite residents about child rights, workers’ rights, residency rights, house demolitions and evictions, relevant laws and official legal procedures that protect these rights, and how to confront Israeli violations. Any other relevant information at the time will also be delivered. 6 sessions will be conducted during the project's lifetime, 2 hours/session, 20-25 participants/session.

Activity 4: Monitor, document and disseminate Israeli human rights violations against Jerusalemites through 12 monthly violations reports.
Monitoring, documenting and disseminating Israeli violations of Palestinians’ rights in Jerusalem, particularly regarding child arrests and detentions, residency rights and ID withdrawal, house demolitions and evictions, and workers’ rights. Publishing 12 monthly violations reports that detail Israeli human rights violations against Palestinians in Jerusalem. Dissemination of reports will be conducted through Al-Maqdese’s mailing list and website/social media. CSOs, legal, media and diplomatic organizations will be provided with updates, data and statistics. MSD will use its special consultative status at ECOSOC to disseminate these violations. MSD is the 1st organization in Jerusalem and the 5th in Palestine to obtain such status.

Outcomes:
Outcome 1: The economic, social, legal and political conditions of Jerusalemite citizens are improved.
Outcome 2: Financial burdens imposed on Palestinian Jerusalemites are reduced.
Outcome 3: Jerusalemite citizens are more aware of and enjoy their rights in accordance with local and international laws, treaties and conventions.
Outcome 4: Violations of Jerusalemites’ rights are minimized through documentation and dissemination of these violations.

Indicators and targets
The indicators for this project and target numbers disaggregated by gender are as follows:

1. Number of cases of legal aid and defense provided to male and female Palestinian Jerusalemites in Israeli courts and other official departments. Target: 150 cases for 150 individuals (60 women, 75 men, 15 children).
2. Number of free legal and technical services, knowledge and advice for male and female Palestinian Jerusalemites. Target: 2000 legal and technical services for 1,400 individuals (560 women, 700 men, 140 children).
3. Number of awareness raising sessions delivered for male and female Palestinian Jerusalemites on their rights under Israeli law/IHL/conventions. Target: 6 awareness raising sessions reaching 132 individuals (53 women, 66 men, 13 children).
4. The percentage of beneficiaries that feel their situation has improved through receiving the technical and legal services. Target: 80%.
5. Number of monthly violations reports published that detail Israeli human rights violations against Palestinians in Jerusalem. Target: 12 reports; as thousands will benefit from them on the individual level and tens of organizations on the institutional level.

Robust monitoring and evaluation procedures are central to all of MSD’s projects. MSD’s monitoring and evaluation system has three stages: the first is the participatory planning process through which needs and context analysis is made in order to identify the specific objectives of the project, and a schedule, resources and staff responsibilities are identified. MSD also engages the target groups and all other relevant stakeholders during the planning and design of the project in order to identify needs and incorporate their requirements, as well as conduct geographic, age and gender analysis.

Secondly, the monitoring process continues the work of the planning process to analyze improvements, accomplishments and changes during a specified period of time and by using specified measurement indicators. This is achieved through gathering and analyzing information, writing reports and knowing the extent of effectiveness of whether resources were used in the right way in the project or not.

Thirdly, the evaluation process covers all levels of the project as it starts from the planning level and continues until the end of the project. The evaluation also adopts a participatory approach with the staff team, stakeholders and target groups at all levels.
This internal system of monitoring and evaluation is implemented by the organization employees and the teams assigned for the related projects. Staff receive ongoing training so they apply the most relevant knowledge and skills to all MSD projects and programs. Gender equality is promoted through greater gender-awareness among all project staff members.
The tools and used by Al-Maqdese in the process of gathering and analyzing information to monitor and evaluate them include the following:
- Observation, field visits and field reports.
- Attendance sheets
- Activity documents such as reports.
- Interviews and focus groups.
- Pre and post evaluation of beneficiaries through feedback forms (according to the nature of the activity).
- Evaluation of beneficiaries and feedback before and after activities' implementation.
- Surveys (according to the nature of services and activities).
- Periodic and final reports regarding the flow of work.
- Success stories and accomplishments on the individual and group levels.
- Photographic portfolio (where appropriate).
- Analysis of gender, age and geographic location of beneficiaries.

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<th>Al-Maqdes for Society Development (Al-Maqdese (MSD))</th>
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<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>General Objective: Contribution to a comprehensive Protection system for the vulnerable communities in the North West Bank, oPt Specific Objective: Mitigate the negative impact of conflict related violence on the mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of the population of 30 vulnerable communities in the North West Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
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<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Itziar de Miguel Roig, <a href="mailto:fieldco.nablus.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net">fieldco.nablus.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net</a>, mobile: +972598928424 Office:+972 (0)9 2335103</td>
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<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
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Needs

The context in the oPt is a protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences, driven by lack of respect for international law. Palestinians in the oPt face a range of serious protection threats related to these factors including threats to life, liberty and security, destruction or damage to homes and other properties, forced displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to livelihoods, lack of accountability and effective remedy. (HNO 2015)

In the 30 communities targeted by this project, the main threats are related to settlers violence, but also from Israeli Security Forces law enforcement operations, as well as displacement threats in the area C of the three Governorates.

In regards to Settlers Violence, the number of incidents remains stable with around 400 incidents per year after reaching in 2011 a pick with 411 incidents. Since then Nablus is the most affected Governorate. 2014 doesn’t seem to be different and up to the 31st of August a total of 254 incidents were recorded by OCHA. MDM together with PU-AMI has registered and reported to protection cluster and to OCHA 47 settlers violence incidents since May 2014.

However 2014 is marked by the sharp increase in the number of Palestinian death or injured by Israeli Security Forces, following the rising trend of 2013. At the end of August 2014 the number of death in West Bank reached 38 (27 in total 2013) and the number of injured in the same period 4164 (3881 in all 2013).

Demolition of houses and infrastructures by Israel in area C is another threat, and even if it is not the biggest threat in the area covered by the program, at least 70 cases were registered by OCHA.

In the context mentioned and in line with the 2015 HNO, the following needs were identified by MDM on the area of intervention:

• Not enough involvement and awareness of village councils and community based organizations about the available protection mechanisms. During an emergency, the community, represented by its village’s councils and community leaders is the main actor, who should be able to alert protection actors, document and report the incidents as well as identify community needs.

• Need of immediate MHPSS to the victims of the violence due to the conflict, including referrals to basic protection services (Legal aid, livelihood, protection presence and others) and referrals to specialized MH services. This context of violence has a serious psychosocial impact on the victims of incidents, that includes signs such as continuous feeling of frustration (particularly for the men that feel unable to protect their families), extreme fear (especially for children), anxiety and depression reactions (especially for women), anger, panic attacks, sleeping difficulties, which can lead to psychosocial consequences like domestic problems and social withdrawal.

• In a continuous exposure to violence, acute stress seems to be the norm. What sometimes could be mistaken for resilience is the necessary adaption to an environment in which conflicts are part of daily life, but this adaption has for some people a price. For this reason reinforcing the community, families and individuals resources and positive coping mechanisms is a need to mitigate the impact of living in such a context.

• Monitoring and documenting the impact of MHPSS impact, is identified as a need in order to be able to contribute to reports and advocacy initiatives promoting the respect of IHL and IHRL.

Activities or outputs

Outcome 1: Community protection committees are reinforced. Since 2013, MDM in partnership with PU-AMI and in close collaboration with the Village Councils and community leaders, established and trained community based protection committees called Community Eyes Watch (CEW) with the following objectives:

• Establish an early warning mechanism consisting in CEW alerting main protection actors (PDCO, OCHA, ICRC, UNICEF...) about ongoing settlers violence related incidents in order to stop or at least minimize its impact

• Documenting and reporting of incidents and assessing community needs triggered by those incidents

• Coordination of protection responses at village level

Outcome 2: Ensured holistic response to victims of violent incidents through quality MHPSS and referrals to other services:

Violent incidents usually trigger the need of different responses. From the mental health and psychosocial perspectives, the majority of community members are emotionally affected after a critical incident, meanwhile only a minority will develop psychological disorders. That is why restoring and strengthening community and family support is so important in order to prevent the development of such disorders and to mitigate its impact. The objective of this intervention is to normalize the acute stress and emotional reactions related to the critical incident and to acknowledge the psychosocial impact that such incident can have on individuals, families and communities. It is to explore as well resources/coping mechanisms and to reinforce them in order to better cope with such events. This intervention includes a series of activities starting in the 72 hours that follow a critical incident:

• 1st Support visit including Psychological First Aid

• 2nd Support visit including Psychosocial Assessment (within 10-15 days) including the application of International scales to evaluate the impact of the critical incident on the direct and indirect victims (Impact
Event Scale – Revised version). Victims who are identified as in need for specialized MH services are referred to advanced MH services (MOH, Palestinian counselling Centre, MSF-F and others)

Other needs triggered by such incidents (legal aid, livelihood, protection presence, basic services, etc) are identified by MDM teams, mainly during the 1st support visit, and referred to Basic services (MoH, MoSA, Local associations, …) and protection actors through the protection cluster mechanism.

Outcome 3: Resilience of vulnerable community members is reinforced throughout Peer Support Groups

The objective of the Peer groups is to increase the capacity of individuals and community to develop positive management mechanisms to mitigate the adverse impact of the crisis on individuals and their families. Peers support groups are integrated by persons that have similar characteristics and that have experienced or are at risk of experiencing similar kind of incidents (ex: settlers attacks, demolitions,…) with the general objective of increasing resilience and reinforcing positive coping mechanisms.

4 different modules with specific objectives have been defined for adults (separated groups of females & males, males group to be implemented after working hours), teenager (separated by gender) and children. Each module has 8 sessions with different thematic and methodology per group. The number of participants is between 5 and 12 and is facilitated by two psychosocial workers.

Outcome 4: Contribute to advocacy initiatives based on MDM MHPSS experience on the field:

The daily work with the communities affected by settlers violence makes MDM witness of the impact that such violence has in the psychosocial wellbeing of the population allowing MDM to contribute to common advocacy initiatives (diplomats visits, fact sheets, Conferences and others). The improvement on the data collection tools, including international validated scales will provide quantitative and qualitative information about this impact.

Indicators and targets

Outcome 1:
This project started already in 2012, and was included in the CAP in previous phases. In relation with this outcome, by the end of the present phase (2014), 27 community eyes watch are created and functional. This CEW alerted up to today of 99 incidents, that MDM and PU-AMI had documented and reported to the PCWG for monitoring and triggering responses. Since may 2014, 35 cases have been referred for livelihood, 9 to agricultural services, 14 to legal aid and3 protection presence. Even if the CEW are fonctional, their capacity building is still in proces and the level of performance is different in each community. For this reason, an exchange of experiences among the CEW is considered as a need to motivate and reinforce this structures. As well the link between CEW and other protection actors need to be established, and this is one of the objectives for next phase. The reporting and documentation of the incidents by the CEW is still an objective not reached 100% as only 30% of the incidents have been documented by the CEW.

• Follow up the CEWs: MDM and PU-AMI to implement monthly coordination meetings per village.
• 216 persons will benefit from CEW experience exchange workshops ( 135 M, 81 F)
• Indicators:
  - 30 communities count with a functional alert system through CEWs.
  - 80% of settlers related violence incidents in communities with CEW are reported to MdM and PU-AMI

Outcome 2

During the previous phase a technical review of the MHPSS methodology of intervention has been done, as it was perceived as a need for reinforcing the quality of the interventions. The results of this review are being implemented since July 2014, and nowadays we count with a better structured protocols including data collection system. Since July, MDM team intervened with 140 cases (Females 38, 54 Males, 11 Girls and 38 boys) for the first support intervention. Out of this 140 the 50 % received Psychological First Aid and a second intervention 10 days later, including psychosocial assessment and referral to the needed services.

• Incident reports and need assessments sent to cluster members and OCHA. 99 incidents in 2014 since January.
• MHPSS provided to direct and indirect victims of critical events.
• Cases with protection and basic needs (other than psychosocial) referred to other actors
• Indicators:
  - 100% of incidents assessed by MdM team are reported to the cluster and OCHA
  - 600 direct and indirect victims of critical events benefit of 1st support visit (270 M,150 F, 60 G, 120 B)
  - 240 of victims benefited from PFA and a second support visit (72 M, 72F,24 G, 72 B).
  - 80% of protection response mechanisms (legal aid, livelihood and protective presence) activated in case of need (Number of beneficiaries referred: 648 (216 M, 216 F, 108 G, 108 B ) )
  - 90% of beneficiaries of psychosocial assessments received responses according to the identified needs (Advanced MH services, Peer Support or Non-intervention)

Outcome 3

• Indicators:
  - 70% of beneficiaries referred to Peer support groups after assessment participate in a peer support group
  - 1000 beneficiaries participates in Peer Support Group activities (150 M, 350 F, 250 G, 250 B) /8 sessions
Outcome 4:
In relation with this output, in 2014 MDM participate in an active way in two diplomats tours organized by HCT, 2 conferences about settlers violence impact on MHPSS in Paris, and Brussels targeting members of the National Assemble and European Parliament and produced a first fact-sheet about the same subject. The conferences as well as the fact-sheet were done in partnership with PU-AMI
- Participate at least in 4 advocacy initiatives
- Indicators
  - 2 Fact sheets are produced reflecting MHPSS impact of settlers violence
  - Contribution to HCT advocacy activities

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<tr>
<td>Program Human Resources for 12 months (psychologists, social workers)</td>
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<td>Support Human resources for 12 months</td>
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Appealing Agency | YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA)  
---|---  
**Project Title** | Psychosocial Emergency Support Teams in the West Bank, East Jerusalem YMCA Rehabilitation Program (YMCA)  
**Project Code** | OPT-15/H/73595  
**Sector/Cluster** | Protection  
**Objectives** | 1. Children’s coping mechanisms and resilience are strengthened and children severely affected by the conflict are receiving rapid and appropriate support while caregivers are supported to improve care for their children, in the context of a protracted humanitarian crisis  
2. The 11 psychosocial emergency teams maintain effective coordination and rapid psychosocial assessment and response.  
**Beneficiaries** | Total: 18,016 children and caregivers  
Children: 15,715  
Women: 1,810  
Other group: 491 caregivers & professionals  
**Implementing Partners** | East Jerusalem YMCA  
**Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015  
**Current Funds Requested** | $670,863  
**Location** | Projects covering only West Bank  
**Priority / Category** | Top  
**Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality  
**Contact Details** | Ghada Ghabboun, gghabboun@ej-ymca.org, +970 2 277 2713 ext. 104  
**Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank  
**Project filtering** | Area C and East Jerusalem  

**Needs**

Palestinian children are directly impacted by the on-going situation of protracted occupation in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Across the West Bank, children are injured and killed during demonstrations, military operations, and attacks by settlers, and face regular harassment at checkpoints on their way to and from school. Across the West Bank, children are also affected by home demolitions and continued military operations, night raids, arrests, detention and ill treatment.

The physical danger as well as the ongoing psychological stress threatens children’s wellbeing and healthy development. Children, as well as caregivers, suffer from lack of access to basic support services and disruption of normal routines such as schooling and play. For this, children and caregivers need all types of support that would increase their resilience and enable them to overcome the negative influence of such attacks on their well being. Psychosocial support is essential, including counseling sessions in addition to recreational and fun activities that help children ventilate and enjoy their basic needs of play and having fun. Coordination and referral between service providers is also vital, insuring that the different needs of girls, boys, caregivers and the community as a whole are met.

**Activities or outputs**

The project will be implemented in 11 districts: East Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, Ramallah, Nablus, Salfit, Jenin, Tubas, Tulkarem, Qalqilea and Jericho. C areas and areas where conflict is intensified and settlers violence is taking place will be given high priority.

1. Rapid psychosocial assessment and response: Victimized children and caregivers will be visited and initial psychosocial support is provided through ventilation and expression of feelings. An initial need assessment is conducted based on which a comprehensive intervention plan is developed. Each family will be assigned a case manager to that they received the needed support from other service providers, based on the identified needs. Each of the 11 teams will keep a record of services needed and organizations that provide those services, including shelter, health services, financial supports, legal support, protective presence, and other.
Referral between Health actors and Protection actors, which was initiated by OCHA in 2012, will be strengthened and systemized. Also, referrals with CPNs will be encouraged and strengthened through the signing of the MoU which will increase coordination, referral and joint work, with the goal of providing better humanitarian services to children.

Team organizations will also utilize the mapping manual of MHPSS service providers which was produced and will be officially launched in December 2014, in order to refer beneficiaries, based on the services needed, to specialized organizations.

2. Psychosocial group counseling sessions for children: Approximately 181 groups of 15 children, girls and boys, who are victims of political and social violence, will attend group counseling sessions designed to help them decrease stress level, reduce anxiety, build self-confidence, ventilate and express their feelings.

3. Structured psychosocial activities (Recreational activities, ventilation days, CRC parades): Recreational activities are held at areas of intervention and include activities that enhance self-expression and self-confidence, as well as helping children reduce tension and anxiety following exposure to traumatizing incidents.

4. Referral: A needs assessment is conducted for the affected boys and girls and male and female caregivers and also for the affected area. Psychosocial support is then provided to children and caregivers through group sessions and recreational activities. When other needs are identified, children and caregivers are referred to team organizations or other organizations of specialty. The YMCA will follow up on emergencies, especially cases of house demolitions and confiscations, and help connect affected families to service providers.

5. Sensitization sessions and psychosocial support for caregivers: 1,810 female and male caregivers will be reached through 181 groups of 10 caregivers.

Mothers, fathers and other caregivers attending the sensitization sessions are better equipped with skills on how to protect and support their children and develop more positive skills when dealing with them.

6. Capacity building and Training: 11 Team members will be trained on Psychosocial first aid and emergency response based on the Manual of intervention prepared by YMCA. An advanced training for 11 coordinators also will be provided which will improve and develop their capacities in managing the teams and will improve emergency response. The coordinators training will provide them with managerial skills in order to conduct needs assessments, evaluate and organize the work of the teams, and develop action plans for better coordination and response.

Indicators and targets

1. By the end of the project, at least 70% (11,005) of the 15,715 children, both boys (50%) and girls (50%) from vulnerable areas across the West Bank including East Jerusalem, who received psychosocial support services will report that they are better able to cope with difficult events with increased resilience, demonstrated by an increase in engagement in social and structured playful activities carried out in a month, as reported by children, teachers and caregivers.

2. At least 70% (1,267) of 1,810 female (80%) and male (20%) caregivers who participate in the program are able to discuss issues of concern to the child at least once per week as reported by children and parents.

3. By the end of the project 220 psychosocial emergency team members, 140 CBO volunteers and undergraduate university students, both males and females, have increased capacity to better support children and caregivers’ resilience and coping mechanisms, and are better able to respond to emergencies.

The target beneficiaries will be reached out through the YMCA field teams of counselors and social workers who work all over the districts of West Bank and usually reach the Program beneficiaries through the following approaches:

1. Through the triggers we received from OCHA, ACTED and through the direct knowledge of the teams as they are residents of in the districts they work in and usually they are aware of what’s taking place in their areas.

2. Through the direct connection with the affected children, caregivers and families.

3. Through the YMCA existing referral system with other relevant organizations especially that the final report of the MHPSS mapping was produced which include details of the mapping activities, outcomes, used tools and methodologies, as well as challenges.

Additionally, a user-friendly manual was produced and included mapped organizations. The manual will be launched officially in December 2014 and then distributed to local and international organizations, ministries, CBOs, and schools, especially at vulnerable areas, so these organizations and ministries as well as the children and caregivers can access the existing psychosocial services identified in their areas. The manual will also help increase referrals between organizations, especially during times of emergencies. A website has been developed for this purpose and host the mapping system, local and international educational material and evaluations and studies. The manual as well as the website will increase collaborative work and will be a significant source of information of who does what and where in the West Bank.
In order to increase visibility and awareness on the mapping process, and also in order to insure increased coordination between MHPSS service providers, a national workshop will be conducted in order to give an overview on the mapping activity, launch of website and distribute of final report and manual which will be produced.

planned coordination:

The Psychosocial Support Teams have become a focal point which is approached by children, caregivers and CBOs in order to intervene and respond to community psychosocial needs. The teams have also built partnerships between organizations in addition to building bridges between local, international, private and public and governmental organizations working in the psychosocial field. Team members and team organizations have reached an advanced stage of coordination and experience.

In order to reduce the coordination gaps and building bridges and linkages between organizations working on the national level Central and district level coordination meetings are held, as well as encouraging joint response, Central and district level coordination meetings are held. Those meetings will be held with the involvement of MoSA, MoE, MoH and UNRWA.

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**Appealing Agency** | UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)
---|---
**Project Title** | Responding to increased vulnerability to Gender Based Violence (GBV) among displaced population in collective centers and host communities in Gaza
**Project Code** | OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73599
**Sector/Cluster** | Protection
**Objectives** | Sector objective 2: To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict, including through minimization of incidents of violence and harassment through targeted protective presence, increased availability of psychosocial support, improved management of the threat posed by explosive hazards in Gaza, other protective measures and strengthened mainstreaming of protection in the humanitarian response.

Project Objective: To respond to protection needs of displaced women and girls in collective centers and host communities affected by the recent crisis in the Gaza Strip.

Specific Objectives: (1) To provide immediate response to identified GBV cases among IDP girls and women, and improve their access to quality services including medical/healthcare, psychosocial support, legal services and security in coordination with UNRWA; (2) To enhance GBV case management approach through supporting referral pathways to protection facilities with special focus on health in coordination with NRC as the chair agency for the GBV-SWG; (3) To enhance families, especially girls and women, access to psychosocial support through health care providers immediate relief sessions and youth volunteers peer to peer psychosocial care in (10) collective centers (as explained in the activities sections) and hosting communities reached by WISSAL Coalition 25 member CBOs; (4) To strengthen community support and follow up for GBV cases - and provide safe spaces for women to express their fears and stress and establish community protection committees within the collective centers, (5) To strengthen collaboration and coordination between the GBV-Sub-Working Group and other clusters including UNRWA, Shelter, WASH, Health, and Early Recovery to discuss possible risk factors that increase women and girls exposure to GBV and measures to mitigate them in the displaced setting.

**Beneficiaries** | Total: 134,100 women, girls, men and boys (Direct 20100 and indirect 114000) Women: 78,000 Other group: 56,000 (6000 Men "Direct 5000 and indirect 1000", Youth 50100 "30050 female, 20050 male – Direct 100 and indirect 50000" and 25 CBOs working under WISAL Coalition, 5 NGOs and 10,000 families)
**Implementing Partners** | Women’s Affairs Center (WAC) – Palestinian Red Crescent (PRCS), Palestinian Medical Relief Society (PMRS) - WISAL Coalition of 25 CBOs in Gaza Strip – Culture and Free Thought Association (CFTA)
**Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
**Current Funds Requested** | $394,600
**Location** | Projects covering only Gaza
**Priority / Category** | Top
**Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
**Contact Details** | Sana Asi, mailto:asi@unfpa.org, +972 54 817 4161
**Project filtering** | Gaza
Needs
The entire population of 1.8 million in the Gaza Strip was heavily affected by the hostilities that began in July 2014 and lasted for seven weeks. At least 2,133 people were killed, including 500 children and 257 women; 11,100 were injured, among them 2,088 women. One in four Palestinians in Gaza was forced to flee, and over 60,000 houses were partially or completely destroyed. Health infrastructures were severely damaged including 5 hospitals and 24 health facilities that were completely destroyed. At least 140 families lost three or more family members in the same incident. According to the information as of 1 November 2014, 30,900 IDPs are hosted in 19 UNRWA schools and registered in government schools, in addition to thousands of displaced people in informal shelters, or with staying with host families. A UNFPA assessment of GBV among girls and women in shelters and host communities during the crisis highlighted a number of key findings related to women’s roles and responsibilities, their vulnerabilities and their access to services:

• Women and girls suffered from violence before, during and after they fled from their homes, and faced increased violence against women and girls, especially physical violence, justified by insecurity and lack of privacy, extreme overcrowding, and frustration. Women and girls have limited space and privacy in crowded shelters, and there have been a number of reported cases of sexual harassment of women and adolescent girls in shelters and in Al Shifa hospital.
• There is a huge need for primary health care and psychological support services yet services availability is limited. The current emergency left health-care centers critically damaged, without adequate medical equipment or basic drug stocks to clinically manage cases of GBV.
• Women and girls have assumed increased responsibilities as caregivers and often feel overwhelmed, stressed or depressed by sudden loss and increased burden of responsibilities. There is a need for protection and legal assistance for “war widows” who lost their spouses during the recent crisis and have suddenly become head of their households.

This project aims to address the needs of IDP girls and women in collective centers and host communities by strengthening preventative measures to protect women and girls against different forms of violence. The project also responds to (GBV) survivors in a multi-sectoral (health, social, legal, psychosocial, security and safety) approach in a confidential manner and improved referral pathways to appropriate services and support. This approach will strengthen the ability to address increased incidence of GBV, through provision of psychosocial and health care support among IDPs in collective centers and host communities who most require protection and specialized response to address risk of exposure to violence, abuse, exploitation and GBV.

Successfully protecting IDP women and girls from GBV depends on the active commitment and collaboration between all actors, including male and female community members. UNFPA as a chair of the GBV-SWG will ensure that the intervention is coordinated with other stakeholders especially other clusters/sectors.

Activities or outputs
Output 1: Case management of identified GBV cases and providing immediate multi sectoral response through available referral pathways in coordination with NRC
Services will be provided to 350 case/year including health, psychosocial, and legal services, and referral to specialized agencies if needed
A1. Establish an agreed upon referral pathway in coordination with NRC, UNRWA, and partners to provide needed services for GBV survivors
A2. Strengthen health care response as entry point for GBV survivors to receive multi sectoral protection services including psychosocial, legal, and health services
A3. Upgrade and equip 2 selected health care centers for a multi-sectoral response to GBV as a ‘One stop center’
A4. Equip 5 health facilities with appropriate medical and clinical response to GBV survivors
A5. Create women’s and girls’ safe spaces in 10 collective centers based on recommendations from shelter cluster, UNRWA, and partners in addition to host communities to provide multi-sectoral response to identified GBV cases

UNFPA coordinated with CCMU to ensure all work is planned & coordinated closely with the protection team and focal points in shelters to avoid overlap. We have ongoing coordination and communication with UNRWA and recently there was a meeting between our partners and UNRWA to agree on a coordination mechanism to facilitate partners’ work inside shelters. Partners share ahead their schedule of activities inside shelters to ensure proper facilitation of work. UNFPA added value is the work around responding to needs of women&girls in reproductive age with focus on provision of PNC follow up, counseling & awareness to women allowing outlets for them to escape daily pressure & express themselves. UNFPA will target 10 shelters based on recommendations from UNRWA, shelter cluster & partners with focus on the highest population & need for
A6. Provide immediate protection materials and mechanisms including 2000 hygiene kits for women and girls in collective centers and hosting communities

Output 2: Enhanced provision of psychosocial support to IDP families with special focus on women, girls and youth in collective centers and hosting communities

UNFPA will target IDPs in host families through activities under output 2 and 3 and through the established 5 community protection committees. Families will be reached through members of WISAL coalition of 25 CBOs. The project will link targeted beneficiaries from hosting communities with available partners’ centers and services for follow up and referral

A7. Conduct activities, including psychosocial kits (stress management exercises, painting tools, stress release tools, psychosocial guidelines), with families in vulnerable communities to increase awareness about available protection and GBV services and refer women and families to specialized care through WISAL Coalition

A8. Enhance the skills of service providers in the area of psychosocial support to provide services to IDP families including women and girls who lost their families and/or dear ones

A9. Support social counselors, religious & community leaders in addressing trauma through psychosocial support, debriefing, spiritual healing and positive community coping mechanisms to address loss and extreme trauma targeting at least 1500 IDP person in the host communities (1000 women and 500 men)

Output 3: Establish community protection committees that include men and women from affected communities to respond to GBV risks among IDPs

A10. Establish 5 community protection committees to identify protection risks and most vulnerable groups to GBV including provision of community support to survivals and their families

A11. Train 60 male and female community and religious leaders on GBV and its consequences on the whole community

A12. Establish advocacy forums with male and female community and religious leaders to denounce GBV and promote human/women rights targeting youth, girls and boys, women and men

**Indicators and targets**

- # No. of women and young people, reached with GBV services; including hygiene kits, psychosocial, support, awareness, etc.
- # of protection committees inside the collective centers established and providing community support to IDP women and girls
- # of social and health care workers trained and are able to provide GBV services; including psychosocial first aid, and referral to existing health, psychosocial and legal services
- # Of equipped health facilities with appropriate medical and clinical response to survivors of GBV;
- # Of dignity kits (hygiene kits) distributed among IDP women and girls in collective centers and host communities

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<td>Psychosocial support packages that include healing sessions, distribution of protection materials, p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building of youth volunteers and service providers on Psychosocial First Aid “PFA” and to m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Awareness and advocacy through established community protection committees in collective centers and</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational cost including project management and M&amp;E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative costs (8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</table>
项目名称：在最脆弱的区域C、Hebron (H2)、定居点附近和靠近墙的社区提供救命的多部门响应

项目代码：OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73602

部门/群组：保护

目标

部门目标2：通过针对性的保护性存在、增加心理社会支持的可获得性、改进对爆炸性危害的管理、其他保护措施和增强在人道主义响应中保护的主流化来预防和减轻人权和国际人道法的侵犯、冲突的影响，包括暴力和骚扰。

项目目标：加强提供安全、保密、富有同情心的多部门应对GBV，包括作为进入点来接收多部门服务的心理支持、法律援助、支持个案管理及转介到个人咨询和国家保护响应；增强社区参与作为多部门保护服务的倡导者；以及强化在特许地区（女性、男性和青少年）和其他脆弱人群中的GBV情况的监测和记录。

利益相关者

总数：23,000 男性、女性和青少年
女性：18,000
其他群体：5,050（3000男性、2000青少年；30名女性和20名男性社会及健康工作者和3家NGO、60家CBO）

实施伙伴

MIFTAH、Union Health Work Committee UHWC、Women’s Center for Legal Aid and Counselling (WCLAC) 在西岸

项目日期

2015年1月 - 2015年12月

现时资金请求

$356,400

地点

仅覆盖西岸

优先/类别

其他

性别标记代码

2a - 项目旨在显著贡献于性别平等

联系信息

Sana Asi, asi@unfpa.org, +972 54 817 4161

增强地理领域

西岸 - Nablus
西岸 - Jerusalem
西岸 - Hebron

项目筛选

区域C和东耶路撒冷

需要

巴勒斯坦男性、女性和儿童面临各种威胁到其生命、自由和安全的形式，包括政策和以色列占领军；与冲突有关的暴力；恐吓和骚扰；以及巴勒斯坦地方冲突。这种冲突对女性的影响特别阻碍了他们享受权利，并对家庭关系和性别关系产生了负面影响（OCHA 生命、自由和安全2014年）。在军管的持续保护危机下，巴勒斯坦社会和性别和家庭关系的演变加剧了GBV。暴力和冲突是所有形式的GBV的关键保护问题。持续的保护危机，以及其对巴勒斯坦社会和性别和家庭关系的演变的影响，加剧了GBV在所有形式上的影响，包括性
violence, domestic violence, early marriage, and political violence. GBV in humanitarian settings affects men and women, boys and girls, and those with disabilities differently. Due to the social taboos there is a concern that few women have the space or security to disclose reports of sexual assault, and adequate response services are not available. Of particular concern is the increase of GBV cases reported and the limited multi-sectoral protection and response services available in Area C and East Jerusalem, and areas near settlements and communities near the wall. The World Bank, Checkpoints and Barriers research 2010

The 2011 Palestinian Violence Survey (PCBS) indicated that, compared to the 2005 violence survey, violence has increased. Half of the Palestinian households were directly exposed to occupation/settlers violence before July 2010 and male youth are more subjected to occupation/settlers violence particularly at checkpoints. Violence does not limit itself to external actors but is also found within the home. According to the same survey 37% of ever married women were exposed to at least one form of violence by their husbands. 2/3 of women ever exposed to violence by their husbands prefer not to talk about it and to retreat within their homes. This highlights the cultural context of women ‘coping mechanisms, lack of awareness/access to safety nets and other protective services in the community. 18% of Palestinian households and individuals had been exposed to economic violence by Israeli occupation forces and settlers. The same survey stated that 59% of all married women had been exposed to psychological violence, 24% of all married women had been exposed to physical violence and 12% to sexual violence. In 2013, 24 women are known to have been killed on the basis of what is called “family honor” according to Women’s Center for Legal Aid and Counseling.

In 2013, UNFPA as a chair of the GBV-SWG conducted a mapping of GBV interventions in Palestine. The results showed that prevention appears to be stronger than response at the level of services. 9% of service providers provide services in west bank. Among the services provided, psychosocial support for survivors of GBV are the most common while health services are the least available (3%) Only 5% of projects have displaced people and 4% Bedouins as beneficiaries. Few actors work with religious and community leaders (relevantly with men religious leaders).

Activities or outputs

Output 1. Strengthen health care response as entry point for GBV survivors to receive multi sectoral services including psychosocial, legal, and protection.
A1. Upgrade and equip 2 selected health care facilities with an appropriate medical and clinical response for a multi-sectoral response to GBV as a ‘One stop center supporting Jordan Valley and Hebron (H2).
A2: Follow up sessions to strengthen health care response as entry point for GBV survivors to receive multi sectoral services including psychosocial, legal, and protection services.
A3. Equip national partners with legal and psychosocial expertise to expand their response in the targeted areas at risks.
A4. Strengthen the capacity of health, legal and psychosocial service providers to provide safe and confidential services to GBV survivors.
A5. Coaching sessions to legal and psychosocial councilors to provide individual and specialized services and case management to women, young girls and boys survivors of GBV in the targeted areas at risk.
A6. Strengthening the national protection referral mechanisms (Takamol), establishing standard operating procedures (SOPs) and strengthening the referral to specialized services and ensuring compliance with international standards.

Output 2. Enhanced community engagement and working with community leaders and Coalition of CBOs to respond to GBV prevention and protection threats and incidents in the less served and marginalized areas of Jordan Valley, Hebron (H2) and Nablus areas near settlements.
A7. Provide sensitization and coaching to CBOs and conduct activities, including psychosocial, legal sessions with families in the targeted communities to increase awareness about available services amongst vulnerable populations and refer women and families to specialized care.
A8. Strengthen the capacity of three coalitions (60 community based organizations) to identify protection risks and provide community support system to GBV and SRH survival and their families.
A9. Developing (300) sensitization sessions GBV to promote and protect human’s/women’s/survivor’s rights, targeting youth, girls and boys, women and men, in peer groups in the most vulnerable and isolated communities by Miftah and WCLAC ;
A10. Launching awareness campaigns, leaded and coordinated jointly by the women’s coalitions in Jericho and Jordan Valley, Hebron and Nablus areas to raise awareness among population on GBV;
A11. Conduct (100) awareness sessions among men and boys using peer to peer for men and boys as GBV victims, perpetrators and agents of change.
A13. Support social counselors in CBOs, religious and community leaders in addressing debriefing, psychodrama, spiritual healing and positive community coping mechanisms to address GBV and the targeted areas at risk.
A12. Support women’s access to services through cash transfer initiatives to enable women to access physically needed services from isolated communities/areas.
# Indicators and targets

- Health facilities upgraded and equipped as one stop center
- CBOs strengthened to advocate and conduct outreach initiatives for multi-sectoral response to GBV
- Community leaders advocate for gender equality and eliminating GBV
- Of GBV survivors who access safe and confidential GBV multi-sectoral services.
- Of professional trained to provide compassionate and confidential clinical support
- Number of social workers and case managers with increased capacity to provide psychosocial support to GBV survivors
- Of professionals with increased capacity and coping mechanisms for self-care.
- Of women, men boys and girls in vulnerable communities benefiting by awareness sessions on GBV risks, improving knowledge and changing attitudes.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Program implementation, equipment, service provision, (clinical, social, legal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training and capacity building for service providers and community mobilizers</td>
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<td>Operational cost including salaries and M&amp;E</td>
<td>50,000</td>
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<td>Administrative costs(8%)</td>
<td>26,400</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>
### Project Title
Strengthening Resilience for Children and Their Families by Providing Psychosocial Support for Children Traumatised in North of Gaza

### Project Code
OPT-15/H/73607

### Sector/Cluster
Protection

### Objectives

#### Specific Objective 1
To promote children’s ability to develop strategies to address and mitigate past, current and future psychosocial stress and return to normality through providing them with a psychosocially (PS) supportive environment: This will be through a safe place where boys and girls can play, learn, interact and share activities in a gender neutral environment.

#### Specific Objective 2
To support the psychosocial and developmental support of 1,200 Gaza children’s resilience (focused on ages 6-12) and return to normal functional development addressing the range of normal responses to an abnormal situation including fear, anxiety, insecurity, anger, withdrawal, inability to focus in school and with family and other responses to the recent conflict.

#### Specific Objective 3
To strengthen the capacity of social support networks surrounding children suffering from PS traumas and to enhance the community resilience and coping strategies in order to provide support for children and the community.

#### Specific Objective 4
Strengthened quality in the psychosocial support services provided by the three YEC child psychosocial centres in Northern Gaza.

### Beneficiaries
Total: 7,000
- 1,200 children with psychological disturbances
- Children: 1,200
- Women: 1,500
- Other group: 25 YEC Staff Members

### Implementing Partners
Youth Empowerment Centre

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$300,000

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Antony Grange, agr@dca.dk, +972543446577

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya

### Project Filtering
Gaza

### Needs
The results of the UNICEF Rapid Child Protection Assessment carried out at the end of the 2014 war clearly showed that 100% of respondents cited psychosocial support as their most urgent need. Concerns regarding child violence at home and in schools, bullying, damage to property and child labour, as well as the whole gamut of stress-related behaviours in children aged from 0-18 were clearly articulated.

According to the UN Flash Crisis Appeal for Gaza, more than 400,000 children in Gaza are heavily traumatised by the devastating military invasion and are in need of psychosocial support. UN, INGOs and local NGOs have stepped in with a range of measures; however YEC is one of the key PSS providers in in Gaza North with an emergency psychosocial program targeting children and families living in the most affected areas of Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahiya and Jabalia.

After the July-August 2014 conflict in Gaza the Protection Cluster identified an increased need for protection...
responses to address conflict related violence and violations by Israeli security forces including increased need for child protection.

To ensure an effective response to identified child protection concerns and vulnerabilities, the Protection Cluster (in particular, through three sub-groups focused on child protection: Child Protection Working Group, Grave Violations Against Children Working Group and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group) will continue to provide a range of targeted child protection interventions. These responses include psychosocial support for children and caregivers, with a focus on structured psychosocial support with a case management approach and referral to individual counselling and national child protection responses; and monitoring and documentation of grave violations against children.

The Protection Cluster will prioritise humanitarian interventions that address the following criteria:
- Provide protective interventions for children affected by conflict and violence, or strengthen the overall child protection response;
- Seek to enhance self-reliance and resilience
- Promote the involvement and empowerment of local organisations and communities.

Activities or outputs

- Provide psychosocial support to children and adults directly or indirectly affected by violence by Israeli security forces; demolitions and forced displacement; child abuse; and gender based violence.

PSS provided focused on continuing to support YEC staff:

- Monthly workshops which strengthen staff capacity to support colleagues and themselves;
- Technical competence workshops to strengthen knowledge on integrating developmentally-focused education with PSS. This developed jointly with Caritas consultant and meets both the psychosocial needs of the child through providing a safe place; developing their self-confidence and self-esteem; and reassuring children they are 'normal'; and meeting their developmental needs through creative activities associated with learning; and encouraging them to achieve the session’s learning outcomes through their own means. Also an effective tool for identifying developmental delays due to trauma.

Concrete elements include:
- Identifying children at risk. 2 psychologists, 2 teachers, a social worker and 2 animators for each centre, all who have received training on children at risk including children experiencing physical abuse, sexual abuse, children not attending school and older girls whose families’ wishes to arrange for them to be married in the near future
- Continuing family education and information sessions on child abuse, importance of education and rights of female children
- Actively participating in CP case management and referral system being developed through CPWG
- Using existing case management and referral pathways based on pyramid model. Includes individual and family counselling, discussion with community leaders and referral to Child Protection Network and other specialised services.

- Maintain psychosocial response mechanisms to respond to existing needs, and enable a rapid scale up to respond to heightened humanitarian needs due to conflict related violence or other shocks.
- Provide staff capacity development in IASC guidelines on mental health and psychosocial support, and developmental educational approaches)
- Provide a safe space to play, learn, interact socially and share
- Train school counsellors on trauma, coping strategies and minimising psychosocial stress and distress. School counsellor training considers:
  - It is conducted in the 3 centres.
  - Initial training will involve 7 participants from schools (4 private schools, 3 UNRWA school 'shelters), 16 KG, 22 NGO counselors. YEC coordinates directly with these institutions For upcoming training, MoE responded unable to participate - have indicated interest in participating in future.
- Strengthen the social support networks to enhance resilience through working with civil society leaders, providing awareness sessions, and training mothers and caregivers in coping strategies

Indicators and targets

1. Minimum increase of 50% of children (50 boys and 50 girls from each age group at each centre equipped with coping skills and increased resilience)
2. 99% of the children (5,400 with distribution through age, gender and centres) demonstrate improved psychosocial wellbeing and recovery from psychosocial stresses.
3. Minimum increase of 70% of targeted parents and caregivers (1,050 individuals) applying new skills and strategies to enhance the psychosocial wellbeing of their children and their resilience in addressing future psychosocial trauma.
4. A minimum of 70% of targeted school counsellors (60 x 4 sessions) 168 people using the new skills and didactics inside their schools.

5. 1,200 children at 3 centres (400 x 3) attend 10 week program. Divided into 2 groups (6-9 and 9-12). Aim for gender balance. Different needs of children met through same programs at different level. More complex math, Arabic and English. PSS component shares same elements but addresses age-specific issues such as education, marriage and social values. Staff ensure children can discuss personal concerns with them as generally more articulate at this age.

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<tr>
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<td>Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
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<td>Appealing Agency</td>
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<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Protection</td>
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<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Contribute to a Palestinian society which rejects violence and in which vulnerable groups and victims of gender-based, sexual and domestic violence can access psychosocial support, counseling, and referral, as well as empowering sessions providing them with better knowledge about types of violence, gender issues and human rights.</td>
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<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 21,100 women and children Children: 15,000 Women: 6,100</td>
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<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Ohaïl Shomar, <a href="mailto:development@sawa.ps">development@sawa.ps</a>, 05.98.90.33.43</td>
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**Needs**

Men, women, children, all population groups need a strong psychosocial support to face the escalation of violence in the Gaza strip and in the West Bank since the beginning of the increase of tensions, in June 2014. Moreover, since the beginning of the war in Gaza in July and the increase of tensions in the West Bank as well, most vulnerable groups such as women and children may be more affected by the situation as gender and domestic violence tends to increase in difficult political, economical and security contexts. They might also undermine the importance of their own psychosocial issues notably caused by occupation and military violence, due to the external situation, and might be more reluctant to discuss those issues. According to Sawa’s experience, even long after a traumatic event, adults (both women and men), male and female youth, and children continue to suffer symptoms such as nightmares, insomnia, bed wetting, food disorders, stress, anxiety, panic and depression. These may range from normal reactions to the violence of war to more serious post-traumatic symptoms, thus affecting the everyday life of Palestinians living in the West Bank and in Gaza. Many will need psychosocial support and guidance as well as referrals to organizations providing specialized counselling, health, and social services. Victims of any kind of violence need indeed strong psychosocial support, moreover because they usually feel isolated, afraid, and ashamed. Without appropriate support, they may develop depression and other psycho-social problems, and may even harm themselves.

In addition, there is a need of basic awareness on violence and rights among community members. Misconceptions about violence, gender, sexual matters, and human rights remain common among community members of all ages and genders and have an impact on the manner victims are addressed to medical and legal institutions and supported by family and community members. These misconceptions include the idea that domestic, gender, sexual violence is rare or the result of corrupting outside influences, blaming a victim’s dress or behavior for violence committed against her, and the idea that violence is necessary in some cases to educate children or to resolve conflicts within a marriage or family. Due to poor sex education in many schools, children often do not understand their developing sexuality and the physical changes they experience during adolescence, and furthermore do not have the knowledge and terminology to clearly discuss issues of sexual violence and abuse. This lack of discussion of sexual matters also fosters a sense of mystery and shame around those issues—a large factor in the silence of victims and the negative psycho-social effects they suffer. The rights of individuals are frequently held subordinate to the reputation or wishes of the group or family, especially older members of the family. Children, especially girls, learn from a young age that they are not permitted to make their own decisions or freely express opinions. Adult women feel pressure to sacrifice their own needs and aspirations in favor of attending to the needs of husband and family. Women in marginalized or distant areas are particularly affected because of their limited access to services and awareness-raising activities.
There is a need for providing victims of violence with psychosocial support, referral to legal and medical services as well as conducting education sessions about types of violence, with a particular focus on domestic, gender-based, and sexual violence that tend to increase during periods where political and security tensions increase, and about human, women, and children's rights.

**Activities or outputs**

Volunteers training: each volunteer receives 110-hour theoretical and practical training at Sawa, after which volunteers will be able to provide beneficiaries with professional and safe counselling and support. Theoretical training covers the different types of violence, gender issues, sex education, women’s and children’s rights, and counselling methods. Recently, Sawa has been giving refresher training to counselors about war traumas to support victims of the war in Gaza, as well as a training about sexual and reproductive health, subject used as an entry point to discuss about gender-based violence during education sessions. During practical training, Call Center trainees listen to experienced callers and watch case documentation in real time, and then discuss how cases are handled. Training is based on an interactive and participatory model, encouraging discussion and critical examination of prejudices and assumptions about violence, sex, and gender.

Call Center: Since the beginning of the war in Gaza, Sawa developed an emergency plan to operate its helpline 24h/day (instead of 16h/day), 7 days/week, to support Gazan victims of war and, even after the war, to help them better cope with the aftermaths of war. The increase of tensions in Gaza and in the West Bank, since June 2014, led indirectly to an increase of domestic, gender-based, and sexual violence. Sawa helpline offers a free, safe and professional support to victims of violence as well as medical and legal information, guidance and referral to other services and organizations when needed. All cases are anonymously documented in Sawa’s Caller Information Database to ensure a sustainable cases follow-up, to gather statistics informing activity design and used to inform other organizations about the situation of domestic, gender-based, and sexual violence in Palestine. A Professional Committee holds weekly meetings to discuss cases, set intervention plans for difficult cases and take decisions related to Call Center.

Education sessions at schools and community centers: Workshops are organized in cooperation with schools and community centers. In the West Bank and in Gaza, they are the opportunity to meet different groups of Palestinian communities to inform them about different types of violence, sexual and reproductive health, human rights and support services they can benefit from. In Gaza, sessions will bring a particular focus on war traumas. Sawa counselors will try to give guidelines to Gazan victims of violence about how to recover from violent events, how to communicate in a non-violent way within the family (couple and parents-children relationships), how to deal with the aftermaths of war in their everyday life. Sawa will also develop sessions focus on gender-based violence among men and women’s groups. Sawa methodology will use games, exercises, brochures and discussion to address sensitive topics, challenge stereotypes and prejudices, and introduce new knowledge and perspectives.

Mobile Clinic: The Mobile Clinic activity involves series of visits to remote communities in the north, south, and center of the West Bank each year. It conducts education sessions about types of violence, human rights, services available for victims. It also aims to raise awareness on gender issues and violence against women and children. Communities are chosen based upon the difficulty faced by vulnerable groups such as women and children who barely reach psycho-social support services and education on sexual and psycho-social health. Sawa mobile clinic uses the same kind of methodology as used during education sessions with adults and youth. It develops an educational and participative approach which aims to favor interactions between participants and Sawa counselors. Thus, staff expertise, games, exercises, brochures and discussions are used to address sensitive topics, challenge stereotypes and prejudices, and introduce new knowledge and perspectives.

**Indicators and targets**

- Indicators for Call Center activity
  - Further increasing demand (at least 25% in calls), especially from women and children
  - % very high satisfaction, high satisfaction or good satisfaction with support
  - % of word-of-mouth

- Indicators for education sessions (volunteers, education sessions for women and students)
  - Number of participants
  - % indicating need for further discussion of, education on, violence
  - Examples of changes in behavior and in attitudes
  - Examples of positive feedback from venues, especially schools

- Indicators for mobile clinic
  - Number of participants
  - % indicating need for further discussion of, education on, violence
  - Examples of changes in behavior and in attitudes
  - Examples of positive feedback from venues, especially schools
<table>
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<th>Sawa Organization (Sawa)</th>
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<td>OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73628</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>To prevent and mitigate life risks of vulnerable people living or working in restricted areas by easing a comprehensive response for people targeted and advocating for their rights to live and to access to their livelihoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 1,350 Direct, Indirect 100000 (ARA population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women: 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other group: 950 (400 fishermen, 400 farmers, 150 victims of Violence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
<td>PARC, Fishermen syndicate, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Priority / Category</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Owen Breuil, <a href="mailto:genco.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net">genco.palestine@medecinsdumonde.net</a>, +972 (0)59 891 4260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enhanced Geographical Fields</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Needs**

The main objective of this project is to mitigate risk life of vulnerable people living and working in the Access Restricted Areas (ARA) and to support directly the victims of conflict related hazards by ensuring through a coordinated approach their access to effective remedies from harm suffered by Israeli and Egyptian actions and by monitoring the impact of health or psycho social consequences over their daily life.

The program is based on the following information:
2. Protection cluster response plan for 2015
3. Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 2013 issued by OCHA
4. Two year experience of MDM-F working with fishermen and farmers in Middle Area on Emergency preparedness (providing Basic Life Support training and First Aid Kits)
5. Interviews with Fishermen syndicate, protection cluster, farmers and fishermen.
6. MOH report about the war response in 2014.

The methods used by the ISF and the Egyptian to enforce access restrictions have continued, and result in killing, injuries, property destruction and damage. Fishermen and farmers living or working in ARA keep on putting their life and their well-being at risk by accessing to their livelihoods and the lack of accountability for violations of international law resulted in a high need of protection for those vulnerable groups and for the communities living in the area.

In 2013, according to the OCHA, along the land border, 9 people were killed and 68 people were injured. Among the fishing limit enforced by ISF, 167 shooting incidents were reported, including 10 injured and 22 detained fishermen. The systematic use of live ammunition by ISF, prohibiting Palestinians from accessing a large swathe of their land and sea, put at risk nearly 180,000 people who live or work in the ARA and undermine their livelihoods.

Women are also directly affected by the conflict. During the so called “protective Edge” operation, 10,000 houses have been destroyed, 486 women and girls have been killed and 3540 women injured. Palestinian women bear the incredible burden of loss of spouse or home with the dire consequences of poverty, unemployment, and forcible displacement. Moreover, women are always responsible for the continuity of family life, taking care of their children, and trying to decrease the psychological consequences of Israeli aggressions.

There is a need for those groups to have the capacity to prevent risks and to respond to medical emergencies.
and act as first respondents for saving life case. Moreover, there is a need to provide them with an efficient remedy for those who have been directly physically, psychologically and economically affected and are in need of a humanitarian aid. The systematic violation of basic human rights afforded to civilians under international law such as Right to life, liberty and security shall be documented to support efforts to seek accountability.

**Activities or outputs**

In Coherence with the protection cluster response plans, object 2: To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict, including through minimization of incidents of violence and harassment through targeted protective presence, increased availability of child protection and psychosocial support, improved management of the threat posed by explosive hazards in Gaza, multi-sectorial responses to GBV survivors, other protective measures and strengthened mainstreaming of protection in the humanitarian response.

MDM_F is willing to provide assistant to communities living or working in ARA based on the below strategy of interventions

**Outcome 1:** Farmers, fishermen and their families are strengthened in their capacity to face medical emergencies

By providing basic life support training and medical kits to at risk groups living or working in ARA, those communities will be able to deal with emergency situation in an adequate manner and will ensure the first saving life gesture in case of need and/or when access to emergency services is impossible or delayed. This training will also target the women from the community to enhance their capacity to provide emergency relief to the injuries in their immediate environment (relative, children). The essential lifesaving skills increase the community resilience by improving the management of medical emergencies.

**Activities 1/Prevention:**
- To provide Basic life support (BLS) training and follow up to vulnerable group
- To provide emergency kits to all BLS trainees
- To provide a booklet and a certificate

**Outcome 2:** A coordinated humanitarian response is given to the direct victims of conflict related hazards to enable them to recover their lives with the least harm possible

The direct civilian victims of Israeli and Egyptian military forces will receive a specific assistance by a social worker to assess the impact on their life and provide them with an effective remedy. In order to ease a comprehensive and coordinated approach through inter clusters system, a referral mechanism with identified service providers (legal aid, medical and psycho social support, livelihoods) will be facilitated and the information how to access the services will be disseminated to vulnerable communities. MdM fr will intervene in coordination with the different cluster partners or/and service providers in order to facilitate a coordinated response for all population targeted by Israeli or Egyptian army in ARAs. In order to avoid duplication of work, where a system of follow up will be designed to follow the case managements between referral mechanism Partners, in addition pre- coordination meetings before launching the referral mechanism will be done to identify roles of partners in the response activities. Moreover, specific provision of emergency assistance (material or cash) will be provided as a short term coping mechanism to the victims of conflict related shock to mitigate the impact and enable them to recover. Accompaniment and follow up of this person will be developed following needs. MDM F will ensure a case by case follow up and will assess the impact of the conflict related hazards on the life of people regarding their physical integrity, their health and their livelihoods. This Activities 2/Response and Monitoring:
- To identify services providers to support direct victims of conflict related hazards
- To implement a referral system for effective remedy and coordinated approach
- To provide direct counseling, follow up and accompaniment and direct material assistance if needed to victims
- To disseminate information on services providers to vulnerable communities
- To promote a case by case coordination with different partners for assessing the good follow up of each cases
- To monitor and share data collection and testimonies to others stakeholders for advocacy purposes.

**Indicators and targets**

**Activities 1/Prevention:**
- 1200 people trained and equipped with local kits
- %persons injured in ARAs attended by BLS trainees

**Activities 2/Response and Monitoring:**
- 150 people attended after being victims in the ARAs
- Coordination and referral mechanism identified, shared and agreed between different stakeholders
% of persons Referred through the referral mechanism that received proper services based on their needs (50%)

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</tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Human Resources for 12 months</td>
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<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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<td>75,191</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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### Needs

The latest Israeli offensive launched on Gaza in July – August 2014 is described as the most severe violence with unprecedented scale of damage and devastation: 2,133 people were killed, of whom 1,489 have been identified as civilians, including 500 children (187 girls and boys) and 257 women (Gaza Initial Rapid Assessment, UN OCHA, oPt, August 2014). The use of heavy military air and artillery force in the overpopulated Gaza Strip caused not only unprecedented casualties in terms of death and physical injuries but tremendous psychological and social suffering of Gaza population, particularly children and women. As the primary care givers in Gaza families, women have to deal with a large numbers of family members killed and injured and the long-term impact of damaged infrastructure and reduced services, while themselves suffering from psychosocial stress. The situation reports by UN agencies and humanitarian partners provided the information about interviewed women who are making a call for psychosocial assistance to them and their children. The women spoke about “having no space to express their pain (…)”. (Humanitarian Overview Document, Protection Cluster and UN OCHA, September 2014)

At the height of the conflict, an estimated 500,000 people – 28 per cent of the population – were internally displaced, living in UNRWA schools designated as emergency shelters (293,000), government schools (49,000), in informal shelters such as empty buildings, churches or mosques, and with host families (170,000). It is estimated that some 108,000 people will be long-term displaced as their homes have been rendered uninhabitable. (Gaza Initial Rapid Assessment, UN OCHA, oPt, August 2014) According UNRWA, 18 UNRWA school buildings continue to serve as Collective Centres for approximately 30,073 internally displaced persons (IDPs). (Gaza Situation Report 68, UNRWA, November 2014) Displacement proved especially difficult for women and girls, with increased evidence of GBV in shelters, limited privacy, compromised dignity, and reduced access to hygiene.

The serious need of psychosocial support for Gaza women is evident in such an abnormal situation of loss, distress, insecurity and violence. Complementing other psychosocial tools in operation on the ground, the storytelling approach proposed by this creates the safe space for Gaza conflict affected to take their minds off of the daily stress and routine and...
express themselves in storytelling forums. The traumatized women in need of specialized psychological support will be detected and targeted by Aisha association for Women and Child’s Protection.

Activities or outputs

TDP will provide safe spaces and psychological support for conflict-affected women through free expression:

• Stories collection: 14 women-storytellers supervised by TDP’s senior artistic staff implement field visits to collect stories from four generations of women affected by conflict (older teen age girls, young mothers, their mothers and grandmothers). Each storyteller does three-four field visits to the four generations of women.

• Storytelling performance production: the women stories of war experience and dealing with violence of war and family/community daily life are transformed into a theatre evidence-based storytelling show. TDP artistic team rehearses a new performance based on the picked stories. In the artistic interpretation, women - the main heroines of the stories - never play the role of victims.

40 storytelling forums for 2,000 women (50 women in each forum): the selected stories are performed in presence of the women who were the source of the stories, and for the other audiences of women. The presentations are followed by debates in which women, again, express their opinions. The debates provoke the women to tell new stories once more. All this helps women to regain self-confidence and prepare for new challenges in life, while empowering them with the trust in their own ability to cope with them.

• 600 traumatized women are detected during story collecting and storytelling forums and referred to Aisha Association.

Aisha Association will improve the psychological wellbeing of the conflict affected women through specialized psycho-social support:

1. Capacity building (1 week) for 20 TDP staff. The workshops combine 2 components: Integrated Security and Wellbeing and orientation on women rights, GBV, VAW and referring paths. The workshops aim to sustain and enhance their self-care and inner peace. TDP team will become better aware and sensitized them towards women issues.

2. Specialized psycho-social support to 600 detected traumatized women. Aisha Association will use group psycho-social support tool employing psychodrama, self-care and mind and body techniques. Each group of 15 traumatized women will attend 10 sessions.

3. Pre- and post-assessment that consists of 2 internationally-standardized tools: 1. Impact of Event Scale (IES) and 2. International Classification of Functioning Skill (ICF).

4. Women who have not shown the significant recovery in IES and ICF will be referred through a mobile psychological clinic (the project psychologists and group facilitators) to Gaza Community Mental Health Program (GCMHP). Aisha Association and GCMHP have already had successful cooperation when severe cases were referred for mental health support.

5. 6 entertainment trips for 600 traumatized women.

6. Monthly clinical supervision for the TDP’s and Aisha Association services providers.

Result 2: The decision makers from 5 governorates of the Gaza Strip and close relatives of the 600 traumatized women improved their awareness on GBV, VAW and UN Resolution 1325 for men, women, including the decision makers.

Description of activities: TDP and Aisha co-implementation

• 2 storytelling performances in presence of 400 decision/policy makers and like-minded agencies: these advocacy events will turn the performance stories into conflict affected women’s messages to the community. The dates of implementing will be linked to the women rights calendar dates.

• 5 awareness workshops for 250 the decision makers in 5 Governorates of the Gaza Strip and the close relatives of traumatized women on GBV, VAW and related international conventions.

Indicators and targets

• Capacities of 20 supervising and artistic team of TDP is strengthened in areas of raising awareness on GBV, VAW, referring of traumatized women.

• About 200 stories of women war experience, stories of dealing with violence of war or/ and violence of family/community daily life are collected and recorded.

• 2,000 conflict affected women found safety, relief and recovery in 40 storytelling forums.

• 14 TDP storytellers became community leaders using cultural tool of storytelling to bring the marginalized women possibilities of free expression.

• At least 600 traumatized women, including GBV victims, IDPs and bereaved women are referred and provided with the access to specialized psychological support intervention.

• At least 50 traumatized women who have not shown the significant recovery after the specialized psychological support intervention are referred and get access to advanced psychological and mental health intervention.

• Enhanced integration of 2000 conflict affected women, including GBV victims, IDPs and bereaved women

• 7 joint advocacy effort events to improve the protection of conflict affected women.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AISHA Association for Woman and Child Protection (AISHA)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>staff cost</td>
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<td>input cost</td>
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<td>indirect cost (HQ, support cost, accountancy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>indirect cost (HQ, support cost, accountancy)</td>
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Project Title: Post-trauma rehabilitation, legal Support, and advocacy for the Palestinian ex-detainee children, including increased monitoring and reporting in the West Bank

Project Code: OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73634

Sector/Cluster: Protection

Objectives:
Overall objective: To facilitate the reintegration of child ex-detainees into their communities while monitoring the arrest and treatment of child detainees by the Israeli authorities, working towards minimum standards for child protection in humanitarian action.

Specific objective: Enhancing the psychosocial well-being and coping capacity of child ex-detainees and their families through counseling, school and community based reintegration interventions and legal support.

Beneficiaries:
Total: 1,025 95% boys, 5% girls of the children and 50% men and 50% female of the adults
Children: 525
Women: 500
Other group: 25 25 CBOs will also be targeted. During the past phases of the project, it is clear that the majority of ex-detained children is males, but working with parents concentrate on mothers as females, they are more included in the project activities than males.

Implementing Partners: YMCA and Defence for Children International

Project Duration: Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested: $685,036

Location: Projects covering only West Bank

Priority / Category: Other

Gender Marker Code: 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details: David and Paulette Hassell, dp.hassell@savethechildren.org, 054 8002617/059 5944177

Enhanced Geographical Fields: West Bank - Jenin
West Bank - Nablus
West Bank - Qalqilya
West Bank - Tulkarm
West Bank - Salfit
West Bank - Ramallah
West Bank - Tubas
West Bank - Jerusalem
West Bank - Bethlehem
West Bank - Hebron

Project filtering: Area C and East Jerusalem

Needs:
The conflict in oPt continues unabated and it has a continuing destabilizing and negative effect on children’s lives. Children are subjected to multiple rights violations on a daily basis, including killing, maiming, torture, discrimination, harassment and restrictions of the movement of people and goods, home demolitions, and arbitrary arrest and detention. In addition to the external factors which affect them their vulnerability extends to violence in their communities, homes and schools. This includes the socioeconomic factors which compounds their situation further. In 2010, 80.1% of Palestinian households had one or more children, out of which 26.9% of those children lived in poverty and more than half of them lived in deep poverty. Specifically, with regard to children in armed conflict, the measures and efforts put in to the protection of child rights are of the utmost importance. According to DCI, each year, an average of 700 children from West Bank aged 12-17 years old are detained and prosecuted in the Israeli Military courts. In 2013, we have witnessed very young ages of child ex-detainees. In February 2013, the youngest ex-detainee child was registered in East Jerusalem, being a 5.5 years old boy from Silwan. Moreover, in Hebron twenty-one children of 8-10 years old were detained on the same day in March 2013.
The detention of children is often based on the suspicion of throwing stones while the existence of evidence regarding those allegations remains unclear. Save the Children have interviewed children and their families, and the EJYMCA counselors, in which information has surfaced suggesting that the detention experience is traumatic, regardless of its duration; The impact of detention starts on the first day of detention and can affect a child for years to come. In detention children are subjected to interrogation, imprisoned with adults and prosecuted in special juvenile Israeli military court system. Detained youth frequently report ill-treatment, such as torture and physical and verbal harassment. Physical and emotional trauma at an important developmental stage in their life can have lasting effects. Being detained leads children to lose control of the situation, with no access to the internal and external resources of an adult. The loss of control of their lives lead many to become apathetic, indifferent, lose their faith in other people and usually experience numerous post traumatic effects. Importantly, Based on the community reports to SC and YMCA staff in addition to reports to the MRM working group SC and its partner fear there is significant under-reporting of child arrests resulting in children suffering the negative affects of arrest not being reached by services, meaning calls for policy change have not include this issue.

It has been stated by the Military Prosecutor that as of June 2013 the remand hearings will no longer be held with adult detainees. 3. Two Military orders in 2013 address the following. One reduces the time a Palestinian child spends in detention prior to the first visit before a military judge, and sets a time limit of 10 days that a child can be remanded. The other stipulates that the remand of a child can only be extended for periods up to 10 days after which a military court of appeal has the jurisdiction to extend the remand. Additionally the Military prosecutor has agreed to bring forth rules that will “embody the best interest of the Child” ensure that the rights of children are adhered to.

The ex-detainees children are exposed to develop post traumatic effects and symptoms as a result to the hard experience through their detention, so, the psychosocial support is one of the needed intervention to deal and treat these effects and symptoms. During the past phases of the project, it is clear that the majority of ex-detained children is males, but working with parents concentrate on mothers as females , they are more included in the project activities than males.

**Activities or outputs**

**Result 1:**

1. Conduct evaluation sessions for 400 child ex-detainees:
2. Conduct individual and group psycho-social sessions with child ex-detainees: The targeted child ex-detainees will receive a preliminary assessment by a counselor by using a standard assessment tools which will provide the level of severity of the trauma.
3. Conduct vocational assessment for child ex-detainees: Approximately 60 child ex-detainees between the ages 15-18 will be vocationally evaluated by the YMCA vocational evaluator.
4. Conduct vocational training for child ex-detainees: 60 child ex-detainees will be provided with vocational training based on their interests and skills
5. Conduct remedial education for child ex-detainees: 80 child ex-detainees will be provided with remedial education in different subjects including Math, English and Arabic to help reintegrate them in the schools and with their peers.
6. DCI will provide legal representation for 130 cases of children before military courts per annum.
7. Conduct around 50 monitoring visits to Israeli prisons, military and civil courts and interrogation centers. 60 children will be visited in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.
8. Gather around 150 affidavits from children who were subjected to ill-treatment and torture per annum.
9. Submit 10 complaints on behalf of child detainees on relevant issues, such as access to education, ill treatment..etc. the complaint is done in consortium with other organizations and sent to the Israeli supreme court.

Provide legal intervention for 30 cases of children who detained for short period; few hours, temporary detention. Cases reported by the volunteers and local protection networks.

**Result 2:**

1. Conduct evaluation/intake sessions: Parents of child detainees and child ex-detainees will be provided with evaluation session to assess their skills and ability to reintegrate the children in to family.
2. Conduct psychosocial sessions with families of child ex-detainees and families of child detainees: Parents of child ex-detainees are provided with weekly sessions in order to be better able to deal with their children and be better equipped to incorporate them in the family and community. In addition there will be some intervention sessions with the family members of the ex-detainee child in case there is a need including which will take place inside the family home.
3. Conduct ventilation weekends for families of child ex-detainees and child detainees: Parents of child detainees and child ex-detainees will participate in a stress release weekend away from their normal daily
environment where they will spend a full day (park, zoo, etc) in order to have fun and release some of the everyday stress.

4. DCI will provide around 150 legal consultations for the families of child detainees: DCI provide around 150 legal consultations for the families of child detainees usually at the time of detention of their child.

Result 3:

1. Conduct workshops with 120 children on child detention.
2. Conduct coordination meetings with stakeholders, including MoSA and MoDEDA.
3. Success stories: Release two success stories and/or case studies about child ex-detainees.
4. Provide training for 25 representatives of local CBOs of the Palestinian Network for Children’s Rights and Ministry focal points (MoSA and MoDEDA) and 25 children on monitoring and reporting: Provide MoM training for 25 representatives of local CBOs and 25 members of the Palestinian Network for Children’s Rights.
5. Local CBOs will create protection teams consisting of 5 members who will also document and monitor cases of child rights violations.
6. Identify one contact person in 10 targeted schools to report on cases of short term detention: One focal point will be identified by the school to report on cases of child detention

Indicators and targets

Save the Children will lead the steering committee in the project and have the advocacy role, including leading the development UN reports, AIDA advocacy, participation in the Silwan task force, and the Child Protection Working Group. Furthermore, SC will support the Technical Advice to the implementing partners to ensure quality implementation. The implementing partners, DCI, and YMCA will be in direct contact with the target beneficiaries. Save the Children aims to assist its partners with exit strategies including meeting with potential future donors.

In this phase of project, it is the first time that DCI is included to cover the legal intervention and services for ex-detained children and their parents. Save the Children has been working with YMCA in previous phases of this project and YMCA has also another stand-alone project that targets adults.

Indicators:

% of children reporting improved psychological well being
# of Child ex-detainees that receive psychosocial, career, and educational counseling and vocational evaluation, remedial and vocational education, legal support and referred to additional services;
# of Family members of child detainees and ex-detainees receiving psychosocial family intervention sessions have increased awareness of the children's needs, rights and are able to provide the needed support to facilitate re-integration;
# of Community members including children are aware of the psychosocial effects of detention on children and are better able to support children needs;
# Save the Children advocacy and policy priorities reflected in major advocacy fora in which it participates;
# of children supported with legal services by DCI.

A comprehensive ME plan will be developed by SC ME team to monitor project activities progress and evaluate outcomes and outputs against a set of designed indicators. The ME plan will use various child and community friendly evaluation tools to ensure the effectiveness of the provided responses and design a feedback mechanism to inform the cluster system and NGOs for future intervention.

The monitoring and evaluation which is used is for the psycho social status to decide about the intervention needed for each child, and not for the legal, other kind of evaluation is the vocational evaluation to help children choose their trainings and aspects. The evaluation of the status of each child will also determine the kind of PSS intervention (eg. individual counseling, group counselling, physiological therapy).
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Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)
---|---
Project Title | Mitigation of the threat posed by explosive hazards in Gaza
Project Code | OPT-15/MA/73646
Sector/Cluster | Protection
Objectives | Cluster Objective 2: To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict.
Objective: Rapidly reduce the humanitarian impact of ERW and other explosive hazards in Gaza.
UNMAS will mitigate the threat posed by explosive hazards in Gaza through:
1. Provision of risk assessments, clearance and disposal of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other explosive hazards.
2. Provision of targeted ERW awareness and risk education activities.

Given the extensive damage to infrastructure in Gaza and the estimated 10 per cent failure rate of munitions used in the July-August 2014 escalation between Israel and Gaza, the contamination levels are significantly higher than in previous conflicts.

The presence of explosive hazards poses a high risk in the densely populated Gaza Strip and impedes freedom of movement for humanitarians. Moreover, the presence of explosive hazards in debris of destroyed or damaged infrastructure makes clean-up efforts extremely dangerous and obstructs any socio-economic development. The reconstruction of Gaza cannot move forward safely without UNMAS support.

Beneficiaries | Total: 1,760,000 Entire population of Gaza
Children: 950,000
Women: 400,000
Other group: 410,000 Men. Main victims of ERW: As of 18 Nov., of the 33 casualties, 28 are men and 4 are boys.

Implementing Partners | Ma’an, Beituna
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $3,000,000
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | David Bax, davidb@unops.org, +972 547693172
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs
During the July-August 2014 conflict between Israel and Gaza, the Israeli Defence Forces used over 8,210 missiles, 15,736 naval projectiles and 36,718 land projectiles. In addition, armed groups in Gaza have fired approximately 4,584 rockets and 1,676 mortars toward Israel, some of which have fallen short and landed within Gaza.

On 23 July, the Secretary-General directed: “the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to immediately develop and implement an effective security plan for the safe and secure handling of any weapons discovered in UN premises” along with the United Nations Department of Security Services (UNDSS), and that UNMAS “immediately deploy personnel with expertise to deal with this situation.” In response, UNMAS deployed to Gaza on 27 July, as part of the first emergency phase.

UNMAS developed a three-phased response entitled “UNMAS Emergency Explosive Threat Mitigation Response for Gaza,” aimed to meet the immediate and early recovery needs arising from the contamination of ERW and other explosive hazards in Gaza. UNMAS estimates a minimum of 7,000 explosive items to be secured or destroyed, including unexploded aircraft and ammunition.
The United Nations Gaza Crisis Appeal launched on 9 September considers the UNMAS intervention to be critical in addressing the immediate humanitarian threat to the civilian population and in the reconstruction of Gaza. UNMAS emergency response in support to UNRWA and the UN has allowed a rapid and safe humanitarian intervention in Gaza since the earliest stage of the crisis. In a short period of time, UNMAS surveyed and cleared over 210 sites, including 100% of affected UNRWA schools and 21 Palestinian Authority schools, the Rafah Crossing, the power plant, and 70 critically important UN humanitarian facilities. The UNMAS intervention enabled children to return to school in an environment free from ERW - and humanitarians to resume emergency assistance programming.

To minimize the risk of civilian casualties and ensure safe humanitarian interventions, UNMAS has focused on provision of risk awareness and risk education in Gaza. UNMAS has to date distributed 15,000 flyers and delivered risk education training to 4,175 civilians in at-risk areas, UN staff, humanitarian workers, IDPs, UNRWA teachers, engineers and construction workers. Young boys have been identified as particularly high-risk group as they are more likely to pick up an item of ERW to ‘investigate’ or ‘play’ with it. As the reconstruction processes begin, male construction workers have been identified as a high risk population and UNMAS is working closely with UNDP to ensure all construction workers have received targeted risk education sessions.

Coordination: ERW risk assessments, clearance and risk education are highly prioritized by the Protection Cluster in Gaza. UNMAS has been leading the ERW/mine action area of responsibility (AoR) in the oPt since 2009 and is chairing weekly ERW coordination meetings in Gaza since September 2014. Organizations involved in ERW management include UNICEF, UNRWA, UNDP, ICRC, Handicap International and Norwegian People’s Aid. These coordination meetings provide an opportunity to ensure coordination and collaboration between organizations in regards to geographic coverage, at-risk population coverage, and harmonization of risk education materials as well as provide an opportunity to discuss challenges faced by the sector. As recovery progresses, the risk education materials will need to be adapted to the evolving context thus the need for continued coordination amongst partners.

**Activities or outputs**

**Outcome 1:** Humanitarian and recovery operations are conducted in a safe and timely manner without dangerous or costly delays due to the ERW threat.

**Output 1.1:** Coordination and technical assistance is provided to safely manage the threat of ERW during rubble removal, reconstruction and recovery efforts.

**Activities:**
1.1.1 Coordinate: Coordinate and facilitate the response to requests for ERW risk assessments and clearance.
1.1.2 Assess: Carry out ERW risk assessments to determine the ERW risk level of an affected area so appropriate mitigation measures can be identified for requesting organization.
1.1.3 Develop: Develop area-specific ERW risk education training requirements; introduce standard operating procedures for ERW-related incident management; and provide technical guidance for equipment suitable for use in ERW affected areas. The requesting organization is responsible for developing, introducing and implementing a response based on the recommendations.
1.1.4 Implement: Implement a monitoring mechanism for quality assurance on ERW-related procedures previously developed.
1.1.5 Respond: Provide and facilitate immediate EOD response when an item, suspected to be ERW, is reported.

**Outcome 2:** The risk posed by ERW to women, men, boys and girls is reduced.

**Output 2.1:** ERW safety messages are assimilated by the civilian population in Gaza, with a specific attention to children (specifically boys), men, farmers, displaced persons and communities living in access restricted areas.

**Activities:**
2.1.1 Coordinate actions and provide technical advice to UN agencies and humanitarian organizations conducting risk education activities.
2.1.2 Update and adapt ERW awareness tools to the evolving needs.
2.1.3 Provide ERW risk education sessions for at-risk populations in Gaza and UN and humanitarian personnel.
2.1.4 Support ERW risk awareness initiatives such as radio and TV in coordination with partners.
2.1.5 Conduct ERW risk education training-of-trainers for recovery and reconstruction workers and schools.
2.1.6 Provide quality assurance of the implementation of risk education by partners.
2.1.7 Maintain comprehensive statistical information on mine action related activities conducted or coordinated by UNMAS in Gaza.
2.1.8 Implement an impact evaluation of ERW risk education and adjust accordingly.
At-risk population:
ERW do not discriminate from one victim to another however an individual’s exposure to threat varies depending on where they live, their livelihood and the information they might have at their disposal. In the Gaza context, UNMAS identifies the following population categories to be the most at-risk: young men, boys, farmers, persons living or returning in areas affected by military operations, humanitarian workers and all persons involved in rubble removal and reconstruction.

Beneficiaries:
The project is designed to protect all individuals living and working in Gaza from the danger of ERW. Accurate information will be disseminated to individuals of all ages and gender on the threat of ERW. Targeted risk education activities will be conducted for at-risk populations: UNMAS will seek to engage teachers to support the dissemination of awareness messages in schools and amongst caretakers. Men and boys, who in Gaza are most at risk based on historical evidence, will be particularly targeted. Women - especially female farmers and women in the ARA – will continue to be targeted to prevent casualties and share awareness messages amongst their families.
As ERW/Mine Action sub-cluster coordinator, UNMAS will ensure that all activities undertaken in the area of ERW/Mine Action are complementary and ensure a maximum coverage. UNMAS will continue monitoring ERW related victim data, disaggregated by gender/age/location, to ensure early identification of potential/actual new trends in terms of at risk groups and victim profiles, and timely gender sensitive recommendations for preventive action.

Indicators and targets
Cluster Objective 2: To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict
Indicator: Number of ERW-related casualties in Gaza among boys, girls, women and men is minimal
Target: As close to zero as possible

Main Activity 1:
Risk assessment, clearance and disposal of ERW and other explosive hazards
Indicator: Respond to requests for risk assessments from UN/Humanitarian supported projects and staff.
Target: UNMAS responds to 100% of requests

Main Activity 2:
Targeted ERW awareness and risk education activities
Indicator: Number of persons (disaggregated by sex and age) who have attended an ERW risk education session
Target: 20,000

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### Appealing Agency
CENTER FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL (HAMOKED)

### Project Title
Challenging Forced Displacement in Occupied East Jerusalem

### Project Code
OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73647

### Sector/Cluster
Protection

### Objectives
- **Overall objective:** Israeli laws, policies and practices that endanger and directly harm the rights of Palestinian women and families in occupied East Jerusalem will be eliminated and/or changed to benefit the Palestinian residents of the city.
- **Specific objectives:**
  1. Those most vulnerable to harm from State laws and policies surrounding Jerusalem residency and social rights, particularly women and children will be enabled to protection from the threat of displacement and relocation due to lack of access to their rights and entitlements.
  2. Administrative justice will be enforced ceasing the use of bureaucratic means to prevent Palestinian families from full access to their rights to live as a family unit with full enjoyment of their benefits and free of fear of being forced to leave the city limits due to Israeli policy.
  3. Social rights permitting economic development of those living in poverty will be put into place, specifically removing all blocks to the freedom to work, the ability to open bank accounts to receive benefits and entitlements, the ability to receive permits to open businesses, the ability to receive a driver's permit, etc.

### Beneficiaries
Total: 4,150 Palestinian residents of occupied East Jerusalem, specifically those in the process of family unification and child registration
- Children: 2,200
- Women: 1,050
- Other group: 900 Male spouses

### Implementing Partners
N/A

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$350,000

### Location
Projects covering only West Bank

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
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### Enhanced Geographical Fields
West Bank - Jerusalem - East Jerusalem

### Project filtering
East Jerusalem

### Needs
Since the annexation of EJ in 1967, Israel has promoted the goal of expanding the Jewish population and reducing its Palestinian population. Steps adopted to achieve this objective include the isolation of EJ from the West Bank, land appropriation and discriminatory planning policies, etc. Although the annexation of EJ was decided by Israel, authorities treat EJ Palestinians as if they had made a voluntary decision to immigrate to Israel. Authorities void Palestinians’ residency status and social benefits if they do not meet the restrictive criteria originally formulated for foreign residents.

One must be an "Israeli resident" to receive social benefits and health insurance from the NII. The NII holds the position that, unless proven otherwise, Palestinian's in EJ are not residents, and seek to take improper advantage of the state to benefit from services without being lawfully entitled to them. The NII specifically suspects EJ residents married to non-resident Palestinians, and in almost every request for benefits, the NII investigates the applicant. Investigation is made even if the residency was investigated earlier and found that the applicant is entitled to benefits.

The NII also investigates eligibility for health insurance although the law does not authorize this. This can take many months, during which the applicant is not insured. Even though the claim is granted in most cases, during the investigation claimants are denied health insurance. According to law, where parents are recognized as residents, their children are also considered residents. 10,000 children residing in EJ do not have medical insurance.

398,000 Palestinians live in EJ 39% of the city's population. 40% are below the age of 14. 79.5% of the families live below the poverty level; 85% of Palestinian children in EJ live in poverty. This poverty rate has
constantly grown. The dropout rate of high school students is 40%. Many children work in manual labor jobs, without benefits or rights. While there are no official statistics, among EJ males aged 15 and up, the unemployment rate is over 40%, while among women the rate is 85%.

Between 1967 to 2013, the Israeli Ministry of the Interior revoked and rescinded residency status from 14,309 East Jerusalem residents, forbidding them to live or join their families in their own city.

While these policies are purposefully harmful to all the Palestinian population - as the State's intention is to make life difficult and encourage Palestinian exodus from the city - they have a specific detrimental effect on Palestinian women and children. The action critically views the State's denial and revocation of residency for Palestinians through a gender lens. While many policies target women directly all MOI and NII policies adversely affect women by: 1) leaving women and children vulnerable to abuse; 2) damaging family units and ties; 3) entrapping women in their ability to control their lives by dissolving their options of where and with whom to live. These policies cause women disproportionate harm. Women cannot leave their abusive spouses because they have lost or not been granted legal status in Jerusalem, or because the State refuses to grant status to their children. Women are forced to raise their children as single mothers while their husbands from the West Bank are stuck in the bureaucratic labyrinth of family unification. Women who have families in Jerusalem but are awaiting legal status may be forced to flee the city if the circumstances of their lives change because of divorce, domestic violence, or the incarceration or death of a spouse, tearing mothers away from their children.

Access to rights means that financial entitlements of thousands of shekels a month due to families is paid to them, enabling them to improve their standard of living, to improve nutrition for children, and to allow children to go to school instead of being forced to seek work from an early age.

**Activities or outputs**

This project will initiate a multi-pronged campaign against the laws and policies that put a stranglehold on Palestinian family life in EJ and encourage displacement from the city. This will include administrative, legal and public advocacy interventions specifically designed to target violations of residency and social rights for families in EJ through the following activities:

- Direct Administrative and Legal Aid: Working to prevent the State's revocation/denial of residency and the resulting collateral damage to families, the action targets the need of the individual, securing residency status, family unification, child registration and social benefits, etc. Each case will protect the rights of women and children, the stability of family ties and the family unit and prevent displacement through the following activities:
  - outreach and advertising to the community, including community awareness activity;
  - opening case files and collecting relevant information;
  - providing assistance with navigating forms;
  - attending MOI and NII hearings;
  - issuing para-legal materials to State and Military authorities;
  - Preventing/responding to administrative harassment;
  - Ensuring responses to requests in a timely manner;
  - Collecting testimonies and affidavits;
  - Preparing and filing petitionions through all levels of legal recourse.

Outputs: 300 new and ongoing cases handled; 60 new legal and para-legal actions developed.

- Strategic Legal Advocacy:
  HaMoked will develop select court cases that are likely to result in policy changes. Through individual case work, HaMoked will identify patterns of abuse as they are occurring and proceed with the following:
  - Analyze the issue and work with a team of internal and external experts to develop a strategy challenging the underlying causes of the violation;
  - Poll individual violations to provide a platform where principle violations are argued and systematic challenges to policy made.

This strategy circumvents the Israeli system's attempts to avoid resolving issues of principle related to Palestinian rights. This component of the action will contribute towards changing the laws and policies that enable the State to revoke/deny residency and encourage the forced/quiet transfer of Palestinian residents of EJ.

Outputs: At least 2 principle/precedent setting cases brought to court.

- Public Information and Advocacy:
  The legal and administrative advocacy absolve provides the empirical data and analysis for the development of a large scale media and public advocacy campaign targeting the displacement of Palestinians from EJ. The use of public advocacy tools supports and furthers the legal advocacy work. Activities include:
  - Research of the intersection of denial and revocation of residency and social rights;
Submission of requests under the Freedom of Information act;
Direct dissemination of information before local, regional and international decision makers;
Online updates to internet legal library;
Monthly participation in Legal Task Force briefings.

Outputs: 10 website updates; 2 press briefings; 10 meetings with policymakers; 10 meetings of local attorneys specializing in EJ cases under HaMoked auspices.

Indicators and targets

Indicators:
Residency and Social Rights of individual women and families are protected;
State policies and implementation of practices towards the displacement of women and families in EJ may change (i.e. the prohibition of family unification with spouses from Gaza/ continuing use of "temporary orders", etc.);
Increased local and international attention to Israel's policies that harm Palestinian women and family ties; public and diplomatic pressure towards Israel to change its positions.

Targets: This action targets the two main sources for revocation/denial of rights in Jerusalem: the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) which controls and limits Palestinian access to residency and family unification; and the National Insurance Institute (NII) which controls access to social rights and benefits and collaborates with the MOI to revoke residency and encourage exodus from the city. Additional targets include the Israeli Parliament which consistently legislates to limit the rights of Palestinians in the city; the military and police which enforce State policy through fear, intimidation and violence; the Judicial system which uphold illegal and discriminatory laws including the Law of Nationality and Entry into Israel; and the local and foreign public with the power to encourage Israeli leaders to change these laws and policies. The action also targets Palestinian residents of EJ who seek intervention to become empowered to demand the the MOI and NII provide them with the full range of rights and benefits to which they are entitled.

Beneficiaries: All Palestinians in EJ targeted by various laws and mechanisms that deny residency, family unification and access to all accompanying social, economic and civil rights. These will be impacted by precedents set through the action. However this action is designed to protect those particularly vulnerable to Israeli policy and practice, particularly children going through the registration process and at risk of losing health rights; those at risk of losing their status due to a lack of "center of life" in EJ (due to employment/family ties out of the city for example), women living in Gaza in jeopardy of losing their ties to and status in EJ, and residents from the West Bank or Gaza living in Jerusalem with open cases at risk of forced transfer from the city. Women and children are particularly victimized by Israel's policy of revocation/denial of status, and are a focus other actions' legal and administrative strategies. Direct beneficiaries include individual clients of the legal and administrative interventions as well as their family members.

Monitoring and Evaluation is internal and ongoing assessments are included in the project design. The implementation team meets weekly together with the director and other staff to discuss ongoing cases and develop new methods for achieving results. Patterns of violations will be documented and analyzed as well as patterns of practice among Israeli governmental bodies. The team will analyze progress indicators such as successful completion of cases, changes in MOI and NII policies/practices, changes in legislation and increases systematic access to social aid by the target population. Impact will be verifies through a variety of official documentation and by maintaining contact with the community itself. Every action taken is entered into an extensive data file system, recorded and archived, which can be followed by all working with the case file and as a method of collecting statistics for analysis.
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**Appealing Agency**
ACT ALLIANCE / DANCHURCHAID (ACT/DCA)

**Project Title**
Children’s Right to be Protected & Live in Dignity (Karama)

**Project Code**
OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73649

**Sector/Cluster**
Protection

**Objectives**
- a. Improve children’s accessibility to appropriate PSS and CP service providers;
- b. Provide children at risk with access to case management and referral service providers;
- c. Train YEC (key partner of DCA for PSS), and other relevant providers/CBOs on minimum standards of PSS and CP;
- d. Work with case management/referrals task force to ensure case management and referral systems meet SOPs and both immediate and ongoing needs of children and their families.

**Beneficiaries**
Total: 15,100 Children: 15,000 girls and boys (targeting those with parent or sibling injured or killed, orphaned or homeless as result of recent conflict)
Children: 15,000
Other group: 100 Others (beneficiaries of training): 100

**Implementing Partners**
To be decided

**Project Duration**
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**
$700,000

**Location**
Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**
Other

**Gender Marker Code**
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**
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**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
Gaza Strip

**Project filtering**
Gaza

**Needs**

The average 7 year old Palestinian child from Gaza has never left the 365 square kilometre coastal enclave due to the blockade in pace since 2007, and has witnessed 3 major military escalations’.

Following the 51 days of Israeli offensive against Gaza there are still 118,000 people who remain homeless; and an estimated 50,000 in dire and urgent need of child protection. In addition, there are 1,500 children orphaned and 70,000 children who have either a parent or sibling injured or killed during the conflict, or are homeless as a result of this conflict.

In Gaza, we have an inadequate child protection and psychosocial system; this is in spite of the fact that it has been identified that all children have been traumatised to some degree during the recent conflict.

The results of the UNICEF Rapid Child Protection Assessment carried out at the end of the 2014 war clearly showed that 100% of respondents cited psychosocial support as their most urgent need. Concerns regarding child violence at home and in schools, bullying, damage to property and child labor, as well as the whole gamut of stress related behaviors in children aged from 0 18 were clearly articulated.

The Multi cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) was launched under OCHA leadership on 13 August and it will provide baseline data for more specific sector or geographically focused assessments. The MIRA finding were made available at the end of August 2014, and those indicate that estimated homes of 350 000 people have been displaced and 108 000 people find their houses rendered uninhabitable in long term; many of them having had nothing more than the clothes they were wearing when they left their homes for shelter. These people need basic supplies as food, water, cooking items, hygiene items, clothes, construction materials and possibly medicines. The MIRA also indicates that due to increased stress and trauma, excessive disciplinary measures by parents/teachers against children has occurred, as well as manifestations of gender based violence and domestic violence among the affected population.

Specific needs include:

a. Access to psychosocial services and access to provision of child protection services and referral mechanisms when specialised case management and follow up is needed;
b. Information and training in defining child protection issues and referring these to the appropriate service provider

c. Activities and interventions that support the entire family

d. Activities that address the developmental needs of the child in order for resilience and a return to functional behavior.

Activities or outputs

DCA will identify child protection issues with YEC and other partners/CBOs relevant to DCA, including GBV, child labor, child abuse, domestic violence, psychosocial & developmental concerns and nutrition;

DCA will identify the key providers of these services throughout Gaza; the priority will be given to the DCA current partners Youth Empowerment Centre " YEC" for PSS and education and boys' aggression and violence, Ard Il Ensan Benevolent society "AEI" for Nutritional Health Care, Women’s Affair Centre "WAC" for girls who are at risk or victims of GBV and domestic violence.

Psychosocial support: Ten thousand (10,000) children (50% girls) with be provided with structured psychosocial support through YEC, our partners and 23 CBOs by 31 December 2015. The CBOs will identify the most vulnerable children such as orphans, or those who have either a parent or sibling injured or killed during the conflict, or are homeless as a result of this conflict, and provide a range of structured activities such as individual and group counselling. The psychosocial interventions will be facilitated by trained psychologists, teachers, social workers and animators and be integrated with developmental educational activities aimed at restoring the child’s development and enabling a return to school.

DCA will provide training to YEC (and other partners/CBOs) on minimum standards of PSS and CP to ensure children have access to CP services

DCA will train YEC on ToT for PSS and CP to roll out to other partners/CBOs as part of the CPWG.

Case Management: DCA will provide access for partners/CBOs to training on the case management and referral systems being developed by CPWG.

Indicators and targets

- # of vulnerable children who have been identified in need of child protection
- # of children referred to CP service providers
- # of CBOs trained to be service providers
- # of people/NGOs trained in PSS and CP
- # of people/CBOs trained in case management.
- # of case management and referrals to service providers.

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Needs

During the months of July and August 2014, Israel launched a military operation called Protective Edge. During more than 50 days of hostilities Palestinian armed groups and the Israeli Army sustained a military confrontation that left massive destruction all over the Gaza Strip. As of 31 October, thousands of the displaced people returned to their houses, however 18 UNRWA school buildings continue to serve as Collective Centres for approximately 32,419 internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition to it, another 50,000 are being hosted by families all over the Gaza Strip. UNRWA estimates that over 100,000 homes (refugee and non-refugee) were damaged or destroyed in the recent conflict, affecting more than 600,000 people.

Children in Gaza are living in a nightmare that seems endless to them. Many children have witnessed their parents and family being killed and seen parts of dead bodies. With the added distress associated with displacement, and the tense and volatile situation in shelters, children are showing signs of acute fearfulness, and distress and are resorting to violence to resolve small conflicts. Parents are focused on survival and are not able to take care of children as well as they previously were. As a result many children (boys and girls) who become sick are not accessing the supports and treatment they need. Beside parents have difficulties providing clean water, food, hygiene and safety for their children. Moreover, a number of existing protection was identified during the rapid assessment. These included excessive disciplinary measures by parent/ teachers, against children, manifestations of gender based violence and increase stress and domestic violence among the affected population.

In the latest study of the protection clusters, it shows that child abuse /violence against children is an issue. Additionally, boys and girls are affected by GBV and family disputes. Displacement proved especially difficult
for women and girls, with increased evidence of GBV in shelters, limited privacy, compromised dignity, and reduced access to hygiene.

The overcrowding and lack of privacy had a harsher impact on women and girls, who were compelled to compromise modesty norms, while feeling scrutinized by others (particularly fathers and mothers). In some schools used as shelters, adolescent girls were reportedly prevented from leaving the classrooms or mixing with others. (Gaza Initial Rapid Assessment, August 2014) It is therefore not surprising that at least 373,000 children are expected to need in-depth psychosocial support after the crisis and that all children would benefit from at least basic psychosocial activities, protection and care. The symptoms of distress that children are showing include, amongst others, bed wetting, clinging to parents and nightmares, fear, anxiety, depression … etc (OCHA sitrep – 25.08.2014). Children in families displaced by house demolitions indicated feeling helpless, unprotected and generally unhappy with their living conditions; several of them expressed constant fear of experiencing displacement again. (CPWG overview of child protection concerns in Sop- August 2014).

Since the conflict started, WCH has been actively coordinating its work in the CPWG, MHPSS WG and MRM WG. To prevent duplication in the response in Gaza, WCH has updated the CPWG Response Matrix shared by UNICEF and is coordinating with UNRWA in Gaza while first response activities are ongoing. WCH intends to coordinate psychosocial activities in schools through MOSA and partners have extensive experience of coordination with MoE in Gaza for the last four years, conduct bi lateral coordination with other PSS service providers like SC and others, share information on what kind of intervention, locations, beneficiaries and share reports of project interventions and achievements.

Activities or outputs

1. Result1: partners, NGOs and professionals developed different professional skills such as: Deals methodologies, ISR, and training skills.
2. Result2: vulnerable children and care givers are recovered from severe stress and have developed resilience skills to improve their coping capacity and self-esteem.
3. Result3: vulnerable children that are not located in camps or not being covered by other agencies have been identified by outreach workers and provided with psychosocial support.
4. Result4: vulnerable children have increased their protection through access to 6 child friendly spaces.
5. Result5: the project has been designed to provide an integrated approach to providing child protection and welfare. The project will provide children friendly spaces where they will be protected; these spaces will be accessible for both boys and girls and will allow them to receive psychosocial support. CFS will also be accessible for all stakeholders who are providing psychosocial services to children and women (GBV victims). The approach of the CFS is to have a coordinated, inter-agency and multi-sectoral approach in order to address the needs of the affected population, and avoid duplications, gaps and ineffective use of scarce resources. The CFS will also share reports on assessments and interventions with other agencies about the available children protection supports and the identified gaps.
6. Child Friendly Spaces will be upgraded up to the international protection quality standards, piloting of the CFS pack at the beginning of the year in 2 areas in Gaza Strip, which will allow us to determine the measure and test the effectiveness of the CFS for children (the differences of impact on both boys and girls) and their community. As Such an initial training for people implementing the tool (and the one coordinating the pilot in country) will take around five days after which the pilot can start. In-depth feedback during the implementation process collected on a weekly basis. In addition 10 of volunteers (at least 6 of them are females) of each CFS will receive training on Ideals, and parents deals methodology, after which they will be able to conduct part of the methodology for children (at least 50% are girls) and parents (targeting men and women using the parents deals as a tool to provide them with debriefing sessions, stress management and support) in the surrounding neighborhood.

The project aims to reach children through psychosocial structured and outreach activities organized by partners working at grassroots level and selected CBOs in Gaza. Refresher training will also be given to all partners on a quarterly basis on DEALS and CBI methodology. During these easily accessible psychosocial recreational activities, children in need of more structured psychosocial support will be identified and integrated in the WCH Deal programmes or the structured psychosocial programmes offered by selected partners. The project will also target the professionals and paraprofessionals (especially females), by providing them with special training courses on subjects such as (child safety and child rights, Stress Management, Behavioral Disorders, Activation Techniques, etc). a special training will be given for the the professional facilitators on “how to Identify, Support and Refer” which will allow them to gain new skills of identifying the psychosocial symptoms that needs more care and attention and refer them to a specialized organizations.

All work will be coordinated with Protection Cluster and partners in Child Protection Working Group (CPWG), sharing information through different techniques such as the distribution of a brochure and introduction materials on the SCF, sharing reports, and conduct bi-lateral meetings with different members. Moreover, through awareness raising and outreach activities we will ensure that children have access to services and information that evolve around their protection and psychosocial wellbeing.
1. 3050 children (at least 50% are girls) aged 6-14 years old participated in the protection and psychosocial sessions, special focus will be given to most affected children, orphans, and children with disabilities.

Indicators: 3050 children received protection and psychosocial activities, such as the deals methodology, CBI and the awareness raising on how to identify and protect themselves, training on how to monitor and report cases subject to violence and abuse. 70% of children participated showed positive changes in the behaviors.

1225 children received in depth counseling (out of the 3050 who show need to more specialized advance interventions) orphans and children with disabilities will be reached in their specialized institutions, hospitals and through coordination with MOSA and UNRWA. Selection criteria will be developed and shared with partners, UNICEF, MOSA, UNRWA and MOH. CBOs will also help in identifying Orphans and children with disabilities in their communities.

2. 6 child safe spaces, children (boys and girls) ages 6-14 years old have access to these spaces, 500 parents (men and women) will receive awareness raising sessions on protection concerns and issues, and 30 staff members will be trained on protection and psychosocial issues.

Indicator: 6 child safe places renovated and rehabilitated according to the protection standards, more than 100 children access the center on regular basis (at least 600 children per year, 50% are girls) children, parents and caregiver (men and women) received protection and psychosocial services inside the safe places, such as awareness raising session, training on how to monitor and report cases subjected to violence. 30 staff (at least 50% females) trained in psychosocial and protection issues, trained on how to identify, support and refer cases subjected to violence to specialized organization.

3. 1420 parents or caregivers (men and women)

Indicator: 1420 parents and caregivers (men and women) receive psychosocial support and instruction on how to provide the children (boys and girls) with simple psychosocial and recreational activities and help in the prevention of violence or abuse that may appear in the community.

Parents (mothers and fathers) will be subject to psychosocial sessions (parents’ deals) that aim to establish a mutually supportive environment for parents and caregivers to address the challenges they face bringing up their children. Through the modules parents and caregivers can improve their knowledge of child development and well being, find solutions together for challenges they face, and enhance their ability to care for their children in a practical and relevant way.

4. 30 Staff and facilitators (at least 50% females)

Indicators: at least 30 staff member and facilitators will receive one day counseling and refresher session. the project will target following geographic locations: Beit Lahia, Beit Hanoun, East of Gaza City, Eastern villages of Khan Younis and Rafah. In addition we will work in two refugee camps in the Middle area to target refugee children.

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<tr>
<th>War Child Holland (WCH)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>staff and facilitator counselling and refresher, training of trainers</td>
<td>37,734</td>
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<tr>
<td>psychosocial sessions for children</td>
<td>122,881</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>psychosocial sessions for parents and caregivers</td>
<td>52,755</td>
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<tr>
<td>in-depth counseling for children, and individual counseling and therapy</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>265,283</strong></td>
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<td>SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN ECUMENICAL ACCOMPANIMENT PROGRAMME IN PA (SEAPPI/NEAPPI)</td>
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<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>EAPPI is a response of the global Church to the invitation of the Heads of Churches in Palestine and Israel to bring internationals to the West Bank for periods of 3 months. Ecumenical Accompaniers (EAs) come from diverse religious and ideological traditions and walks of life. They live in teams in 7 placement houses in East Jerusalem, Jordan Valley (Jericho &amp; Tubas Governorates), Hebron, South Hebron Hills, Bethlehem, Jayyus/Tulkarm (Qalqilya &amp; Tulkarm Governorates) and Yanoun (Nablus &amp; Ramallah Governorates) with the explicit objectives: 1. To deter violations of IL and IHL humanitarian law by providing an international protective presence for communities in the West Bank [especially Area C] that suffer from frequent human rights abuses. 2. To monitor, document, and produce and disseminate accurate reports on violations of international law pertaining to violence, denied access and displacement that could not be prevented via protective presence. 3. To offer solidarity presence to communities and individuals affected by the occupation, in particular by settler violence, demolitions and displacement and denied access to schools, places of worship and livelihood (accompaniment strategies) 4. To network and cross-fertilize with partners, by participating in HPC processes and meetings, and networking with host churches as well as Israeli, Palestinian and international partners at local and international level. 5. To share qualitative and quantitative data about incidents of human rights violations with UN agencies [UN OHCHR, UNICEF, UN OCHA, and URWA] and other international, Palestinian and Israeli humanitarian and human rights organizations so that these actors can help meet the needs of the affected communities and individuals. 6. To convert information gathered by EAs on the ground into educational materials that returned EAs use to raise awareness in their home countries about life, challenges and human rights issues in the West Bank.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 39,190 179 communities (including communities in Area C, the Seam zone, E1, H2, Bedouin communities, Jordan Valley, East Jerusalem) benefit from regular protective presence. In addition: Ca 30,000 men crossing check-point/agricultural gates Ca 1800 women crossing check-points/agricultural gates Ca 370 children check-point/agricultural gates Ca 6800 school children and 220 teachers Children: 7,170 Women: 1,800 Other group: 220</td>
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<td>World Council of Churches’ Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI)</td>
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<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Ann-Sofie Lasell <a href="mailto:ann-sofie.lasell@skr.org">ann-sofie.lasell@skr.org</a>, <a href="mailto:eappii.lpc@gmail.com">eappii.lpc@gmail.com</a>, Liv Snesrud, <a href="mailto:liv.snesrud@nca.no">liv.snesrud@nca.no</a>, +4684536837(Ms Lasell), 0549967095 (Ms den Hollander)</td>
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Enhanced Geographical Fields

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Project filtering

Area C and East Jerusalem

Needs

During the first half of 2014, EAs recorded 50% more incidents than in the same period in 2013. This is partly due to EAPPI steadily increasing numbers of EAs (average 26 per group in 2010, 30 in 2012, 32 in 2014), but also reflects a general increase in incidents. EAs were rarely present when incidents occurred, suggesting that their presence does in fact deter violence. This finding is corroborated by local contacts. In response EAPPI continues increasing its capacity, including the opening of a new placement in the Jordan Valley in 2014, with a strong focus on displacement of Bedouin communities. This will demand even greater attention in 2015. Likewise the double vulnerability of women and girls vis-a-vis soldiers and settlers (Report Human Rights Council 2013; Needs assessment EAs 2013-14) necessitates stronger gender-focused protection by EAs. Overall the situation in the region and the severe deterioration in East Jerusalem and the West Bank after the collapse of the peace talks, poses new challenges to actors in the area. The Protection Cluster Strategic Response Plan outlines two main objectives for 2015: 1) To increase respect for HR and IHL, and 2) To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuse and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict. In view of this, the need for the fourfold action offered by EAPPI is even more prominent than in preceding years, viz:

1. Protective Presence: A visible, international presence is needed in vulnerable communities throughout the West Bank, especially in Area C, to deter would-be perpetrators from committing acts of violence, vandalism, harassment and arrests because of the watchful eyes of monitors, who are trained to document human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law.

2. Protective Awareness Raising and Information Sharing: A broad, global network of information sharers is needed to proactively raise the profile of cases in which Palestinian families and communities are faced with an imminent risk of demolitions, evictions and/or confiscation of property, by informing influential targets in their home countries and enabling these individuals, officials, and institutions to take actions that will put pressure [diplomatic, economic, media, etc.] on the Government of Israel to halt plans of forced displacement and illegal settlements. We further identify a special need to encourage and promote the voices of women as key elements in protective awareness raising.

3. Accompaniment: A strategic combination of solidarity presence, protective presence and protective awareness – accompaniment contributes to Palestinians’ resilience on an individual and community level. Solidarity presence is offered to communities and individuals affected by the occupation, in particular by settler violence, demolitions and displacement and denied access to schools, places of worship and livelihood. Targeted protective presence is needed in the short-term to ensure that students can safely reach schools;

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Christians and Muslim worshipers can access Jerusalem; farmers and Bedouins can reach their fields; and laborers can get to work. Thirdly, protective advocacy is needed to bring down the systematic restrictions that limit Palestinians’ access to their most fundamental human rights.

4. Reporting: Timely, accurate and sustained monitoring and reporting is needed to document human rights violations which could not be prevented via the methods outlined above. These reports inform humanitarian agencies about specific and immediate needs [i.e. legal aid, temporary housing, psycho-social support, etc.], while also serving as a third-party witness account, therefore making them a vital contribution for efforts to hold perpetrators of human rights violations accountable for their actions.

A short summary of the needs of, and support for, all 179 communities covered by EAPPI can be provided upon request.

Activities or outputs

Operating from seven placements on the West Bank, EAPPI provides protective presence in 179 communities (see list) on a daily, weekly or monthly basis, whilst also responding to emergency needs following alerts from local contacts, and to seasonal needs like the Olive Harvest. Their presence, monitoring, reporting and information sharing includes 20 agricultural gates and checkpoints.

Protective Presence
• In East Jerusalem, increasing cooperation with other humanitarian actors to provide intensified and targeted protective presence around Al Aqsa and the communities around the Old City, as well as PP seeking to prevent child arrests.
• For vulnerable groups, boys and men, deterring violence, particularly in areas close to settlements and closed military zones.
• For women and girls, deterring violence, harassment and intimidation at checkpoints and agricultural gates or on their way to school
• For farmers and other vulnerable civilians, enabling enable easier and more humane passage at checkpoints and agricultural gates, thus increasing access to land, employment, education, health. (Beneficiaries include farmers, herders, Bedouins, IDPs, and residents with ID card difficulties. The majority of people passing through the checkpoints and agricultural gates are male; however, women, girls and boys, in particular sick and disabled people are given special assistance by EAs.)
• For HR defenders (men and women), preventing arrests in communities where nonviolent demonstrations take place.
• Deterring damages to property and livelihoods caused by attacks and abuse from settlers and soldiers, particularly in areas close to settlements and closed military zones.
• Monitoring targeted communities (girls, boys, women and men) at risk of forced displacement.
• Mitigating threats and violence from settlers and soldiers towards school children in proximity to schools and along routes to/from schools, to report and coordinate with the Educational cluster.

Protective Awareness raising
• Raising awareness and actions to stop violations of HR, IHL and counteract impunity
• Referral of cases through facilitating contact between victimized persons and organizations working with legal aid, for follow up in relation to justice and accountability that the EAPPI cannot provide.
• Referral and facilitation of cases of family/gender based violence to organizations working with the issue.
• Educating and sharing information with EA’s sending communities and internationally towards an end of the illegal occupation of Palestine
• Promoting compliance with HR and IHL through reporting, networking and information and education on issues relating to HR and IHL (in Sweden and Norway).
• Encouraging and demanding compliance with HR and IHL regarding evictions, demolitions and displacement and restrictions of movement through reporting, networking and information work in Sweden and Norway.

Accompaniment
• Providing an active and sustained presence and accompaniment in the long term low-intensity conflict areas and the short term hot-spots.
• Increasing resilience of affected communities and individuals, including and in particular Bedouin communities in risk of forced displacement, by offering solidarity presence, protective networking, monitoring and awareness raising efforts internationally.
• Developing with women in the West Bank, two special pilot projects to highlight intentionally the specific challenges faced by, and ways of coping developed by, women under occupation.

Reporting
• Reporting on violations of HR and IHL, in particular on violence and harassment of civilians (girls, boys, women and men); on damages to property and livelihoods and on evictions, demolitions and displacement, and restrictions of movement, denied access to livelihoods and to holy sites, by dissemination information on these infractions to UN agencies, national and international HR organizations, and religious and political communities.
Indicators and targets

In 2015, a geographic expansion is not needed for EAPPI to address the ever-increasing need for protection, as EAPPI’s current set of placements allows EAs to have an effective presence in vulnerable communities throughout the West Bank. However, more EAs in these placements, especially in East Jerusalem, an enlarged budget for transport, and more staff to coordinate their work, will increase EAs’ maneuverability [quicker response times, and a simultaneous presence in multiple localities in the same placement], which would deter more HR violations via protective presence and provide greater security to the communities that EAPPI’s serves.

For the beneficiaries
1. Improved access and freedom of movement for girls, boys, women and men, at the monitored locations, mostly the large number of men trying to pass checkpoints and agricultural gates to access land or employment.
2. Decreased number of violent acts and harassment towards the people accompanied; girls, boys, women and men, in particular in areas close to settlements and closed military zones, checkpoints and agricultural gates where EAPPI provides targeted protective presence.
3. Improved access to land and reduced threat of displacement for farmers and herders in areas where EAPPI provides protective presence
4. Deepening of the Access to Education initiative between EAPPI and the UNICEF, started in 2012 and targeting students (girls and boys, male and female teachers) with the aim of improving access to education to be achieved in 2015. This initiative is covered in a separate application for 2013, 2014 and 2015 through the Education Cluster. The project complements the protective presence that EAPPI provides in the communities but is specifically focused on facilitating access to education for school children in vulnerable areas.
5. Reduced fear and threat of displacement (e.g. evictions and house demolitions) in the communities and locations where EAPPI is present.
6. Production of a short film with women in the Jordan Valley to make visible the specific ways in which women suffer from, and address, the occupation. The need to highlight such women’s perspectives and responses was identified by the first Jordan Valley EAPPI team.
7. For the international community:
8. Increased awareness of obligations under HR and IHL among direct duty bearers, such as Israeli soldiers and officials as well as the Swedish and Norwegian governments.
9. Increased awareness among the Swedish and Norwegian public of the continuous violations of HR and IHL in occupied Palestine, and how it affects girls, boys, women and men differently.

For EAPPI as programme:
1. Additional staff to ensure even better performance of the EAs, both as a team and individually, and increase the volume of data interpretation and dissemination
2. Increased visitation of EAs in their placements by EAPPI staff, and ongoing assessment of needs, priorities and relations with local contacts and communities.
3. EAPPI participation in the Protection Cluster Working Group (since 2007) and the Settler Violence Core Group (SVCG). Ongoing submission of incident reports to the SVCG, UN agencies and other relevant actors. Participation in meetings of the Silwan Task Force/East Jerusalem Task force and AIDA, and the Education Cluster.
4. Increased EAPPI gender sensitivity by initiating at least two pilots to highlight women’s experiences under occupation. These pilots will give the programme a better understanding of the specific challenges faced by women under occupation, will increase the input by women in the needs assessments, resilience building and search for non-violent solutions, and improve the gender balance in the group of EAPPI local contact persons and service providers.
5. Increased contacts with, and understanding of, the specific challenges faced by disabled persons in the targeted communities, and the contributions they offer to the work of EAPPI and to ending the occupation.
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appealing Agency</td>
<td>THEATRE DAY PRODUCTIONS (TDP)</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Stress Relief and Recovery for Conflict-Affected Girls and Boys from the Gaza Strip using theatre, drama and video-animation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73664</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Contribute in reducing the negative impact of conflict on Gaza girls and boys by creating safe environment and raising the capacity of affected children to cope with fear and experiences of violence using theatre, drama, video-animation and mind and body techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 9,845 Gaza conflict-affected boys and girls above the age 8 suffering from psychological disorders as a result of the loss of love-ones, the destruction of home, the displacement, or the intensity of hostile activities Children: 9,200 Women: 325 Other group: 320 TDP staff, caregivers of conflict-affected children: teachers and educators (50% females); parents/caregivers (50% females)</td>
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<td>Center for Mind-Body Medicine (CMBM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Tania Mortaja, <a href="mailto:tania@theatreday.org">tania@theatreday.org</a>, +972599894713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
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</table>

**Needs**

The Israeli offensive against the Gaza Strip in July-August 2014 is described as the most severe violence with unprecedented scale of damage and devastation. The Gaza Inter-agency initial assessments indicated that at least 951,083 people were directly impacted by the conflict. 2,133 people were killed, of whom 1,489 have been identified as civilians, including 500 children (187 girls and 313 boys) and 257 women; over 11,100 Palestinians, including 3,374 children, 2,088 women and 410 elderly were injured; 108,000 people lost their homes. The people most affected were those living east of Salah ad-Din Road, in Northern Gaza, Rafah and certain parts of Gaza City (Gaza Initial Rapid Assessment, UN OCHA, oPt, August 2014).

Obviously, the war has had a tremendous impact on the lives of Gaza population, especially the children. The head of UNICEF in Gaza has stated that 370,000 children have had traumatic experiences and need psychosocial support. “There isn’t a single family in Gaza which hasn’t been touched by direct loss. (…) The impact that has on the ability of children to cope cannot be overstated,” (Ms Pernile Ironside, UNICEF).

The Child Protection Working Group in Gaza, led by UNICEF and supported by the experts from the Global Child Protection Cluster, implemented a broader child protection rapid needs assessment. The results of the assessment highlighted the top priorities and gaps in child protection in the Gaza Strip. TDP as an active member of the Gaza Child Protection Working Group took active part in the assessment both in the Task Force and data collection.

The Child Protection Rapid Needs Assessment results confirmed the earlier identified psychological distress among boys and girls. 100% of responders are reported stating that they noticed significant changes in children’s behaviours and 99% reported to inform that they noticed significant changes in caregivers’ attitudes as a result of psychological distress, such as neglecting and domestic violence against children. The stress impacted boys and girls behaviors differently. The most predominant changes reported in girls’ behaviors included unusual crying and screaming (63% of responders), sadness, nightmares and bedwetting. For boys, aggressive behaviours, anger and frustration (73% of responders) was identified as a strong trend. The data received revealed a concerning trend around committing acts of violence. Scaling up structured, focused, non-specialized programmes for children and adolescents were strongly recommended as one of the ways to address the still significant psychosocial needs and problems of Gaza children. (Child Protection Rapid Assessment Report, Gaza CP Working Group, October 2014)
Activities or outputs

The structured activities of theatre and drama and video-animation bring to boys and girls above the age of 8 years old a possibility of free expression, urgently needed for their relief and recovery after difficult and traumatized experiences.

The criteria for the beneficiaries’ selection:
- The boys and girls above 8 years old from the conflict-affected areas (Eastern Gaza, Northern area, Eastern Khan Younis, Rafah, Maghazi and Burej camps) who are likely to suffer from psychological disorders as a result of the loss of love-ones, the destruction of home, the displacement, or the intensity of hostile activities.

Note: The neediest schools will be identified by MoE and UNRWA. The schoolteachers and counselors will help the project team to identify the neediest beneficiaries. More, the child’s interest to participate will be taken into consideration. To avoid the overlapping with other agencies providing the PSS services, TDP will coordinate with CP working group.
- Parents/ caregivers of children selected to participate in drama/ animation workshops will improve their caregiving skills.

Referring of children in need of specialized psychological support:
The children showing particular symptoms showcasing a need for more specialized PSS and one-on-one follow-up will be referred to the Center for Mind-Body Medicine (CMBM) that is TDP’s implementing partner in the proposed project. CMBM will hold the orientation workshops for TDP drama teachers and animators to improve their identification and referring skills.

Result 1:
Reduced stress of Gaza girls and boys after participation in mind-opening theatre shows and after-show discussion, drama and video-animation three week workshops.

Activities:
- 2 orientation workshop to 25 TDP staff on trauma symptoms, cases detection and referring for TDP artistic staff who directly work with boys and girls; by CMBM
- Self-Heal Self-Help for 25 TDP service providers and supervision staff: 3 groups of 8-9 persons X 40 hours per each group. The activities aim to sustain and enhance TDP’s services providers’ self-care and inner peace; by CMBM
- 30 youth theatre shows and after-show discussions and play workshops for conflict affected boys and girls above 8 years old. by TDP
- 25 intensive drama workshops for boys and girls of 8-17 years old at schools and community-based organizations: these are 3-week daily courses that enable children and youngsters to freely express their fears, ideas, opinions, dreams and fantasies. In the course they start dealing with fears and traumatic memories using a cultural tool that also brings them comic relief and raises their self-esteem. by TDP
- 25 video-animation workshops for boys and girls of 8-17 years old at schools and community-based organizations: these are 3-week daily courses which combine healing trauma-relief activity with a children-owned creative production; 3 groups of 20 boys and girls benefit from consequent sessions (5 3-hour session per group); by TDP
- 340 traumatized children in need of further psychological support will be referred to CMBM. (This is 17% out of 2000 drama/ animation beneficiaries, both boys and girls). 340 boys and girls will benefit of Mind and Body sessions (10 sessions per each referred child).

Result 2:
Increased awareness and improved care giving skills of parents / caregivers (50%females) towards their participation in children healing process.

Activities:
- 50 parents’ days for parents’ caregivers: participating in parents’ day activities helps parents’ caregivers improve their care giving skills and support the healing process. (by TDP)
- 50 Mind and Body rounds (10 weekly two-hour sessions per group) for 500 caregivers to better relief their stress and support their children (by CMBM)
- 25 presentations of children drama workshops achievements (1 presentation per a workshop);
- 25 presentations of children video-animation workshops achievements (1 presentation per a workshop);

Indicators and targets

- 6000 girls and boys of 8-17 years old from the specified war-affected areas found relief and creative initiative through attending 30 theatre shows and participation in after-show discussion and play-workshops.
- 120 teachers (50% females and 50% males) witnessed the activities also join MB sessions to release their stress and able to integrate these skills at classroom and became better aware of psychological and drama as important tools for intervention and children’s protection after participation in theatre shows within a project period (parents will participate indirectly as TDP examined the stories and comments of children at home after performances).
• 2000 girls and boys of 8-17 years old from throughout the Gaza Strip found relief and strengthen their coping mechanisms after participation in intensive drama and video-animation workshops.
• At least 500 parents/caregivers (50% females and 50% males) witnessed the activities and improved their parenting skills by participating in parents days, and receive MB skills.
• 340 traumatized boys and girls and relief and recovery participating in mind and body sessions. (10 sessions per a child)
• Increased access to social/ cultural activities for 1200 peers, including schoolmates and siblings, (50% girls and 50% boys) and 500 parents/caregivers (50% females and 50% males) participated in presentations of children drama and video-animation workshops achievements.
• Capacities of 25 TDP artistic team (50% females) is strengthened in areas of recognizing PTSD symptoms and referring, will join the self-heal and self-help training by CMBM.

• Increased leading roles of women in cultural/ emergency programmes: TDP stimulates and organize artistic activities in which women play a major role. So, the design of the TDP video-animation program is made for women leadership. It is an explicit program for bringing women to the foreground of an artistic intervention. All proposed video-animation workshops, and half of drama workshops are implemented by women. They work with boys and girls stimulating relief of violence and assisting the children’s free expression through art. The video-animation women are supervised by a woman and monitored by a woman. Administrative support is given by a team of women.

| Theatre Day Productions (TDP) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| **Original BUDGET items**     | $ |
| Staff Cost (directly related to the project) | 33,030 |
| Input Cost                    | 194,071 |
| Admin cost (support cost, HQ, accountancy) | 20,774 |
| **Total**                     | **247,875** |

| **Revised BUDGET items**      | $ |
| Staff Cost (directly related to the project) | 33,030 |
| Input Cost                    | 194,071 |
| Admin cost (support cost, HQ, accountancy) | 20,774 |
| **Total**                     | **247,875** |
### Needs

Throughout the West Bank, Palestinians continue to face serious threats to life, liberty and security due to various forms of violence related to the occupation. Search and arrest operations by Israeli security forces (ISF) and incidents of violence by Israeli settlers cause injuries and fatalities among Palestinians along with damages to Palestinian private property. In the West Bank, 4,398 Palestinians were injured during the first nine months of 2014 only, already exceeding the total number (3,881) of Palestinian injuries in 2013. [1] Palestine refugees experience the impacts of the protection crisis, particularly evident in the 19 refugee camps in the West Bank including East Jerusalem. In the first nine months of 2014, 114 refugees, including 10 children, were injured by live ammunition in refugee camps. During January to October 2014, there were 628 search operations in refugee camps by ISF, resulting in 11 fatalities and 668 injuries, including one child killed and 58 children injured. The scale of protection incidents creates needs to monitor, document and report on the humanitarian impacts and specific incidents. The context requires the deployment Operation Support Officers on roster rotation throughout the West Bank to the most serious hotspots to enhance the protection of refugees and staff and ensure continuous service delivery (especially inside refugee camps).

Movement and access restrictions imposed by the Israeli Authorities remain in place, including the Barrier, physical obstacles such as checkpoints, gates, earth mounds and concrete blocks, and the related administrative and permit regime. The Barrier creates particular difficulties; cutting off the central hub of East Jerusalem from vulnerable populations throughout the West Bank and restricting the free movement of persons and goods. There were 105 access incidents reported to UNRWA during the first nine months of 2014, in which staff were delayed or denied access at checkpoints, resulting in the loss of 199 staff-day equivalents. At least 60 per cent of the incidents occurred at East Jerusalem checkpoints. Further, UNRWA faced particular access issues to the Seam Zone, restricting the Agency’s ability to deliver much-needed services to some of the most vulnerable communities.[2]
Safeguarding humanitarian space also implies that UNRWA installations need to maintain their neutrality and integrity. During January to September 2014, there were four incidents of misuse of UNRWA installations, three incursions by ISF, and 45 incidents when tear gas canisters, stun grenades and/or plastic coated metal bullets landed in UNRWA premises.[3]

This project will addresses key protection concerns identified by the protection cluster for the West Bank, including East Jerusalem: Forced displacement (specifically ‘demolitions and forced evictions’, ‘movement and access restrictions, and the permit regime’ and ‘restricted access to basic services’), settler violence (specifically ‘lack of law enforcement and accountability’ and ‘access to land and livelihoods’), and violations by Israeli security forces (specifically ‘civilian casualties’ and ‘lack of accountability’).

The primary role of the Operations Support Office (OSO) is to reinforce UNRWA programmes and their delivery of emergency and regular services and facilitate their smooth and safe functioning in the context of the continuing crisis in the oPt, thereby contributing to the overall humanitarian response. It is instrumental in monitoring the field situation on a daily basis, to identify and follow up on protection threats and issues related to humanitarian access and neutrality. OSO is involved in highlighting the needs of particular vulnerable groups and refer to programmatic response (e.g. psychosocial needs of women and children in Bedouin communities).


Activities or outputs

Output 1: Monitoring, documentation and reporting
- OSO teams will circulate throughout the West Bank, monitoring the changing humanitarian conditions and reporting on selected IHRL/IHL violations affecting refugees living in camps, refugees affected by operations by the Israeli security forces, selected communities affected by the Barrier, and refugees at-risk of forcible displacement such as Bedouin and herders in Area C and East Jerusalem residents. At times, given a particular need or trend in violations, OSOs will provide additional monitoring to a vulnerable group. In the past this has included young men targeted in ISF operations, children accessing education or females crossing checkpoints. OSO will contribute to protective presence and effective impact of UNRWA operations through a consistent, strategic, and gender-balanced field presence. This output makes a critical contribution to UNRWA’s broader emergency protection and advocacy work (presented in a separate project sheet titled “Protection of Palestine Refugees Affected by the Occupation and Forced Displacement in the West Bank”.

The projects are closely related but the activities and costs are separate and the budgets without duplication).

Output 2: Ensuring Neutrality
- Provide interactive neutrality sensitisation workshops to UNRWA personnel incorporating aspects of access and protection and communicate the purpose of UNRWA’s mandate and the necessity of neutrality to beneficiaries and other West Bank communities.
- Undertake regular and systematic inspections of Agency installations to ensure that UNRWA facilities are used only as intended, and to assess any damage that may have been sustained as a consequence of hostilities.
- Record and follow up issues related to the neutrality of UNRWA installations and intervene with relevant authorities regarding neutrality violations in real-time and follow-up.
- This is a critically enabling activity, without which the entire UNRWA emergency operations including protection and other activities are unable to be implemented.

Output 3: Ensuring Access
- Monitor, gather data and provide analysis on the access of Agency personnel, vehicles and supplies into, out of and within the West Bank in order to provide operational and policy advice and analyse trends.
- Raise access incidents with authorities, including real-time intervention.
- Negotiate Agency access at checkpoints through the deployment of field teams.
- Focal point for UNRWA’s reporting into the wider UN access monitoring system through coordination with UN Access Coordination Unit and the UNCT Access working group.

Output 4: Liaison with Authorities
- Conduct regular meetings with the Israeli Civil Administration and other relevant interlocutors to present and discuss cases including violations of human rights and IHL, as well as to raise issues of concern to the Agency in terms of staff and beneficiary protection or related to the infringement of humanitarian space.
Output 5: Support Emergency Response including through a 24hr Radio Room
- The operational support officers provide critical support to the agency’s crisis intervention or emergency response for refugees inside and outside of camps including events arising directly from the Occupation (clashes, punitive demolitions, protests etc) and natural disasters.
- Monitor the security situation as it relates to the ongoing conflict, gathering data, and providing analysis and recommendations to senior management in support of maintaining emergency programmes such as protection during heightened security situations.
- Provide emergency programmes with technical and operational advice and guidelines for UNRWA staff safety.
(Please note this is separate to UNRWA’s Safety and Security Department which is responsible for all staff safety, receives core funding and is not appealed for in the HPC).

Indicators and targets

Monitoring and Evaluation, Coordination:
- Activities are monitored through several UNRWA databases (e.g. Access database, Protection Incident Form database) that include triggers for follow up. Impact of interventions with the authorities, mobilization of international stakeholders and public campaigning activities are closely monitored and recorded, including through an online survey system. Where possible, data is disaggregated in order to monitor trends among particular groups such as children, youth, men or women.
- All activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with the West Bank Protection Cluster and its associated working groups, other national and international actors, including diplomatic stakeholders. UNRWA regularly participates in relevant coordination meetings such as the Core Group on Settler Violence, the Legal Task Force, and the UNCT Advocacy working group.

Outcomes
- Selected IHL/IHRL violations affecting refugee women, men, boys and girls are systematically collected and acted upon; accountability of perpetrators is enhanced.
- The protective impact of UNRWA operations is increased through direct protection interventions and through enhancing the accountability of authorities responsible for IHL and IHRL violations.
- The risk of the displacement of herding communities in Area C as well as East Jerusalem residents is reduced through the mobilization of international stakeholders (based on the field work of the Operations Support Office).
- The Agency and wider international community are ensured that significant measures are taken to safeguard the neutrality and integrity of installations and that follow-up measures are impartially documented. 100 per cent of UNRWA installations will receive four or more neutrality inspections. 600 staff members will be trained to respect UNRWA principles of neutrality.
- Staff access, safety and dignity in potentially hazardous situation are enhanced through immediate operational support and consistent, coherent messaging to the appropriate Israeli and Palestinian authorities. 100 per cent of reported access incidents will be raised with relevant authorities. 50 per cent of cases where OSO intervention resulted in safe passage of UNRWA staff, goods, or services.
- UNRWA is provided with well-sourced and documented information to support the development of policy initiatives and to contribute to wider UN interventions and reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th>$</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs (11 international, 21 national staff)</td>
<td>2,275,669</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Durable costs (4x4 vehicle replacement, computer hardware)</td>
<td>40,243</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operating costs (fuel, vehicle maintenance, training, travel, printing, stationary)</td>
<td>126,300</td>
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<td>Programme support costs</td>
<td>268,643</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>Staff costs (11 international, 21 national staff)</td>
<td>2,275,669</td>
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<td>268,643</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,710,855</td>
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Needs

Palestinians, and among them refugees, in the West Bank including East Jerusalem continue to face serious threats to life, liberty and security as direct consequences of the protracted protection crisis stemming from the Israeli occupation. While many of the threats have been in place for years, 2014 marked a serious deterioration in the overall protective environment. Of particular concern is the scale of injuries, fatalities, and search and arrest operations carried out by the Israeli security forces (ISF) throughout the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The 19 refugee camps are particularly affected by exposure to violence. From January to end of September 2014, there were 568 search and arrest operations in refugee camps by ISF. This led to 412 confrontations between Palestinians and ISF in camps, twice the number in the same period in 2013, and resulting in casualties, injuries and property damage. (1) Between January and end of August 2014 there have already been 39 Palestinian deaths in the West Bank, including 17 refugees (4 minors and 13 adults), which can be compared to a total 27 Palestinian deaths including 17 refugees in 2013. (2) In refugee camps, 11 refugees were killed, including one minor, and 650 refugees injured, including 54 minors, by ISF during the first nine months of the year. This increase in fatalities is continuing a worrying trend since 2013 and linked to an increase in the use of live ammunition by IDF, in particular as a means of crowd control during confrontations with unarmed protestors. (3) In East Jerusalem, the second half of the year has seen a marked increase in tensions and while the full trend analysis is not yet available at least two significant peaks (June/July and Oct/Nov) in violent confrontations and search, arrest and detentions seem evident.

Dispossession, forced evictions and displacement continue to be a key concern due to the Israeli imposed planning and zoning regime. Related confiscation and annexation of Palestinian land, and Israeli settlement construction and expansion represent on-going violations. During January to September 2014, 958 Palestinians were displaced in West Bank, including East Jerusalem, of which more than 500 were children and 33 per cent refugees. (4) 2014 has also seem the resumption of the Israeli practice of punitive demolitions.
which to date has affected six Palestine refugee families and raises concerns about collective punishment.

During 2014, Israeli Authorities also advanced plans putting more than 7,000 Palestinian Bedouins, of which over 70 per cent are registered refugees, at risk of mass forcible transfer from their rural communities in the central West Bank. (5) Palestinians also continue to face violence, harassment and damage to private property by Israeli settlers in the. Due to lack of effective law enforcement and accountability, incidents of settler violence largely occur with impunity.

The impact of this protection crisis on Palestine refugees is significant; damaged livelihoods, dispossession, forced displacement, injury and loss of life. Years of accumulated and combined threats of violence, demolitions and displacement have had also had a profound psychosocial impact. The protection crisis in the West Bank has affected refugee men, women, boys and girls differently. Displacement increases the ‘risk of violence and sexual assault for women and children’, while families are more likely to resort to negative coping strategies, such as early marriage for girls. (6) The inability to provide for their family leaves men feeling disempowered and stressed, while young men and teenage boys are disproportionately and directly affected by detentions and arrests, as well as other occupation related violence.

Activities or outputs

Activity 1: Crisis Intervention
- Palestine refugees affected by residential demolitions by Israeli Authorities and private property damages due to operations by the Israeli security forces will continue to receive emergency support from UNRWA through its Crisis Intervention Model. This support comprises of needs assessment by UNRWA Protection Social Workers followed by referral to specialized services based on identified needs and/or emergency cash assistance. Due attention is paid to vulnerabilities, for example the needs of women, female headed households, and persons with disabilities. UNRWA also coordinates with other humanitarian actors that provide material or non-material assistance, and there is a particular coordination arrangement with ACTED, who will provide assistance for non-refugees in the West Bank and NRC for legal aid.
- UNRWA will continue providing psychosocial first aid and refer victims to appropriate internal and external medical, legal, psychological, educational and social services in coordination with the inter-cluster mechanism. Depending on the location and intervention required, UNRWA will often refer internally to Health, Community Mental Health, Relief or disability programs (social workers are trained to refer both for problems arising from the violation as well other needs that are identified through their contact with the family, which include GBV and child protection issues). When needs cannot be sufficiently addressed internally, referrals are made through the Protection Cluster or directly to relevant organisations.

Activity 2: Reporting on IHL/IHRL violations
- UNRWA will draw on the data collected by its Operations Support Offices to systematically document and report on IHL/IHRL violations affecting Palestine refugees (incl. women), with a focus on camp settings and selected communities outside camps based on thematic issues, such as East Jerusalem, Barrier-affected communities, Palestinian Bedouin and herders in Area C, and communities affected by settler violence. Documented violations will be presented to responsible authorities with the aim of generating positive responses and increased accountability of duty-bearers.

Activity 3: Advocacy and Mobilisation of International Stakeholders
- Mobilizing and developing a relationship with key stakeholders and influential actors with the aim to raise awareness and generate change (e.g. mobilization of the diplomatic community). This includes private briefings and field visits. When necessary, public campaigning, through the media, is being used to create awareness place indirect pressure on relevant decision-makers.
- International mobilization activities will also be carried out through the establishment of effective links between the human rights situation of Palestine refugees in the West Bank and the International Human Rights System (UN treaty bodies, special procedures mandate holders, Human Rights Council) as well as through facilitating the participation of Palestine Refugee representatives (incl. women) to relevant forum / audiences internationally.
- UNRWA liaison offices in Brussels, New York, and Washington will work as a conduit for mobilizing relevant stakeholders on protection issues affecting Palestine refugees.

Activity 4: Protection partnership projects
- UNRWA will support small scale projects in a limited number of West Bank communities identified as particularly vulnerable to protection threats. These projects will use a community partnership model, to address threats and enhance community resilience. The selection of projects will be undertaken in consultation with community members (incl. women) and local level stakeholders, with particular attention to vulnerable groups.
- UNRWA will be guided by the OCHA Vulnerability Profile Project and information gathered internally by Operations Support Office to determine project locations. Projects will be implemented in-line with the HCT Area C Framework.
Indicators and targets

Monitoring and Evaluation, and Coordination:
- Activities will be monitored closely through systematic 3 and 6mth follow up visits to refugee families who receive support from the Crisis Intervention Model. The impact of interventions with the authorities, mobilization of international stakeholders and advocacy activities will be closely monitored and recorded, including through an online survey system.
- Through standardized assessment forms and reporting procedures, UNRWA ensures that data can be disaggregated between women, men and children affected.
- All activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with the relevant clusters, including the HCT Advocacy working group, the Protection Cluster, the Child Protection Working Group, the Working Group on Children in armed conflicts and the Core Group on Settler Violence, other national and international actors, including diplomatic stakeholders.

Outcomes and outputs
- Refugee women, men, girls and boys facing displacement due to demolitions, forcible eviction or damage to their private property have their immediate needs addressed through referrals to appropriate specialized services and/or the provision of emergency cash assistance. The specific needs of particularly vulnerable groups (female headed households, children, persons with disabilities) will be assessed and addressed accordingly. Where particular needs of a group arise, the protection team will make relevant referrals and recommendations to programmatic teams who maintain ongoing relationships with the communities. 100 per cent of refugee families displaced due to demolitions, and 100 per cent of families suffering from significant damages to their private property by ISF, will receive emergency assistance according to the Crisis Intervention Model.
- The risk of the displacement and movement and access restrictions of Bedouin and herding communities in Area C, Barrier-affected communities as well as East Jerusalem residents, is reduced through advocacy and outreach of services.
- Community capacity to resist forced displacement and cope with the impact of other rights abuses is enhanced through mobilization, awareness raising, material and psycho-social support.
- 65 stakeholder awareness-raising initiatives conducted on areas of focus (such as briefings and field visits with donors, politicians, researchers, journalists). 20 per cent of stakeholder awareness-raising initiatives (briefing, field trip, etc.) are followed by concrete measures taken by the stakeholders.
- UNRWA documents IHL/IHRL violations through the use of Protection Incident Forms. 80 per cent of documented incidents/issues are presented to the relevant authorities with the aim of prompting positive responses.
- 11 at-risk communities supported through community-driven protection projects, which will be designed and implemented in partnership with communities facing particular protection threats.

(1) UNRWA Operations Support Office data
(2) OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin September 2014; UNRWA Operations Support Office data
(3) UNRWA (2014), Concerns over the increased use of force: death and injury of Palestine refugees during Israeli law enforcement activities in the West Bank in 2013.
(4) UNRWA Operations Support Office data
(5) UNRWA Press Release, 21 Sep 2014, “UNRWA urges donor community to take firm stand against mass forcible transfer of Palestinian Bedouins
## United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

### Original BUDGET items

<table>
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<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staffing</td>
<td>923,916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>35,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance (including crisis intervention subsidies and Advocacy (incl. Stakeholder awareness))</td>
<td>317,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Driven Protection small scale projects (1 national staff, project costs)</td>
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<td>Programme Support Costs</td>
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### Revised BUDGET items

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<th>$</th>
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Appealing Agency | INTERNEWS (INTERNEWS)
--- | ---
Project Title | Communications with Communities – Humanitarian Information Service
Project Code | OPT-15/CSS/73680
Sector/Cluster | Protection
Objectives | To maintain and enhance an effective communications mechanism between citizens of Gaza and government/aid providers on needs and progress towards recovery in Gaza; To enhance and strengthen the coordination process of the recovery efforts and establish a well-designed Recovery Mapping System.
Beneficiaries | Total: 1,055,130 Affected Community in Gaza Children: 431,400 Women: 323,730 Other group: 300,000 Youth and Men
Implementing Partners | Jossor TV & Radio Network
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Aug 2015
Current Funds Requested | $200,000
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Other
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Julia Pitner, jpitner@internews.org, +970 59 910 3132
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Gaza

### Needs

In the aftermath of the Gaza war, progress towards recovery is slow as access issues prevail, consolidation of a national consensus government had encountered numerous impediments and citizens of Gaza remain frustrated at the incredible loss that they continue to endure. The proposed program seeks to fill the information gap that magnifies discontent and distorts perceptions in Gaza by supplying quality, verified and timely information while closing the information gap between beneficiaries and planners and providers of assistance. The Gaza Humanitarian Information Service will continue to leverage its formidable field resources and significant in-kind contribution from the Palestine Television to provide for the evolving needs the population of Gaza, the government recovery effort, and the systematic follow up of programmes implemented by the humanitarian aid community. The program will be a comprehensive source of feedback for planners and aid community so as to assess delivery of services in terms of time, quality, impact, sustainability and lessons learned.

The radio and television platforms provide a pseudo-public forum wherein planners, decision-makers, and the officials of implementing agencies can discuss with the public critical daily concerns such as inheritance, loss of official documentation, internal security, access to reconstruction materials, debt management, compensation, access to aid and the physical and psychological rebuilding of neighbourhoods, communities, and lives. Information needs are complex and demands for consistent, targeted and verified mass messaging are growing rapidly.

Complementing the media programming and feedback mechanisms is the establishment of a RECOVERY MAP platform wherein bottom-up and top-down data on recovery is consolidated in a platform available publicly online. The Recovery Map would allow a large number of people, including responders, government, journalists and the affected population, to contribute information either remotely or on site. Internews has initiated the operationalization of a Recovery Mapping platform in partnership with the Palestinian government entities working on the reconstruction efforts, the Government Media Office, international organizations and advocacy groups, in particular the Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA), UNOCHA and other UN agencies monitoring the situation in the Gaza Strip.

The online platform will be complementary to the UNOCHA “Dashboard” in a sense that the platform to be created will be feeding in more of people input and thus measure impact throughout the entire implementation process and beyond.

As a consolidated effort, technical aspects of the platform will converge more efficiently and allow for the
breadth of humanitarian organizations, local and international, to autonomously feed data to source data from
the platform.
The visualization of needs and responses in an online interactive map will allow for gaps and problems in aid
delivery and services to be immediately visible so that Internews and its partners may better inform the relief
efforts and provision of services. It also provides a powerful tool for transparency and accountability, and
reduces enormously the time and effort spent by staff of government and aid organizations in coordination
meetings and collating/consolidating agency data. The mapping platform may be designed to allow for online
data processing and management, facilitating and rendering more accurate needs overviews, identification of
vulnerable populations, accumulation of first-hand feedback from beneficiaries, and overall donor reporting
requirements including monitoring and evaluation.

Activities or outputs
Output #1: “Bridges with Gaza,” daily radio program on recovery maintained. Production of a daily, one-hour
radio program running five days a week and developing themes of importance to the population of Gaza as the
recovery and rehabilitation efforts proceed.
Output #2: Television program on recovery produced and broadcast prime time daily. Production of a daily,
one-hour television program running five days a week in prime time and hosting panels consisting of
government officials, technical specialists, humanitarian aid organizations and special interest groups
discussing recovery themes and receiving call-ins from the general populace in Gaza.
Output #3: Weekly Report distributed to 2500 targeted recipients. Production of a weekly English-language
report elucidating the issues raised in the Arabic-language programming and social media feedback
mechanisms, analyzing the issues and linking the population with those coordinating the recovery initiatives;
report distributed to government, aid, development, humanitarian community both international and local.
Output #4: Recovery Mapping Platform established. In cooperation with Gaza Recovery Committee, UNOCHA
and AIDA, a recovery mapping system will be up and running, following up on recovery progress, planned and
implemented activities and tracking issues as encountered by the various stakeholders to the reconstruction
effort, primarily the affected population themselves.

Indicators and targets
- Increased media space in radio and television in Gaza for recovery programming through the mobile
phone application, Palestinian Television Live and radio (currently 13%; target 30% within one year).
- Increased understanding of the Gaza population of recovery processes through participation in a weekly
talk show on Palestine Television which would take calls from the population and address recovery issues
through government, aid and expert panels (deemed “extremely important” by 93% of the surveyed population)
- Improved understanding of government, NGO and UN roles and responsibilities around recovery,
processes and mechanisms ACTUALLY in place to service recovery
- Increased accountability of government and aid providers to the needs of the affected Gaza population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internews (Internews)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost A/Staff journalists, liaison officers, producers, researchers, administration and data manageme</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost B/Material inputs: internet media</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost C/TV production</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost D/Radio Studios</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Revised BUDGET items     | $          |
| Cost A/Staff journalists, liaison officers, producers, researchers, administration and data manageme | 167,000 |
| Cost B/Material inputs: internet media | 3,000 |
| Cost C/TV production      | 20,000    |
| Cost D/Radio Studios      | 10,000    |
| <strong>Total</strong>                 | <strong>200,000</strong>|</p>
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<tr>
<th>Appealing Agency</th>
<th>PREMIERE URGENCE (PU)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Restore livelihoods of war-affected farmers and most vulnerable people constantly exposed to protection threats in the Eastern side of Gaza Strip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73684</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>SO1: To enhance protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHRL, pursuing accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations; SO 2: To respond to immediate needs following shocks and increase the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement; SO 6: To ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to displacement in Gaza, working towards a durable solution; Cluster Objective 1: To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law; Cluster Objective 2: To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 3,833 680 direct beneficiaries including 180 small-scale farmers, 138 men CfWers for the rehabilitation of farmlands, 132 women CfWers for the production of school uniforms, 50 disable people and 180 war-affected people mainly female-headed households. Children: 2,260 Women: 1,202 Other group: 371 Disable and elderly people</td>
</tr>
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<td>Implementing Partners</td>
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<td>Project Duration</td>
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<td>Priority / Category</td>
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<td>Gender Marker Code</td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Mathieu Ebbesen-Goudin, <a href="mailto:opt.hom@pu-ami.org">opt.hom@pu-ami.org</a>, 0528615774</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah; Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Abasan al Kabira; Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa; Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Al Fukhkhari; Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project filtering</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Needs**

- Following the 51 days of the latest Israeli military operation in Gaza, the scale of destruction and devastation is unprecedented, since at least the start of the Israeli occupation in 1967.
- Loss of the source of income and livelihoods due to severe damage to agricultural lands; death/loss of animals, inability to access agricultural lands, particularly in the eastern side of Gaza Strip, and loss of employment.
- The 51 day war resulted in at least 2,133 Palestinians death, where 70% are believed to be civilians, including 500 children, 257 women.
- According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health, over 11,100 Palestinians, including 3,374 children, 2,088 women and 410 elderly were injured.
- In its report published in September 2014, the State of Palestine indicated that some 6,000 industrial and commercial establishments were destroyed or damaged.
- The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) announced a rate of unemployment at 45.1% for the second quarter 2014 just before the devastating 51-day war. The rate should be much higher as a consequence of the war and the continued blockade on Gaza Strip.
- Villages standing on the eastern part of Gaza, along the Green Line in the ARA, have been stormed to a point of complete destruction: such as Juhr Ad Deek, East of El Bureij and Al Magazi, Abassan Al Kabira, Khuzaa, Al Fukhkhari and Al Shouka.
- One of the major threats to life notably for children, young workers, workers removing rubble and farmers in ARA is the presence of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW),
- UNMAS anticipates that at least 5,000 explosive items need to be secured or destroyed.
- 10 people killed & 18 injured since July 2014 and injuries related to ERW may result in disabilities.
- According to OCHA report published on September 4, 2014, an estimated five per cent of the entire housing stock in Gaza is uninhabitable-18,000 housing units have been either destroyed or severely damaged with 108,000 people homeless.
- There are also around 38,000 families (an estimated 228,000 individuals), whose homes sustained minor damage and in need of basic NFI assistance such as nylon and plastic sheets.
- Priorities included repairs and rehabilitation to essential infrastructure, institutions, local CBOs and damaged health facilities.
- PU-AMI has conducted a needs assessment with its 130 former farmer beneficiaries who are located in the ARA in southern Gaza Strip and findings showed that:
  - 11 % of farmers have at least one family member killed or injured
  - 90 % of farmers’ houses sustained damages,
  - 54% of farmlands bulldozed,
  - 76 % of irrigation networks severely damaged,
  - 80 % of crops were lost,
- Findings from 119 former women beneficiaries indicated that:
  - 77% have different degrees of houses damages,
  - 38% lost livestock,
  - 5 % have one of the family members Killed or injured and 15 % lost their crops,
  - The needs assessment with 83 former CfW beneficiaries showed that:
  - 27% have one of the family members killed or injured.
  - 89% have different degrees of houses damages,
  - 64 % lost their livestock,
  - 44 % have agricultural damages and 27% have one killed or injured among their families.

Activities or outputs

1-Rehabilitation of small scale farmers’ damaged farmlands in the eastern side of Salah Ad Deen St with priority to farmlands in ARA to restore livelihoods. (180,563 US$)
PU AMI will target 180 war affected women and men farmers in six villages (Juhr Ad Deek, East of Maghazi, East of El Bureij, Abassan Al kabira, Khuzzaa and Al Shouka) in four (4) governorates of Gaza Strip. The rehabilitation will cover two (2) dunums through the following:
1.1 After agreement from UNMAS, PU AMI will request their assistance to provide awareness sessions on ERWs/UXOs notably for farmers,
1.2 Provision of full packages of agricultural kit (irrigation networks, fertilizers, seeds, tools, manpower).
2 Cash based intervention for most vulnerable women, men and disable people (555,943 US$)
2.1 PU AMI will provide 150 war affected families notably female headed households unconditional cash transfer,
2.2 PU AMI will offer 132 vulnerable women temporary job opportunities,
2.3 138 vulnerable men will benefit from temporary job opportunities,
2.4 PU AMI in close collaboration with the Society for the care of disable families (SOCADIF) will offer 25 women and 25 men with temporary job opportunities,

3 Documentation system and advocacy mechanism (43,875 US$)
3.1 Advocate for small scale farmers to access their livelihoods with safety and dignity in ARA,
3.2 Establishing an efficient networking with the local communities / targeted groups under protection threats (i.e. Specific focus on Farmers in the ARA) and other relevant stakeholders (i.e. Protection cluster; ICRC; GANSO, local authorities, etc.),
3.3 Documenting and supporting clusters/ sectors to mainstream protection, human rights and IHL in humanitarian responses. PU-AMI will be documenting protection related incidents happening in its area of intervention, by filling a transmission form that will then be shared with the cluster and/or relevant stakeholders. In terms of advocacy, PU-AMI will, as done in the past, answer requests from clusters and relevant bodies to testify in front of special rapporteurs, commissions etc
3.4 Issuing Fact sheets & Case studies relating violation of HR and IHL notably for farmers in ARA,
3.5 Participation in joint advocacy initiatives with other key actors in advocacy. The main body of advocacy will be targeting decision makers at France and EU level to mention the humanitarian consequences of access restrictions and consequently call for the lift of the blockade; this advocacy will be done jointly with other NGOs and in the frame of messages agreed within AIDA.

Indicators and targets

1. 100% of IHL and human rights violations related violations occurred in the ARA are documented and referred to the relevant stakeholder such as OCHA, Protection Cluster, legal and medical organizations.
2. At least 360 dunums of agricultural lands are rehabilitated and cultivated in the eastern side of Gaza notably ARA.
3. At least 450 people benefiting from awareness and training sessions in UXO safety, ERWS, children and women’s rights.
4. 100% of all beneficiaries benefited from information on their rights and how to seek legal assistance.
5. 90% of targeted beneficiary in UCT/CFW have seen an improvement of their FCS/CSI
6. 4 factsheets describing the humanitarian consequences of IHL violations will be published and shared with relevant stakeholders

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<th>Premiere Urgence (PU)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Alleviating Psychological Trauma and Stress Among Children and Emergency Service Providers in Gaza</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>The Center for Mind-Body Medicine (CMBM) has been providing psychosocial programs for children and adults in Gaza for 10 years. Since the beginning of July 2014, we have provided workshops to more than 30,000 people in UNRWA shelters. The proposed project activities are a natural outgrowth of our previous work with a total of more than 130,000 traumatized children and adults in Gaza. The primary focus is to relieve traumatic stress among Gaza’s children and to help them become more resilient as they cope with new challenges in their lives and schooling amidst a devastated post-war community. This project has 3 objectives: 1) To provide intensive 10-week-long mind-body skills groups to 21,600 of the most traumatized children and adults. These groups have been demonstrated in published research to be highly effective for children, women, and men in Gaza. The mind-body skills groups will equip children and adults with simple evidence-based self-care tools to reduce the stress they are experiencing as a result of the violence in Gaza. The focus will be on children and their families who are returning to 5 areas: East Gaza (Shuja’iyeh and neighborhood), North area (Beit Hanoun), Middle area (east of El Maghazi, Beraje), Khanyounis (at Khoza and neighborhood), and East of Rafah; 2) To provide intensive, 5-day-long Self-Heal Self-Care workshops to reduce the effects of both primary and secondary trauma of 200 emergency service providers including medical staff, emergency responders, counselors and social workers from local service organizations; and 3) To equip these emergency service providers with an evidence-based approach for trauma reduction and stress care that they can use with their patients.</td>
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</table>
| **Beneficiaries**         | Total: 21,600 Children and Adults  
Children: 15,000  
Women: 3,300 |
| **Implementing Partners** | N/A                                  |
| **Project Duration**      | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015                  |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $461,808                            |
| **Location**              | Projects covering only Gaza         |
| **Priority / Category**   | Top                                  |
| **Gender Marker Code**    | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details**       | Musarrat Kazepis, mkazepis@cmbm.org, 0012025491860 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | Gaza Strip - North Gaza  
Gaza Strip - Gaza  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis  
Gaza Strip - Rafah |
| **Project filtering**     | Gaza                                 |

**Needs**

This summer’s 50-day war has had a devastating impact on civilians in Gaza. Death and collective violence, the loss of homes, and the constant threat of destruction are overwhelming. Children and adults have been traumatized and re-traumatized by the brutal reality of the violence and conflict around them. Collective vulnerability, the loss of homes and the constant threat to safety are overwhelming. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has determined that every child in the Gaza strip has been affected by the crisis and will require psychosocial support. According to OCHA at least 373,000 of these children will need specialized care. Even before the current crisis, 25-40% of children in Gaza suffered from posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The numbers now are far higher as children are being traumatized and re-traumatized by the brutal violence and conflict surrounding them.
In addition, emergency service providers are themselves in dire need of support. Medical staff, emergency medical responders, counselors and social workers have been working 12-24 hour days since the beginning of the crisis. They are not sleeping and are experiencing compassion fatigue and burnout, along with secondary trauma. In order for them to provide proper care for their patients, they must be able to care for and heal themselves.

CMBM, which has been effectively working to relieve population-wide psychological trauma in Gaza for 10 years, is already actively responding to the current devastation.

At the request of Dr. Iyad Zaqout, Director of UNRWA’s Community Mental Health Program, CMBM has worked in over 50 UNRWA shelters. Led by Dr. Jamil Abdel Atti, CMBM’s professional leadership and supervisory team provided workshops in stress management and other counseling services for children and families in UNRWA shelters, including 3 schools in the North area, 5 schools in Gaza, 3 schools in the Middle area, 5 schools in KhanYounis, and 3 schools in Rafah. In addition, women’s centers in Gaza have been universally appreciative of CMBM’s model and of our Gaza team who provide it. More than 1,000 abused and despairing women have found help and healing through CMBM’s mind-body skills groups model. Women have reported a reduction in stress levels, surprising improvement in mood, and an unprecedented sense of hope for the future. Many believe that the groups have given them back, or indeed, saved their lives.

CMBM’s existing on-the-ground capacity allows us to respond immediately and to scale up current programs to incorporate emergency health provisions. Accordingly, CMBM’s program complements health priorities and would be a logical expenditure to meet the identified psychosocial needs, and in fact deepens the total capacity for healing.

Dr. Atti and his team are bringing their extensive experience and expertise in mind-body skills and other psychosocial interventions (CMBM has, over 10 years, worked with more than 130,000 children and adults in Gaza and published research on its model’s effectiveness in peer-reviewed journals) to the current crisis. They are teaching deep breathing and other relaxation techniques so that children and adults can quiet their agitation and anxiety; using drawings to give adults as well as children a chance to express and relieve their feelings; and using movement, including shaking and dancing, to relieve their bodies of tension and stress.

The small groups that CMBM forms give all participants a chance to feel safe and supported. Dr. Atti states “The situation makes everyone so sad and scared, but helping and supporting the people and the service providers makes such a difference. When they move, smile and laugh, they can be ‘normal’ for a while.”

Activities or outputs

• Activity #1: Psychological Care for Children and Families through Mind-Body Skills Groups in Their Communities.

As soon as possible during the project period, 45 CMBM-trained facilitators will organize and lead mind-body skills groups with 21,600 of the most traumatized children and adults (approximately 15,000 children and 6,600 adults) in Khuzza, Beit Hanoun, Jabalia, Beit Lahia and Shuja’iyeh and their neighborhoods. Mind-body skills groups teach self-care techniques including relaxed, focused breathing, guided imagery and biofeedback as well as the use of words, drawing and movement for self-expression. According to previously published research on CMBM’s work in Gaza as well as Kosovo (Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, August 2008 and International Journal of Stress Management, September 2011), these groups will decrease the overwhelming levels of post-traumatic stress, depression and other psychological symptoms that are affecting children and their families. It will help them sleep and eat better, think more clearly, and be more supportive of each other. It will also help to reduce other symptoms that often accompany traumatic experiences such as bedwetting, diarrhea, and vomiting among children, and violent outbursts, panic attacks, headaches, and pervasive fear among both children and adults.

Each of the 45 facilitators will conduct two (2) groups per day with 10 people each. Each group will have a total of 10 sessions over a period of one month. Within 12 months, the total number of direct beneficiaries will be 21,600. The groups will take place in the same five areas of Gaza listed above. At the conclusion of the groups, facilitators will distribute recreational kits to 15,000 traumatized children. These kits will enable the children to continue to practice the mind-body skills at home.

• Activity #2: Self-Heal Self-Care Workshops for Emergency Service Providers.

CMBM will provide Self-Heal Self-Care Workshops for a total of 200 emergency service providers: medical staff, counselors and social workers from local and international organizations. Participants will be drawn from the psychosocial cluster organizations with which CMBM has close working relationships: the Red Crescent Society, the Ministry of Health and UNRWA. These professionals will be taught the scientific basis for mind-body medicine, including the physiological effects of stress on the body, as well as experience the practical application of the mind-body techniques for self-care on themselves. In addition, they will be taught to use the same techniques with the patients/beneficiaries they serve. Published studies have shown this program reduces burnout and compassion fatigue and enhances professional competence and hope among professional healthcare providers. Each 5-day-long workshop will include 20 emergency service providers (2 staff members from each of 10 different service organizations for each workshop). Dr. Abdel Atti and 10 CMBM faculty members will lead a total of 10 workshops. Two (2) CMBM faculty members will lead each workshop.
CMBM is an active member of the Gaza Psychosocial Cluster through which coordination of services is provided. CMBM maintains a close collaborative relationship with members of the Cluster, including UNRWA’s Community Mental Health Program, Red Crescent Society, and other local NGOs such as Al-Wedad Community Rehabilitation Society, Youth Save Society, Youth Empowerment Center and Palestine Trauma Centre, Women’s Centers, among others. CMBM works closely and collaboratively with these partners to determine with which of their beneficiaries we will work. Because of our long-term close cooperative relationship with stakeholders within the Psychosocial Cluster, we avoid duplication of services and ensure that more people are reached in a comprehensive and integrative way.

Activity #1: Psychological Care for Children and Families through Mind-Body Skills Groups in Their Communities.

Beginning as soon as possible and through the duration of the project period, CMBM facilitators will lead mind-body skills groups for 21,600 of the most traumatized children and adults in the most affected districts of Gaza. Pre- and post- evaluations will be collected to assess the impact of the groups on levels of psychological trauma, depression, anxiety, physical symptoms and feelings of hope and optimism. Previously published research on children and adolescents in Gaza (International Journal of Stress Management, September 2011) demonstrated an 80% reduction in PTSD who participated in similar mind-body skills groups. These participants also had highly significant decreases in depression and hopelessness, gains that were largely maintained at 7-month follow-up in spite of ongoing conflict and severe economic hardship. We expect the children and adults in these groups to experience similar benefits.

Activity #2: Self-Heal Self-Care Workshops for Emergency Service Providers.

During the 12-month project period, CMBM will provide ten (10) Self-Heal/Self-Care intensive workshops for a total of 200 emergency service providers: medical staff, counselors and social workers from the psychosocial clusters of local and international organizations. Pre- and post-evaluations will be collected to determine the effectiveness of the program in reducing stress, burnout and compassion fatigue and enhancing feelings of professional competence, optimism and hope for the future. Previous evaluations in Gaza and elsewhere have repeatedly demonstrated these benefits. In addition, providers will be asked at the end of the 12-month period about the extent to which they are integrating what they learned in these workshops with their ongoing work with patients/beneficiaries.

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<tr>
<th>Center for Mind Body Medicine (CMBM)</th>
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<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Salaries of local staff</strong></td>
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**Appealing Agency**  |  JAHALIN ASSOCIATION, THE (JAHALIN)
---|---
**Project Title**  |  Developing Palestinian Bedouin Jahalin Resilience
**Project Code**  |  OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73690
**Sector/Cluster**  |  Protection

**Objectives**
The project aims to prevent the imminent forcible transfer of thousands of Bedouin from Area C of the West Bank, in particular the Jerusalem Periphery. Political pressure and engagement by Third States is the most realistic means of preventing the forcible transfer of Bedouin communities and grassroots advocacy aimed at international and domestic audiences is required to mobilise Third States to prevent this violation of international humanitarian law. The project seeks to complement and co-ordinate through the Protection Cluster with other humanitarian action working with these Bedouin communities and will ensure Bedouins themselves, including Bedouin women, can speak out effectively on their humanitarian needs and international law violations. The ability of grassroots Palestinian communities to advocate for their rights is essential for many projects, including those undertaken by Protection Cluster members such as NRC, and UNRWA which seek to provide humanitarian assistance and prevent forcible transfer including through advocacy. As a registered Bedouin NGO, Jahalin Association [Nabi Samwel], is in a unique position to ensure humanitarian advocacy is undertaken by those who are threatened with forcible transfer.

**Beneficiaries**
Total: 7,500 Bedouin Jahalin  
Children: 3,750  
Women: 1,850  
Other group: 20,000 Bedouin and other Palestinian herders facing forced displacement in Area C.

**Implementing Partners**  |  N/A
**Project Duration**  |  Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
**Current Funds Requested**  |  $199,983
**Location**  |  Projects covering only West Bank
**Priority / Category**  |  Other
**Gender Marker Code**  |  2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
**Contact Details**  |  Angela Godfrey, angela@jahalin.org, +972547366393

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
West Bank - Jerusalem - Az Zaayyem  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Al Jib Bedouins2  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Al Jib Bedouins1  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Zaatreh Az Zaim Bedouins  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Jabal al Baba  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Beit Iksa Bedouins  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Nabi Samwel Bedouins

**Project filtering**  |  Area C and East Jerusalem

**Needs**
The Israeli Civil Administration plans to expel over 7,000 Palestinian Bedouin persons in Area C of the West Bank (The Nuweimeh Plan, published in September 2014, drawn up without consultation with the Bedouin and against their will, plans to accommodate up to 12,500 Bedouin): it will entail massive forced transfer of civilian populations, in violation of international law. This project seeks to contribute to efforts to prevent this violation of humanitarian law.

It is noted that in 1951, Palestinian Jahalin Bedouin were violently expelled from their Negev lands, relocating to Jordanian territory as refugees for a continued traditional herding lifestyle. 60 years later, these refugees live in extreme poverty, suffering food insecurity, unemployment, regular demolitions and other triggers of forced displacement, prohibitions on traditional herding (especially due to settlements), settler violence, while facing imminent forced transfer.

The Jahalin suffer: every single home bears a demolition order; grazing lands are inaccessible, as is access to markets for sale of dairy and meat products, the traditional income earner for Bedouin. Prior displacement, in
1998, badly impacted 85% of those relocated, who “had to abandon their traditional livelihoods [OCHA].”

Israeli state discrimination at all levels and patriarchal structure within their society means Bedouin women are the most vulnerable and marginalized group. Over 80% of women in this area are unable to find employment, with no social safety net. The displacement will have a great impact, putting pressure on their small opportunities to find work, restrict their freedom of movement and security. Women suffer the most, especially as to mobility, as they are seriously limited by lack of available grazing land, so remain housebound, while family violence, depression, post-traumatic stress and anxiety are on the increase. As Israeli occupation policies (eg inability to access services or planning) have been used, women have seen their rights or status in Bedouin, and greater Palestinian society, diminish. Traditionally they played an important role, working with men taking care of livestock and household functions. As Israel intensifies its restrictions on access, with checkpoints, demolitions, restricted grazing, women are relegated to household duties. Psychological trauma on them is high, as overcrowded homes are threatened with demolition, destroying a last refuge of sovereignty. They see an increasing marginalization of their decision-making capabilities from their societal structure. Their property has increased more than men’s; with it the family suffers more. Women total almost 60% of Jahalin population, yet barely 50% complete schooling. Girls drop out of school, usually at age 15, to learn skills only for marriage (including child marriage), having children under age 20, on average seven. Only 10% of these women pursue higher education, but facing unemployment despite it. While men tend animals (limited grazing or expensive dry feed the option) women take care of household animals and home. They suffer increasing levels of partner violence due to the pressure of Occupation policies, including lack of services such as building permits.

Jahalin who are facing forced transfer should have the ability to advocate for their rights and should be supported to meet this urgent humanitarian need. In particular the Jahalin require resources and support to manage advocacy campaigns, develop messaging, outreach and strategy. The ability of grassroots Palestinian communities to advocate for their rights is essential for many projects, including those undertaken by NRC, UNRWA and others, which seek to provide humanitarian assistance and prevent forcible transfer including through advocacy.

Activities or outputs

Meetings facilitated within Jahalin Bedouin communities toward the development of broad consensus in relation to advocacy for prevention of international law violations against the community, in particular, forcible transfer.

Advocacy events including diplomatic and journalist tours and briefings, film launch, social media and petitions undertaken by the communities based on strategy developed;

Co-ordination with other humanitarian actors working in these communities to ensure message of Jahalin is known and advocacy, particularly with community members, is co-ordinated, through Protection Cluster/ AIDA and HCT forums, for maximum effect.

Training and technical support on advocacy for Jahalin men and women ongoing with at least mentoring/ training/ technical assistance provided on at least fortnightly basis based on command as modified to be responsive to community needs.

Indicators and targets

Communication strategy developed by Jahalin in consultative manner with wider community and with participation of women, shared with international and national humanitarian actors including AIDA, HCT advocacy unit, UNRWA, OCHA, NRC.

Bedouin spokespeople regularly deliver strategized messaging in community’s name to supporters/power holders in a visible campaign;

20 young Jahalin men and women (10 men and 10 women) will be educated advocates for their community, and their message is effectively conveyed by them to duty-bearers and solidarity campaigners;

At least 20 advocacy events (including 12 tours) aimed at the prevention of forcible transfer are held by Jahalin men and women (separately) targeted by the Project;

20 young Jahalin men and women (10 men and 10 women) receive regular advocacy training and technical support (including photography skills and equipment);

Film ‘High Hopes’ (based on forcible transfer of Bedouin) and aimed at raising awareness of the current
imminent threat of forcible transfer of the Bedouin will be launched on social media and website (www.jahalin.org) and screened as part of a public campaign to raise awareness about the plight of Jahalin Bedouin so international actors work to reverse the situation. The short documentary will be screened to decision makers including during international speaking tours or film festivals (e.g. Amnesty’s festival in The Hague: Movies That Matter).

At least one social media campaign undertaken based on advocacy strategy developed by the community.

Six Facebook and Twitter campaigns, including op-eds in printed media, will be conducted throughout project cycle, managed by Blue Collar and project staff, aimed at international and Israeli duty-bearers, with Connect Consultancy involved as to Arabic campaigning so as to reach Palestinian duty-bearers.

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<tr>
<th>Jahalin Association, The (Jahalin)</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Project costs</td>
<td>$151,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support costs</td>
<td>$48,083</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Protection is a central issue in the humanitarian response in the oPt, and enhancing protection by promoting respect for International humanitarian and human rights law, pursuing of accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations is one of six strategic objectives of the HPC 2015. The implementation of this project would support the implementation of Palestine Country strategy, (strategic objective 1, 2 and 6) as well as the 2015 PC strategic response plan 2015. The July and August conflict in Gaza and the escalation of tension in the West Bank that preceded the conflict and that is becoming particularly acute in East Jerusalem, have exacerbated the already existing protection concerns and in the case of Gaza, has also created new ones. On the basis of the PC Needs Analysis Framework (2014-2016), the recent identification of protection needs in Gaza (see Gaza Flash Appeals 2014, August and September) and the recent needs assessment undertaken in Gaza, (See Gaza Multi-cluster rapid assessment pp 2-5, 8, 30, 20-22 and the Child Protection and Gender Based Violence Assessments), the PC has identified the following key protection concerns: lack of accountability for violations of international law, conflict-related violence, violations by Israeli security forces; imposition and enforcement of the Access Restricted Areas (ARA) in Gaza; the blockade on the Gaza Strip and related restrictions on freedom of movement; large scale displacement in Gaza (over 100,000 Palestinians remain internally displaced after the July-August Gaza conflict) and risk of forced displacement in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem; continued failure of Israeli authorities to address settler violence; child protection concerns; gender-based violence (GBV) and actions by Palestinian duty-bearers. In its analysis, the PC has identified the different impact that these protection concerns have on women, girls, boys and men, persons with disabilities, and how certain groups are more vulnerable than others due to their refugee status, their source of livelihoods, (herders, Bedouins) or location (ARA).

Against this background, the required protection responses are: 1) legal assistance to pursue accountability and to respond to the needs arising from the conflict in Gaza, to promote access to justice, prevent displacement; 2) monitoring and documentation: a) of violations and protection concerns including the situation of IDPs in Gaza; b) to inform response and support advocacy; 3) protective presence to reduce the vulnerability of affected populations; 4) child protection and psychosocial support; 5) strengthened response to GBV; 6) management of ERW threats and ERW risk education in Gaza; and 7) protection mainstreaming in humanitarian service provision, in particular in Gaza.

OHCHR, as PC lead, has overall responsibility for ensuring coordinated protection responses. The Protection Cluster Working Group (PCWG) meets in Ramallah and Gaza City, and regular coordination meetings are also held in Hebron and Nablus. The PCWG has the following sub-groups: Child Protection Working Group, Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) Working Group, Legal Task Force, Settler Violence Core Group, ARA Core Group, Legal Advice Group (on international legal analysis) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Working Group. OHCHR is responsible for ensuring that all protection responses are coordinated in a coherent fashion, taking into account gender and diversity, and the differing protection needs.
of various groups within the population. Effective coordination between the sub-groups of the cluster is essential. OHCHR is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the PC Cluster Strategic Response Plan 2015. In doing so, OHCHR works in close cooperation with the Chairs of the abovementioned subgroups and with other clusters/sectors. Gender considerations are an integral part of the operational response coordinated by OHCHR.

Activities or outputs

ACTIVITIES:

Given the large membership of the cluster and the broad scope of the issues coordinated under the cluster, sufficient human resources are essential to ensure leadership and coordination. The following project-funded staff will support OHCHR’s leadership and coordination of the PCWG: one international officer to ensure overall coordination of the PCWG in the oPt; one international officer for coordination in Gaza; one international officer for coordination in Ramallah (4 months) and two national officers to support coordination in the West Bank. In addition, two OHCHR-funded posts, an international officer in the West Bank and a national officer in Gaza, are dedicated to PCWG coordination. Working with the chairs of the Protection Cluster sub-groups and with the members of the PCWG, these staff:

1. Provide vision and leadership for the Protection Cluster, based on consultations with members and stakeholders;
2. Undertake day-to-day coordination of the PCWG, including convening meetings, information-sharing and ensuring PCWG input to humanitarian processes (e.g. HPC);
3. Chair the Core Groups on Settler Violence and the ARA, and the Legal Advice Group;
4. Ensure coordination with the work of the sub groups of the PCWG, namely the Child Protection Working Group, MRM Working Group, Legal Task Force and MHPSS Working Group;
5. Identify and propose action to address gaps, including in information-gathering, management, analysis and coordinated response to priority protection concerns;
6. Coordinate joint monitoring and information analysis on settler violence and violations in the ARA, coordinate the protection response, and liaise with other clusters on broader humanitarian responses;
7. Coordinate joint advocacy efforts under relevant priorities of the HCT Advocacy Strategy (e.g. accountability for settler violence, violations in the ARA, forced displacement and forcible transfer), including through liaising with UN human rights procedures and mechanisms, and link Protection Cluster advocacy to the work of the HCT Advocacy Working Group;
8. Through the Legal Advice Group, coordinate the discussion of questions of international human rights and humanitarian law, and the provision of feedback to PCWG members on possible legal arguments to assist in their advocacy and other protection work;
9. Work with the other clusters and sectors to mainstream protection in the overall humanitarian efforts, including through the provision of guidelines, checklists and training, and coordination of operational responses to protection issues.

Outputs

• Sustained focus on protection issues in humanitarian processes;
• Increased coherence and coordination in the work of the PCWG and of its sub-groups, drawing effectively on the expertise and contributions of national and international partners;
• More effective documentation of violations of international human rights and humanitarian law, in particular on settler violence and violations in the ARA, due to greater coordination of monitoring and research efforts;
• More effective coordination of protection responses to priority protection issues, especially settler violence, the ongoing humanitarian response to the Gaza crisis, and violations in the ARA (including legal assistance, protective presence, child protection and psychosocial support, and material assistance);
• Increased coordinated and joint advocacy efforts are undertaken pursuant to the Humanitarian Country Team Advocacy Strategy, with an emphasis on accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (particularly on settler violence, violations in Gaza, including in the ARA, and forced displacement and forcible transfer);
• Strengthened integration of protection principles, human rights and international humanitarian law in the humanitarian responses of other clusters/sectors, and more effective inter-cluster coordination in response to protection issues.

Indicators and targets

Outcomes and monitoring

Effective leadership and coordination of the Protection Cluster, drawing upon the expertise and efforts of national and international cluster partners, leads to strengthened coordination in addressing priority protection issues – both in response and prevention – and an increased focus on respect and accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Progress against the outcomes and outputs of the Protection Cluster Strategic Response Plan will be reviewed quarterly through meetings of the Protection Cluster Working Group, drawing upon regular monitoring of activity implementation in thematic areas by the sub-working groups of the Protection Cluster, and feedback
Indicators and targets
Sustained focus on protection issues in humanitarian processes: strong focus on protection in HPC and HCT
Advocacy Strategy
No. of regular updates published by the Protection Cluster to share information with the humanitarian community: 12
No. of joint advocacy initiatives coordinated through the Protection Cluster and its sub-groups: 5
No. of legal questions considered by the Legal Advice Group with a report back to the Protection Cluster: 4
% of incidents referred to the inter-cluster response mechanism that receive the requested protection response: 80%
No. of clusters/sectors that have incorporated protection principles and indicators in their HPC response plans: 5

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Research provides evidence that military violence and gender based violence are linked. A 2009 study by UNIFEM involving 1,100 women confirmed an increase in the violence against women and children in the aftermath of the “Cast Lead” Israeli offensive in Gaza, from December 2008 through January 2009. Similarly, following military confrontations, men and women reported reverting to risk-taking behaviour, including domestic violence against women and children as well as drug abuse. Communities that have experienced displacement reported a higher incidence of those behaviours. According to the Gaza Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) conducted after the recent 51 days Israeli offensive in Gaza during July and August 2014 codenamed “Operation Protective Edge”; in almost all municipalities, respondents identified incidents of GBV, domestic violence, child abuse, violence against children or family disputes as a significant concern. Also, in most of the municipalities respondents acknowledged that these forms of violence had increased since the beginning of the crisis. Preliminary findings from the GBV sub working group rapid GBV assessment (lead by UNFPA) had indicated a high incidence of GBV among IDP women and adolescent girls in temporary shelters and host families.

In comparison with previous years, the year 2014 recorded a clear increase in the so called “honor crimes/killings” in Palestine. According to civil society partners, 19 cases of femicide from January to September 2014 were reported compared to 28 women for the whole year of 2013. However, the number of cases is most likely underreported. When it comes to dealing with perpetrators, Article 17 of the Egyptian penal code, applicable to residents of Gaza, foresees reduced sentences, as little as six months, to men who kill their wives.

Despite the fact that different civil society actors including women’s organizations in Gaza have long been working on combating violence against women and girls (VAWG), until 2010, no holistic protection services, facilities or specialized centers for women victims and survivors of violence existed. In order to respond to the increased demand from women organizations in the Gaza Strip, which later came under the Amal Coalition to Combat VAWG, UN Women and UNDP, through the MDGF programme and in cooperation with CWLRC and the Amal Coalition established the Hayat Multipurpose Center as a specialized shelter for women victims of violence modelled after the Mehwar Center in Bethlehem. Since its establishment in 2011, the Hayat Center was conceived to respond to GBV cases through an integrated, human rights-based approach, working on prevention by promoting a culture of gender-sensitive and violence-free family relations, as well as protection and empowerment of women, girls and children victims/survivors of violence. Though it was planned to provide sheltering services, Hayat Centre did not receive clearance from the de facto MoSA in Gaza to provide overnight accommodation due to “security reasons”. In the meantime, Hayat Center continues to receive cases that require sheltering (only in 2013 the center received 25 cases that needed sheltering), however, there is no systematic way to refer those cases to adequate alternative services and follow up their status.

After the establishment of the National Consensus Government in 2014, advocacy with MoSA continued to...
operationalize the center as a shelter with positive promises from the Ministry’s side to UN Women for reconsideration. In the aftermath of “Operation Protective Edge”, and with the support received from the ERF, the Hayat Center had started to receive an increased number of cases of GBV victims and survivors on a daily basis, particularly from among women IDPs; reaching with its case management support more than 50 cases in average on a monthly basis, in addition to outreach support for more than 500 women and 100 men, and child visitation services support to 12 families.

Activities or outputs

With the high and increasing incidence of GBV in Gaza, there is limited availability of services to GBV survivors. UN Women deems the continuation of the work of the Hayat Center as most needed in the conflict affected environment of the Gaza Strip, particularly in the aftermath of “Operation Protective Edge” with the reported increase over percentages of women and adolescent girls who suffer from gender based violence especially in IDPs communities (collective centers and host families) and the noticeable number of cases of women victims and survivors of violence who seek case management support and various forms of assistance at the Hayat Center.

In line with IASC Guidelines for GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Settings; building on UN Women’s experience in providing multipurpose anti-violence services to women survivors of violence through the work of Hayat and Mehwar centres, capitalizing on CWLRC experience in ERF supported project “Covering a Temporary Gap in the Funding of the HAYAT center” (Oct. to Dec. 2014); and consulting the activities with the GBV sub working group, UN Women will partner and provide full technical assistance to CWLRC as a managing organization of the Hayat Center to provide holistic multipurpose and specialized services to women victims and survivors of violence in Gaza including the provision of GBV case management support, psychosocial and legal support, referral services (mostly to health service providers -including mental health- and child protection actors), and child visitation services for divorced couples. Capitalizing on support from various civil society organizations, efforts will continue to operationalize the centre as a shelter; holding the authorities accountable with regards to women’s protection or lack thereof in Gaza.

The proposed activities will include:

1. Conduct 80 hour training course to develop the Hayat anti-violence center staff capacity on case assessment and case management
2. Provide GBV case management for at least a number of 300 women victims and survivors of violence, which will ensure that the survivors are involved in all aspects of the planning and service delivery. Case management approach will be useful for women with complex and multiple needs who seek access to services from a range of service providers. It will include providing GBV support, psychosocial assistance and legal assistance through direct service provision and referral, making sure that targeted women are well informed of all available options for support.
3. Provide child visitation services for at least 15 families (divorced couples) and their children which entails biweekly visits to the center to enable the parent (can be the mother or the father) who does not have custody over the children to see them in a supportive child-friendly environment. The visitation services are coupled with counselling for parents on how to deal with the children to minimize the impact of divorce on the wellbeing and psychosocial status of the children.
4. Refer an estimated number of 70 cases in need to specialized organizations (particularly for services not offered at Hayat Centre, such as health, mental health, and child protection support).
5. Implement 100 community outreach sessions on GBV targeting 2000 women and men (1500 women and 500 men) in conflict affected areas on GBV prevention and available protection facilities (including Hayat Centre).
6. Implement 100 community outreach sessions on legal awareness for (1500 women and 500 men), who are temporary IDPs including women heads of households, divorced women , and war widows on divorce, children custody, alimony, inheritance, HLP rights, especially with regards to legal problems resulted of the Israeli offensive.
7. Provide individual legal counselling and court representation to women and men from among those who attend the awareness sessions as needed.

Indicators and targets

Women victims and survivors of violence in Gaza have improved access to protection mechanisms based on human rights standards

1. Capacities of the Hayat Centre team on case assessment and case management are strengthened

Indicator 1.1. Number of trainings provided per specialization on GBV case assessment and management
Target: 80 hours (2 training courses)
2. Case management for women victims and survivors of violence provided

Indicator 2.1. Number of women who receive case management support services at the Hayat Centre (GBV, legal, psychosocial, other)
Target: 300 women (30 women monthly)

3. Child visitation services for broken families (divorced parents) and their children provided
Indicator 3.1. Number of divorced couples who approach the center for child visitation
Target: 15 families (30 men and women and 60 children)

4. Referral of cases in need of various types of support to other service providers
Indicator 4.1. Number of cases of women victims and survivors of violence who are referred to other specialized organizations
Target: 70 women

5. Awareness of men and women of GBV and social protection services increased

Indicator 5.1. Number of women and men who participate in the GBV outreach workshops
Target: 1500 women
Target: 500 men

6. Legal awareness and access to legal aid for vulnerable women and men improved
Indicator 6.1. Number of women and men who participate in legal awareness sessions
Target: 1500 women
Target: 500 men

| United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| **Original BUDGET items**           | $   |
| Staff                               | 190,000 |
| Case management, outreach and referral | 250,000 |
| Support Cost                        | 35,200 |
| **Total**                           | 475,200 |

| **Revised BUDGET items**           | $   |
| Staff                               | 190,000 |
| Case management, outreach and referral | 250,000 |
| Support Cost                        | 35,200 |
| **Total**                           | 475,200 |
On the night of 7 July 2014, the Israeli army launched a large military operation in the Gaza Strip, codenamed "Operation Protective Edge". The 51-day conflict left an unprecedented level of destruction in Gaza. At least 2,133 Palestinians, most are civilians, have lost their life, including 257 women and 501 children (187 girls and 313 boys). According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health, over 11,100 Palestinians, including 3,374 children, 2,088 women and 410 elderly were injured. An estimated 18,000 houses were destroyed or severely damaged, as were 111 UNRWA installations, and the only Gaza Power Plant. According to UN OCHA, more than (500,000) people have been internally displaced with around (293,000) of those taking shelter in in 85 UNRWA schools at the height of the conflict , with 100,000 people in the aftermath who lost their homes and are suffering from the grave impact of displacement. The resulting destruction of houses of all three Israeli Operations in Gaza in the last six years had exacerbated an already difficult housing problems resulting from the impact of natural growth factors, on-going conflict, as well as restrictions and limits on the movement of goods and people into and out of Gaza. In the current escalation, displacement, large scale of loss in lives and assets and livelihoods, as well as the loss of social networks and support systems have left a significant portion of the population with severe psychosocial needs. Women, who experienced severe trauma and bereavement in this crisis, often play as significant role in rebuilding communities and caring for their families, and other community members. A rapid assessment conducted by UN Women’s partners of IDP women’s needs in UNRWA schools that served as temporary shelters to IDP’s during offensive “Operation protective edge” indicated that women are in need of receiving in depth psychosocial support that is targeted at women themselves as they see themselves among the most affected.

Evidence from previous crises in Gaza has shown an increase in GBV incidence in the aftermath of such crises. According to PCBS in (2011), there is a high incidence of domestic violence within Gazan households with more than 51.1% of women who were ever married in the Gaza Strip subject to violence by husband; 76.4% of whom were subject to psychological violence. These figures are notably higher in Gaza than other parts of Palestine due to the Israeli occupation, political division, the blockade, as well as the recurring Israeli operations in Gaza and the high toll that is paid by civilians. Women having to stay with family members faced domestic violence at the hands of relatives . According to the UNIFEM guidebook ,as opposed to men women are primarily vulnerable to violence in the domestic sphere rather than the public sphere with young wives in extended family households more likely to suffer abuse. According to NRC recent research on the Housing Situation in Gaza, “women reported a number of incidences of violence in the home, particularly related to
living with extended family. So with the current wide scale displacement, house demolition and intensified humanitarian crisis in Gaza, overcrowding is expected to increase and threats to women’s protection and well-being will accordingly increase. The inter-relatedness of the forms of violence from the Israeli occupation coupled with the different forms of violence resulting from traditional patriarchal family structures have always been voiced by women and girls in Gaza. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that interventions are provided at this stage to provide psychosocial needs to women as helpers and carers in the community, and also to as a protection measure against anticipated incidence of GBV.

**Activities or outputs**

In order to implement the project, UN Women will consult the activities with the GBV sub working group and PSS working group members, particularly those involved in providing psychosocial and SGBV support to the IDPs in collective centers and host families such as UNRWA and UNFPA. In doing so, UN Women is keen to avoid overlapping and ensure complementarity.

UN Women will depend on the information provided by the GBV sub working groups rapid GBV assessment in identifying the locations of the highest incidence of GBV in collective centers and host families’ communities. UNW will also depend on the information provided by the Shelter cluster on areas with higher incidence/occurrence of overcrowding. Overall, there will be a specific focus of the interventions on areas located in East SalahAldin but still covering all affected locations.

In line with IASC Guidelines for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings; the Protection Cluster Needs Analysis Framework, 2014-2016 & Strategic Response Plan for 2015 HPC which both identify GBV as a priority concern specifically with regards to "Lack of, or limited access to, services in response to GBV; building on UN Women’s experience in combating SGBV and AISHA Association success in the project “providing psychosocial support for women displaced after the latest Israeli aggression on Gaza (Nov 2012) - supported by ERF", and consulting the activities with the GBV sub working group and UNRWA collective centers management; UN Women will partner with Aisha Association and Wifaq Society to work towards realizing the following activities:

**Outcome 1:** Improved psychosocial status and SGBV awareness of women, men, girls and boys in overcrowded households and IDP families in the Gaza Strip

**Output 1.1.** Mobilizing working teams on the provisioning of SGBV detection and support services and community sensitization in humanitarian settings

**Activity 1.1.1:** Develop and conduct 60 hours of training for working teams on enhancing awareness on GBV in humanitarian settings to build their capacity on the provision of awareness raising (know-how) about sexual and gender based violence, as well as community sensitization in humanitarian settings (including how to work with survivors and perpetrators);

**Output 1.2.** Raising the awareness of families that are internally displaced and/or living in overcrowded houses of SGBV and available protection mechanisms.

**Activity 1.2.1.** In this regard, Aisha and Wifaq will implement a number of 100 workshops, covering all Governorates in the Gaza Strip with a focus on areas with higher incidence/occurrence of overcrowding or were severely impacted by the war. The workshops will target 2000 men and women (1500 women and 500 men) and will focus on raising the target groups’ awareness of SGBV and available protection mechanisms.

**Output 1.3.** Provisioning of psychosocial support services to women, adolescent girls and other members of families in overcrowded households.

**Activity 1.3.1.** Develop and implement a number of 1200 psychosocial group counseling sessions (forming 120 group; each group includes 15 women who will participate each in 10 consecutive sessions ); targeting 1800 women and girls who live as IDPs, in overcrowded households. The psychosocial counseling will focus on a number of topics including fear, anxiety, trauma, problems with children etc.

**Activity 1.3.2.** Provide an expected number of 50 individual counseling sessions with women and adolescent girls who will be identified through the group counseling sessions as in need of deepened individual psychosocial support

**Output 1.4:** Referral of cases in need of professional protection services to specialized service providers

**Activity 1.4.1.** Refer an estimated number of 100 cases in need of professional protection services to specialized protection facilities particularly to the Hayat Center as an anti-violence multipurpose center and also health service providers.

**Indicators and targets**

1. Psychosocial status of 1800 women and adolescent girls living in overcrowded and/or IDP households is improved
2. Improved specialized services provided to women and girls in IDP families and overcrowded households
3. Awareness of 2000 women, girls, men and boys of SGBV and social protection services increased.
4. Referral of cases in need of protection and health support (including psychiatric support) to specialized
| United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|
| **Original BUDGET items**                         |     |
| Project Staff (including working teams)          | $136,800 |
| Capacity Building of working teams (AISHA and WIFAQ) | $6,000 |
| Outreach on SGBV, psychosocial sessions and referral | $170,000 |
| Development of tools + Publications              | $10,000 |
| Support cost (8%)                                 | $25,824 |
| **Total**                                         | **$348,624** |

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<td>Outreach on SGBV, psychosocial sessions and referral</td>
<td>$170,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development of tools + Publications</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
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<td>Support cost (8%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Appealing Agency | ACT ALLIANCE / DIAKONIA, SWEDEN (ACT/DIAKONIA, SWEDEN)
---|---
Project Title | Increase respect and accountability for international humanitarian law
Project Code | OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73713
Sector/Cluster | Protection
Objectives | To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.
 Project objective: Increase accountability through providing objective and strategic information and analysis of international law and to develop tools for relevant stakeholders to enable them to take action to improve respect for the law.
Beneficiaries | Total: 5,000 Our beneficiaries are civilians directly and indirectly affected by forcible transfer, demolitions, settlement expansion and settlers violence. The exact number is not possible to estimate, but we expect to impact the lives of a number of people.
Children: 2,500
Women: 1,500
Other group: 1,000
Implementing Partners | Al Haq, Al Mezan, ACRI, Badil, B'tselem, Kerem Navot
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $1,346,007
Location | Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Yasmine Sherif, yasmine.sherif@diakonia.se, +972 54 543 2082
Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank
Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

**Needs**

IHL provides a protective framework for civilians affected by armed conflict, including “protected populations” under occupation, and accords special protections to women, children and people with disabilities. IHL protections are bolstered by international human rights frameworks. IHL also governs humanitarian assistance in situations of armed conflict, including occupation. While the delivery of assistance alleviates suffering and provides protection to civilians, humanitarian actors must ensure they do not facilitate or contribute to measures or policies that are contrary to international law and humanitarian principles.

Despite such legal protections, the oPt suffers from a deteriorating humanitarian situation. A contributing factor is the international community’s lack of political will to address systematic violations of international law, IHL and IHRL, and a lack of accountability which lends to a culture of impunity and the recurrence of violations.

Diakonia’s IHLRC and partner organizations wish to promote accountability and improve adherence to IHL and IHRL by the parties to the conflict, third states and other stakeholders. Our program is implemented along 2 prongs. First, we strengthen the capacity of partners to integrate IHL into their activities, in particular in respect of monitoring the impact of IHL and IHRL violations and related beneficiary needs. This includes training to ensure: monitoring captures impacts on vulnerable groups such as women, children and people with disabilities; data disaggregation by gender, age and disability; gender sensitive approaches in collecting testimony, and; gender balanced monitoring teams.

Second, IHLRC is self-implementing, directly undertaking its own activities to develop IHL resources and capacity, raise awareness, and provide legal support to local and international actors in order to prevent, limit, and mitigate the impacts of violations undermining the human security and rights of Palestinians. We provide timely legal analysis to raise awareness of prevalent violations, specific cases, and facts on the ground. Analysis is based on disaggregated data, with particular attention to violations impacting women and girls and legal frameworks that support gender equality and address special needs. A legal and principled approach is taken to reinforce rule of law and engage relevant actors to improve IHL/IHRL compliance. Advocacy and activities target actors with proximity to acts and omissions contrary to international law and promote third state and private sector responsibility, the obligation of due diligence, and the “do no harm” principle.

Legal analysis and support to humanitarian actors seeks to improve equitable access to essential services, ensure humanitarian actors are not contributing to protection concerns, and clarify and fortify third state
responsibilities vis a vis humanitarian operations. We support humanitarian actors to mainstream protection principles, in particular IHL, into programmatic responses, policies and strategic planning so as to improve the protective impact of operations and the implementation of preventive, mitigating and remedial activities.

Three thematic focus areas for the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are settlements, forcible transfer and destruction of property. Causally linked, all 3 are codified as grave breaches under IHL. In Gaza, focus areas arise in respect of issues surrounding reconstruction and access, as well as analysis of the conduct of the 2014 military operations, with a special view to supporting the UN Inquiry.

Our beneficiaries constitute the entire “protected population” under occupation, which would benefit at large from improved implementation of IHL and IHRL protections. However, IHLRC’s self-implementing activities and those of our partners also target at-risk communities and vulnerable groups (including women) affected by IHL and IHRL violations.

**Activities or outputs**

**OUTCOME 1: Increased respect for IHL, IHRL and international law**

**OUTPUT 1.1:** Improved monitoring techniques and tools to capture impacts of the conflict and IHL/IHRL violations, with special attention to vulnerable groups

**ACTIVITIES**

• Trainings for partner organizations on monitoring standards, tools and techniques to build capacity in monitoring IHL/IHRL violations in a gender, age and disability sensitive manner and in collecting disaggregated data to capture differentiated impacts of violations on vulnerable groups, including women and girls.
• Bilateral technical follow up support and guidance to local partners
• Develop user friendly modules and tools for monitoring.

**OUTPUT 1.2:** Utilization of IHL in international legal mechanisms to promote accountability, compliance and increased protection and implementation of IHL/IHRL

**ACTIVITIES**

• In cooperation with partners, OCHA, OHCHR and other actors, identify methods to make use of UN mechanisms such as the Human Rights Council (including side events), Fact-finding missions and UN Special Procedures
• Follow-up of decisions/recommendations of UN mechanisms.

**OUTPUT 1.3:** Advocacy, including coordinated advocacy, to raise awareness of IHL/IHRL and improve compliance and accountability with special attention to vulnerable groups (including women and girls) and related legal protections

**ACTIVITIES**

• Organize visiting delegations to oPt and provide IHL briefings to agents of change, stakeholders and other international actors, including on the accountability of duty bearers for IHL violations and impact of violations on vulnerable groups in conflict affected areas (i.e. women, children, pregnant women, elderly, disabled, etc.) and related legal protections.
• Present IHL component of briefings given in partnership with other advocacy actors.
• Produce reports and briefs with legal analysis of current humanitarian issues, trends and challenges. In particular, raise awareness of corporate accountability and responsibility for business activities with proximity to violations. Analysis will be based on data disaggregated by gender, age and disability to identify differentiated impacts on vulnerable groups and incorporate legal frameworks and protections specific to those groups, including particular attention to violations affecting women and girls.
• Through a Help Desk which responds to legal queries, provide timely legal advice on IHL/IHRL issues of immediate concern to stakeholders/actors to facilitate an immediate protective impact.
• Tailored trainings and/or briefings for international stakeholders on priority or requested legal issues.
• Engage duty bearers and other international stakeholders to promote respect for IHL in their policies by conducting targeted mobilization and information activities abroad.
• Maintain website offering IHL/IHRL tools, reports, information and other materials.

**OUTCOME 2: To prevent and mitigate impacts of abuses and violations of IHL and IHRL and of the armed conflict generally**

**OUTPUT 2.1:** Mainstreaming of IHRL and IHL into protection and humanitarian responses and programming

**ACTIVITIES**

• Participate in coordination clusters, fora and working groups in the oPt to provide ongoing IHL/IHRL advice, guidance and support in order to mainstream IHL/IHRL and age, gender and disability sensitive approaches
into the protection and humanitarian responses of various members, in particular to enhance protection responses to violations against women and girls.

- Legal reports and briefs/Q&As; IHL briefings/trainings (see 1.3 above).
- Legal review/comment on draft reports/publications/tools shared for comment by other actors or being developed in common and issued by coordination for a to provide IHL and IHRL technical assistance and guidance, in particular on programmatic and protection policies and objectives, and to uphold the principles of humanity, impartiality, non-discrimination, the principle of do no harm, and the obligations of duty bearers.

**Indicators and targets**

**INDICATOR/TARGET 1.1:** Partners have incorporated monitoring techniques, tools and standards that incorporate gender, age and disability perspectives.
- Number of trainings given to partners. Number of participants.
- Improved IHL monitoring which captures differentiated impacts of violations on vulnerable groups, including women and girls.
- Improved use of monitoring standards, tools and techniques by Partners, with data disaggregated by age, gender and disability.
- Gender, age and disability perspectives and disaggregated data are integrated into reporting and activities of partners.

**INDICATOR/TARGET 1.2:** Increased use of IHL in international legal mechanisms by IHLRC and Partners
- Methods identified in collaboration with relevant actors for coordinated use of UN mechanisms.
- Partners and IHLRC have engaged UN mechanisms
- Feedback from actors on use, access to, and benefits of accountability mechanisms.
- Engagement with UN mechanisms accurately reflects and is guided by IHL/IHRL frameworks, and includes differentiated impacts of violations on vulnerable groups (women and girls in particular) and presents disaggregated data.

**INDICATOR/TARGET 1.3:** Increased awareness of IHL among key stakeholders, including of issues with accountability for IHL/IHRL violations, as well as of impacts of violations on vulnerable groups and legal protections specific to such groups.
- Number of IHL/IHRL briefings given by IHLRC per year to delegations of diplomats and members of parliament of various countries; number of participants; feedback on quality, relevance and impact of briefings on their work.
- Number of briefings given in collaboration with other advocacy actors in which IHLRC participated to provide the IHL component.
- Number of IHL/IHRL briefings per year given by IHLRC to delegations of journalists; number of participants.
- Number of IHL/IHRL briefings per year given by IHLRC to individual journalists upon request.
- Number of legal reports per year produced by IHLRC and partners that address current and priority IHL issues and trends in violations.
- Number of activities/sessions hosted by IHLRC to present reports to stakeholders; number and quality of stakeholders participating.
- Number of briefs/Q&As per year addressing current and priority IHL issues or trends in violations.
- Number and type of queries put to Help Desk; number of responses.
- Number of tailored trainings/briefings per year given by IHLRC to international stakeholders on priority or requested IHL/IHRL issues and feedback on quality and relevance from participants; number of participants.
- Number of targeted mobilization/information activities abroad organized and engaged in by IHLRC.
- Website analytics reflecting use of website and IHL tools/information (i.e. Average monthly visits; popular pages, location of audience, etc).
- Number and type of stakeholders/actors requesting and receiving briefings, trainings, mobilization visits, and/or technical IHL/IHRL assistance and tools.
- Number of discussions in strategic fora on IHL issues on which IHLRC provides advice or guidance.
- Increased information on the humanitarian impact of foreign corporations connected to IHL/IHRL violations in the oPt.

**INDICATOR/TARGET 2.1:** Increased mainstreaming of IHRL and IHL into protection and humanitarian responses and programming.
- Number of meetings of the protection cluster and various working groups (i.e. on displacement and settler violence) attended by IHLRC.
- Number of briefs/Q&As per year addressing current and priority IHL issues or trends in violations.
- Number of reports, publications and other documents reviewed by IHLRC to integrate or accurately reflect IHL/IHRL frameworks and perspectives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT Alliance / Diakonia, Sweden (ACT/Diakonia, Sweden)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Costs (incl. for self-implementing activities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Activities (incl. costs of self-implementing activities and expert fees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcontracting Partners (approx. 15% Gaza; 40% WB; 45% Israel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overhead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Revised BUDGET items**                              | $                       |
| Staff Costs (incl. for self-implementing activities)   | 777,863                 |
| Program Activities (incl. costs of self-implementing activities and expert fees) | 113,763                 |
| Subcontracting Partners (approx. 15% Gaza; 40% WB; 45% Israel) | 242,606                 |
| Operational Costs                                      | 125,338                 |
| Overhead                                               | 86,437                  |
| **Total**                                              | **1,346,007**           |
## Appealng Agency

FUNDACIÓN ALIANZA POR LOS DERECHOS, LA IGUALDAD Y LA SOLIDARIDAD II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Multi- Sectorial confidential, life saving, prevention and response services to GBV in Area C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Increased access to multi sectorial lifesaving response services for GBV with particular attention to the different needs for women, men, girls and boys in the most vulnerable and isolated communities of Area C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Beneficiaries | Total: 10,000 1300 men, 1800 boys, 2500 girls  
   Women: 4,400  
   Other group: 45 25 service providers, 20 CBOs |
| Implementing Partners | MIFTAH, PMRS, SAWA |
| Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015                                                                         |
| Current Funds Requested | $475,200 |
| Location         | Projects covering only West Bank                                                             |
| Priority / Category | Top |
| Gender Marker Code | 2b - The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality |
| Contact Details  | Lidia Hernandez Alonso, lhernandez@aporsolidaridad.org, +972 (0)527994764 |
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank - Qalqiliya - Kafr Qaddum  
   West Bank - Qalqiliya - Hajja  
   West Bank - Qalqiliya - Jayyus  
   West Bank - Qalqiliya - Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali  
   West Bank - Qalqiliya - Qalqiliya  
   West Bank - Qalqiliya - Arab Abu Farda  
   West Bank - Qalqiliya - Izbet at Tabib  
   West Bank - Qalqiliya - Wadi ar Rasha  
   West Bank - Qalqiliya - Ad Daba  
   West Bank - Tubas - Bardala  
   West Bank - Tubas - Ein el Beida  
   West Bank - Tubas - Kardala  
   West Bank - Tubas - Aqqaba  
   West Bank - Tubas - Tayasir  
   West Bank - Tubas - Al Aqaba  
   West Bank - Tubas - El Fara Camp  
   West Bank - Tubas - Al Hadiiya  
   West Bank - Tubas - Hammamat al Maleh-al Meiteh  
   West Bank - Tubas - Al Farisiya-Ihmayyer  
   West Bank - Tubas - Al Deir  
   West Bank - Tubas - Mak-hul  
   West Bank - Tubas - Ein al Hilwa |
| Project filtering | Area C |

### Needs

The Area C of the West Bank, as classified by the 1994 Oslo Agreement, comprises 62 percent of the West Bank. In the last years there has been growing concern with regard to the planning regime operating, which is translated in demolitions, limitations of movements and restricted access to basic services. This has specific impacts for women, girls, men and boys (WGMB) that need to be addressed under protection tailored measures. The estimated 297,900 people living in 532 residential areas in Area C are considered as the most vulnerable in the West Bank, according to the Area Vulnerability Profile, OCHA 2013. This is reflected in the Protection Cluster (PC) Needs Analysis Framework 2014-2016 and the Strategic Response Plan.

Gender based violence (GBV) is a widespread problem in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, that is intensified by the humanitarian situation in Area C. While the rates of women exposed to violence are especially high at the region level (47.3 in Jordan Valley, 31.3 Tubas, 24.2 Qalqilia) according to the PCBS, the availability of quantitative data on the nature and magnitude of violence against women and girls in oPt remains limited and cases are under reported.

It is acknowledged that GBV in humanitarian settings affects men and women, boys and girls, and persons with disabilities differently. Of particular concern are the population located in isolated areas like the
communities included in the present proposal as they face particularly high GBV cases, according to Sawa information (reports January-February 2014) and the information compiled by MIFTAH and PMRS fieldwork. Additionally, due to the Israeli control, these communities, like other communities in area C, face the restriction to services. Even if international and national NGOs provide to the population with basic services, there is an evident gap on safe, confidential, lifesaving multi-sectorial protection and response services available to GBV survivors. In the absence of the institutional services, it is paramount that multi-sectorial prevention and response services are providing by the humanitarian existing actors and to ensure that case management and referral system are established.

Good experiences on GBV prevention and response have already been put in place by PMRS, MIFTAH and SAWA in area C. Nonetheless there is a need to coordinate the different approaches; to map the existing services and make the information available to the population, CBOs and stakeholders, to increase the access to multi-sectorial lifesaving response services for GBV survivors through the case manager and referral and to put especial attention to the most vulnerable and isolated communities. APS has a successful experience in the OPT working with local partners to ensure multi-sectorial GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings.

Building on APS, PMRS, MIFTAH and SAWA experience, the present project endeavors to connect the successful models implemented by different organization thus ensuring the comprehensive prevention and response services to GBV survivors, to improve the services through training and coaching, to ensure the comprehensive response through case manager and referral. Furthermore, the project will provide skills to the local partners to upgrade and coordinate systems for ethical and safe collection of GBV data in order to address join advocacy initiatives and to report to the Protection Cluster and the GBV sub-working group.

The project will be implemented in locations of Qalqulia (Wadi ar Rasha, Izbat at Tabib, Arab ar Ramadin ash Shamali, Qalqilya, Ad Daba, Arab abu Farda, Jayyus, Habla, Hajja, Kafr Kaddum) and North Jordan Valley (Bardala, Al Aqaba, Kardala, Hammamath al Maleh, Al Farisiya – Ihmayer, Al Hadidiya, Mak-hul, Ein el Beida, Aqqaba, Ein Al Hiliwa, Al Deir, Tayasir, El Fara Camp, Tammun) that are part of the Area C, in coordination with 25 CBOs that are present in the communities selected.

Activities or outputs

Output 1. Improved provision of safe confidential, compassionate multi sectorial response to GBV in Area C, using health and SRH services as an entry point, ensuring outreach and increased access for the most vulnerable and isolated communities.
A1. Provision of SRH preventive and response services as an entry point to detect GBV cases though 2 mobile clinics
A2. Mapping of CBOs: including specialization to deliver health, psychosocial and legal GBV services.
A3. Equip 2 CBOs (one in Qalqulla one in North of Jordan Valley) with legal GBV specialists.
A4. Equip 2 CBOs (one in Qalqulla one in North of Jordan Valley) with Psyco social GBV specialists.
A5. Training sessions and coaching to 15 CBOs and Mobile clinics staff on GBV case management, referral and standard operational procedures (SOPs), case management and self –care.
A6 Training sessions and coaching to enhance the capacity of health providers to provide safe and confidential survivor centered care to GBV survivors.

Output 2. Sensitized CBOs, women and men from vulnerable communities about the existence of protection and referral services available for GBV and the risk and threats of GBV as a human right violation.
A7. Developing a common outreach strategy to reach communities in Area C.
A8. Conducting outreach sessions ensuring the inclusion of the most vulnerable and isolated areas.
A9. Improve the networking and coordination of the CBOs for GBV prevention and response.
A10. Empowering groups of women to conduct education sessions within their communities on GBV,SRH and GBV services.
A11. Identifying and addressing risks of gender based violence in the communities engaging women and girls, men and boys, through CBOs and groups of women.

Output 3. Improved safe ethical, aggregate and standardized data collection and evidence to facilitate broader analysis for advocacy.
A12. Training on data collection and data entry to selected CBOs and the mobile clinics.
A13. Use safe and confidential information, collection, storage and analysis system to analyze and share data reported by GBV survivors.
A14. Implementing monitoring and coordination meetings bringing together the different actors to discuss implementation, data collection, incidents and challenges.
A15. Publishing factsheets and case studies for joint and coordinated advocacy messages.
A16 Providing minimum equipment and supplies for documenting cases.

Regarding the beneficiaries of the services, it is estimated that 1700 women and 700 girls-adolescent will benefit from SHR services as entry point for GBV screening. The outreach sessions and community GBV risks
identification will target 1500 women, 1400 girls, 1000 men and 1400 boys. The education session of women groups will cover 1200 women, 400 girls, 300 men and 400 boys. Approximately 65% of the target population are Bedouins, which will be reflected in the design of the activities and the services.

Indicators and targets

Indicators Output 1
% of GBV survivors who access safe and confidential GBV multi sectoral services.
# of professional and CBOs trained to provide compassionate and confidential clinical support
# of professionals and CBOs with increased capacity on case management, referral systems, psychosocial and legal support to GBV survivors
Map available with information of different GBV services provided in Qalquilia and North of Jordan Valley/Tubas

Indicators for Output 2:
# of women, men boys and girls in vulnerable communities benefiting by awareness sessions on GBV risks, improving knowledge and changing attitudes.
# of women after the outreach sessions in the community aware of the services available.

Indicators for Output 3:
# of factsheets and case studies, based on shared data, produced and disseminated.
# of services with increased capacity for safe and ethical data collection of GBV cases
# of joint advocacy messages and initiatives undertaken by the CBOs in the selected locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fundación Alianza por Los Derechos, la Igualdad y la Solidaridad Internacional (APS)</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Implementation</td>
<td>197,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness, outreach and advocacy</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and coaching for service providers/CBOs</td>
<td>38,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational cost including salaries and M&amp;E</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative cost 8%</td>
<td>35,200</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>475,200</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme Implementation</td>
<td>197,000</td>
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<td>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Strengthening emergency Child Protection and GBV services and systems in Gaza: A Protection Cluster initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Protection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Objectives       | Access to child protection, GBV and services for persons with specific needs is improved  
|                  | Availability and quality of case management services for children and women is improved  
|                  | Violence in schools is reduced through a more protective learning environment and integrated child protection services  
|                  | Minimum inter-agency standards for protection in humanitarian response are understood and applied across sectors |
| Beneficiaries    | Total: 70,000 IDPs and conflict-affected people in Gaza with a focus on children and women  
|                  | Children: 50,000  
|                  | Women: 10,000 |
| Implementing Partners | N/A |
| Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| Current Funds Requested | $900,000 |
| Location | Projects covering only Gaza |
| Priority / Category | Other |
| Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| Contact Details | Steve Catling, steve.catling@nrc.no, +972 54 778 7608, +972 59 598 8868 |
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip |
| Project filtering | Gaza |

**Needs**

The recent escalation in hostilities in Gaza resulted in massive displacement and had a disproportionate impact on children and women. The fighting has stopped but displacement will remain a reality for tens of thousands of Gazans for years to come. The humanitarian protection response must ensure that protection risks associated with displacement are mitigated and children and women receive the protection services they urgently need.

The destruction of 20,000 homes left more than 100,000 people homeless. IDPs live in substandard transitional accommodation that includes collective centers, shared rental accommodation, host families and in small camps composed of prefabricated shelters. Prior to the conflict there was a shortfall of 71,000 homes in Gaza and an average of almost five people slept in one room. The target is less than three. With 20,000 homes destroyed, and over 80,000 people displaced, overcrowding has increased drastically. (NRC Overview of housing Gaza, 2013, http://tinyurl.com/n8efmtb) With 25% of damaged homes still not rebuilt since Operation Case Lead in 2010, rebuilding after the most recent conflict is expected to be very slow.

Substandard overcrowded living conditions do not offer adequate protection, privacy or dignity. Displacement and overcrowding have a particular impact on women and children and there is clear evidence to show a direct causal link between overcrowding and increased incidents of violence and sexual abuse. The Inter-agency Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA, August 2014) identified an increase in community and family violence including domestic violence, GBV and abuse against children. 52% of community leaders identified GBV as a major concerns in their municipalities post conflict, and issues such as sexual abuse, honor killings and early marriage are well known. 99% of responders in the draft Child Protection Rapid Assessment (CPRA, October 2014) identified behavioral changes in caregivers that include increased aggression with their children, less attentive to their children’s needs and less time spent with their children. This indicates that families live in high levels of distress and rely on negative coping strategies that adversely impact children.
The IRA also found that corporal punishment, an issue that pre-existed the crisis both in schools and communities had also increased during the hostilities, as had bullying and physical violence between children in schools. The draft CPRA found similar patterns with 100% of responders identifying changes in children’s behaviours, including more aggressive behaviours, anger and frustration, unusual screaming and crying, bedwetting and sadness. Child protection and GBV services are available in Gaza.

The response to child protection and GBV concerns in Gaza has historically focused on the provision of psychosocial support and awareness raising. However, the assessment findings show a clear and urgent need to provide a more focused response to child protection issues and GBV as well as adherence to minimum standards for protection in all sectors of humanitarian response. Also stated in the Gaza Crisis Appeal, this project will respond to specific recommendations of the IRA and CPRA summarized below.

1. An inter-agency case management system should be developed and implemented to identify, refer and follow up child protection and GBV cases and ensure minimum standards.

2. Child Protection and GBV referral and response mechanisms should be developed and rolled out both at the community level and for service providers of all sectors.

3. Teachers and school counsellors should be trained in the detection of child protection issues and case management to link schools into child protection referral systems, and to ensure that teachers apply positive discipline and classroom management techniques.

4. Minimum standards for protection mainstreaming in humanitarian response in all sectors must be ensured.

**Activities or outputs**

**Output 1:** Increase the availability of, and improve access to, emergency Child Protection and GBV case management services in line with global humanitarian and national standards.

Activities:

a) Provide emergency case management services for children, women and families through a dedicated NRC case management team.
b) Support the Child Protection sub-cluster and GBV Working Groups to develop and rollout a case management system (work has already begun on this) to identify, refer and follow up child protection and GBV cases to include the following:
   - Assist to develop and formalise referral pathways
   - Assist to develop standard case management system and forms
   - Inter-agency training team to train and mentor new case managers
   - Case conferencing system for complex cases
   - Shared information management system

**Output 2:** Assist in the development and rollout of referral mechanisms to ensure that emergency procedures for prevention of and response to child protection and GBV cases are understood and followed by service providers in all sectors and community-based protection networks.

Activities:

a) With the Child Protection sub-cluster and GBV Working Group, assist in the development of Emergency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the prevention of and response to child protection and GBV that link to existing national systems.
b) Train service providers in all sectors on the SOPs
c) Train responders and frontline staff in detection of vulnerable and at risk children and women.
d) Activate community-based protection networks and ensure their full compliance with SOPs to improve protection monitoring and community protection awareness (link to Shelter project 73730).

**Output 3:** Assist service providers in all sectors engaged in the emergency response to IDPs in Gaza to meet minimum standards for protection in humanitarian response.

NOTE: Output 3 is closely linked to Shelter project 73730 that works with municipalities to establish participatory community-based forums and self-management structures to ensure effective field-level coordination and community engagement. Please see below in "indicators and targets" NOTE 1 on complementarity between this project and project 73730 in the Shelter Cluster.
Activities:

a) As part of the SOPs, produce a sector-specific field guide on minimum standards for protection in humanitarian response that builds on similar work started by OHCHR and OCHA.

b) Induct key services providers at a field-level including NGOs, CBOs, municipalities in all sectors of simplified sector-specific emergency SOPs to ensure cases are identified and referred.

c) Assist service providers in all sectors to meet minimum standards for protection through sector-specific protection inductions. NRC will work with the WASH, Shelter, Education, Health sectors/clusters to ensure that all members receive inductions on minimum standards and make sure field staff are able to effectively refer cases identified.

d) Build on existing protection focal point systems within all clusters to reinforce protection mainstreaming.

Output 4:

Enable teachers and school counselors to proactively protect children and prevent violence in schools.

NOTE: NRC had meetings with MOEHE Gaza to discuss the proposed intervention and it was agreed that the names of the MOEHE schools would have to be identified together in a second stage. Please see below in "indicators and targets" NOTE 2 on complementarity between this project and project 73691 in the Education Cluster.

Activities:

a) Train school teachers in the detection of child protection concerns and referral systems.

b) Train school councillors in case management and emergency SOPs.

c) Train teachers on the impact of corporal punishment on children and strategies for positive classroom and student management based on the non-violence in schools policy.

Indicators and targets

NOTE 1: The proposed project has been developed in consultation with UNICEF as chair of the CPWG, UNFPA as chair of the GBVWG and OHCHR as chair of the PCWG, prior to this submission. Important work to develop formal referral pathways and case management systems within these WGs has already started. This project seeks to complement and build on that work, hand in hand with the WGs, and provide resources to expand much needed case management services in Gaza. It will support the work in Gaza through bringing an international case management specialist with technical expertise to support both working groups in implementing a case management approach in the provision of CP and GBV responses. As highlighted above, the project has been designed to fill important gaps highlighted in the CPRA and IRA conducted immediately post-conflict. The project also serves to roll out the work on protection mainstreaming and minimum standards for protection in humanitarian response that has been spearheaded by OHCHR and OCHA.

NOTE 2: Output 4 is closely linked to Education Cluster project 73691 'Better Learning' that was developed in collaboration with the University of Tromso (Norway) through a long period of consultation and evaluation of the various tools and strategies developed. The program was designed for children experiencing severe distress shown through experiencing chronic, repetitive nightmares. The piloting of the project in 2010 in Northern Gaza highlighted both the high levels of need and the efficiency of the response. Specific field tested tools of the 'Better Learning' programme are the two handbooks, one for group and individual sessions and one for classroom sessions, that target both teachers and counselors within the school setting. In addition a pool of master trainers was created within the school system in order to expand the programme, build local capacity and sustainability. In 2012 NRC education massively scaled up this intervention targeting both UNRWA and Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MOEHE) schools.

NRC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNRWA at regional level, that focuses on the capacity building of institutional duty bearers and support in Education in Emergencies (EiE) responses. This collaboration was implemented during the 2014 emergency response in Gaza and established the secondment of 8 master trainers from UNRWA to the NRC programme in Gaza.

Output 1 indicators:

1a) # children provided with case management services; # women provided with case management services

1b) Case management system established; # agencies provided with case management technical support

Output 2 indicators:

2a) Emergency SOPs for the prevention of and response to child protection and GBV developed

2b) # service providers trained on the SOPs

2c) # frontline staff trained on detection of protection cases

2d) # community-based protection networks activated

Output 3 indicators:
3a) Field guide on minimum standards produced
3b) # service providers inducted on emergency simplified sector-specific SOPs
3c) # service providers assisted to meet minimum standards for protection
3d) Focal points present in all clusters

Output 4 indicators:
4a) # teachers trained on child protection
4b) # school councillors trained on case management, # students and families benefiting from case management services
4c) % children reporting to benefit from a more protection learning environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### Project Title
Operations Support Office (OSO) / Protection Coordination

### Project Code
OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73731

### Sector/Cluster
Protection

### Objectives
Agency establishes a position that creates a coordinated and systematic programmatic response to emergency child protection concerns with the purpose of insuring that the services provided have a direct impact and comply with the approach laid out by the Child Protection sub working group. This will be done by undertaking an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of existing Child Protection capacity and response mechanisms within each of UNRWAs programmes at Gaza Field Office (GFO). To help ensure that Child Protection response gaps and capacity deficits are properly explored and remedied with a view toward ensuring that GFO implements a standardised child protection response – and seek to fulfill the Agency’s obligations toward the protection of children taking into consideration the different needs of boys and girls. This will further contribute toward entrenching respect for human rights and that International Humanitarian Law (IHL), in particular in relation to children, and help promote the importance of documenting and addressing child protection violations. This will contribute to the protection of refugee children and help foster child protection expertise and capacity within GFO.

The project is in response to Country Strategy:
Strategic Objective 1 relating to: Enhancing protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHRL, pursuing of accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations and armed conflict
Strategic Object 2: To respond to immediate needs following shocks and increase the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement
In particular to protection objective:
(2) To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict

Specifically activity:
Maintain psychosocial response mechanisms to respond to existing needs, and enable a rapid scale-up to respond to heightened humanitarian needs due to conflict-related violence or other shocks.

### Beneficiaries
Total: 1,285,033 registered Palestine refugees in Gaza
Children: 457,256
Other group: 15,890 Number of Children in Collective Centers (as of 25th October)

### Implementing Partners
N/A

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$500,000

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Other

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Antonio Zubillaga, a.zubillaga@unrwa.org, 0599609511

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
Gaza Strip

### Project filtering
Gaza

### Needs
Palestine refugees in Gaza face significant barriers to the enjoyment of basic rights set forth in international human rights and humanitarian law, with different impact, in particular, on children (boys and girls) and women.

Children (boys and girls) in particular face additional and specific barriers to their safety and wellbeing, as they, together with women, are among those who suffered the most disproportionately impact of the
occupation and the blockade. More specifically, Palestine refugee children are vulnerable to a number of child protection challenges including: physical and emotional violence, sexual abuse, child marriage, detention, child labor, political violence and conflict.

Following the three crises in Gaza since 2007, child protection concerns, with particular emphasis on the different needs of boys and girls, remain acute, as reflected in Child Protection Working Group Rapid Assessment Report of October 2014 (CPWG Rapid Assessment). Recurrent emergencies have resulted in cumulative impacts on children as well as caregivers, including capacity for resilience and coping mechanisms. Emergencies exacerbate existing risks and threats, create new ones, and undermine protection structures. During the Summer 2014 hostilities the child protection responses largely focused on delivering immediate psychosocial relief to affected populations, and reaching as many children and caregivers as possible. A key gap in the response is providing a more holistic response to child protection cases that go beyond just psychosocial needs and provides a comprehensive assistance to other concerns.

Whilst mental health response forms a critical part of overall child protection response, and GFOs CMHP has delivered necessary and important work to help alleviate child suffering, the in-depth analysis (to assess capacity and gaps), enhancement and incorporation of additional and coordinated, child-protection-specific mechanisms and strategies across other departments within UNRWA (for example, in Health, RSSP and Education) are necessary. This is required to ensure that more comprehensive and coordinated approaches to child protection can be effected that will address child protection needs beyond those associated with mental well-being. For example, these could include mechanisms that better illuminate and account for responses to deal with sensitive child protection issues, such as sexual abuse and violence and mechanisms to support separated and unaccompanied minors so that across-GFO-programme structures are sufficiently developed to identify and respond in a standardized manner.

While evidence of the child protection context exists in terms of numerous thematic studies, it is necessary to ensure that UNRWA GFO provides for a coordinated and systematic programmatic response and properly liaises with relevant external partners. This is critical in understanding children, families and communities’ perceived priorities and the most relevant and appropriate response to mitigate and respond to child protection. Wherever possible efforts should be made to consult with and collect information from children and communities. Given the paucity of baseline information on the types and prevalence of child protection issues beyond psychosocial distress, the importance of undertaking a broader child protection assessment was central to recent inter-agency efforts following the 2014 war in Gaza. CPWG Rapid Assessment helped to highlight a wide range of child protection issues in Gaza – including physical and emotional violence, sexual abuse, child marriage, detention, child labor, political violence and conflict.

Ensuring UNRWA maintains quality service delivery that protects and maximizes child refugees’ safety, dignity and basic human rights requires that the Agency continuously works to underpin all programming with an evidence base that reflects based protection analysis.

Activities or outputs

The Agency will through the OSO team continue to improve refugee access to humanitarian services and to advocate on behalf of refugee rights. In order to specifically address the identified needs to strengthen the child protection capacities including direct service delivery and case management approaches (focus on tracking) and response capabilities within each of UNRWA’s programmes in GFO, as well as coordinated action with external partners including the Child Protection working group, a dedicated OSO position is required to undertake this activity. The end result being to help foster positive approaches to the improvement of child protection responses, with a focus on direct responses to emergency situations, and identify across-GFO programme opportunities for the activation of coordinated child protection response systems, focusing on the different needs of boys and girls.

Activity 1: Provide strengthened responses and case tracking systems for child protection cases, including by assessing existing capacities within each of GFOs programmes through in-depth analysis:
- Ensure proper referral mechanisms to external partners, with strong follow-up systems, and with particular emphasis in cases resulting from the summer July-August 2014 hostilities
- Identify capacities, deficits and opportunities within each GFO programme in relation to child protection response using emblematic cases
- All information gathered is used to improve service delivery and emergency child protection response, advise, develop and/or strengthen UNRWA programming to respond to child protection violations. The Team Leader and/or OSO focal points also share the information as may be required in order to strengthen inter-agency child protection responses with the CPWG- the aim being to support coordination of responses where appropriate, and enhance collective action on child protection issues identified by UNRWA and the CPWG.
- Ensure all stakeholders (families, caregivers and children (both boys and girls)) participate in the design of responses and are included as part of the process.
Activity 2: Identify and implement stronger response mechanisms to child protection, including helping establish a new intra-GFO coordination mechanism and referral pathways to ensure a holistic, systematic and coordinated programmatic response toward gender-specific child protection:

- Work with UNRWA programme staff to identify and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of existing programmatic responses and develop new initiatives, synergies among programmes and mechanisms as required, to remedy gaps in service delivery and improve access to services and child protection and child rights. Including through the Agency’s ‘one-stop’ gender-based violence referral system.
- Ensure that, as part of the operational response in a crisis intervention or emergency response child protection concerns are taken into consideration and included in any emergency preparedness, learning from the recent summer July-August 2014 hostilities.

Activity 3: Ensure that the Team Leader improve his/her advice to GFO senior management on mainstreaming child protection into all programmes, and necessary collaboration with external partners.

- Help strengthen institutional structure for the implementation of child protection mainstreaming, including close collaboration with Team Leader, as well as with designated child protection focal point (and back-up focal), drawn from within the GFO OSO unit, with the support of Field Programme staff who will act as the key resources toward establishing this process.
- In collaboration with internal and external partners, help develop child protection policies,. mechanisms and operating procedures with the central aim being to prevent the exploitation, including sexual, abuse and any other forms of harm to children, both boys and girls, in line with established international standards for the protection of children from harm.

**Indicators and targets**

**Indicators:**

- Percentage of child protection cases tracked and responded to in a systematic and coordinated manner, with tailored response to the different situation of boys and girls
- Number of GFO staff members effectively working on child protection issues
- A new intra-GFO coordinating mechanism and external referral pathway established and functional

**Targets:**

- Develop stronger responses in coordination with other international actors and with local protection actors.
- Establish regular meetings with both international and local partner, as well as with intra-GFO programmes and child protection actors to identify /lead opportunities to work on joint or complementary activities
- Active participation in all Child Protection Cluster mechanisms and initiatives.
- Improve responses to gaps in child protection response whereby systems and protocols to better identify and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable children, tailoring approaches to boys and girls, toward a coordinated and standardised across-GFO-programme response; in particular for separated and unaccompanied children, children displaying concerning behavior changes as a result of psychosocial distress, and child survivors of sexual violence. Ensuring gender sensitive responses.
- Improve access to services through a more efficient, effective and targeted delivery of UNRWA child protection response to refugee children, taking into consideration vulnerability factors and gender sensitive approaches. Ensure special focus to issues in relation to safeguarding the access to UNRWA services by children (boys and girls), including children with particular needs and vulnerabilities.
- Monitor issues affecting the human dignity, safety, welfare and basic rights of Palestine refugee children, boys and girls, and other persons of concern to UNRWA, with a view to protecting and promoting child rights. Particular attention to be given to safeguarding boys and girls in accessing their rights and ensuring the accurate, tailored, gender and age sensitive and timely reporting of child protection concerns.
### Original BUDGET items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Salaries (1 international personnel and 1 Palestinian staff member for 12 months)</td>
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Agency neutrality and other humanitarian principles are safeguarded and the protection of refugee’s rights, including access to services, as well as operational support, is provided. This includes ensuring different responses to particular situations and violations of rights on the basis of gender, age and disabilities, among other aspects, including during emergencies, in the context of occupation and blockade, with special emphasis in addressing needs after the summer July-August 2014 hostilities.

This project responds to Country Strategic Objective: Strategic Objective 1 relating to: Enhancing protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHRL, pursuing of accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations and armed conflict

In particular Cluster Objective:
(1) To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law, including through enhanced access to justice, sustained monitoring and documentation of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and coordinated advocacy;

Specifically Activity:
Monitor, investigate, document violations of human rights and IHL including grave violations against children, violations committed during the Gaza Conflict and in the ARA, incidents and risks of forcible displacement and forcible transfer, violations against women and gender based violence, Monitoring the situation and human rights of IDPs in Gaza;

Palestine refugees in Gaza face significant barriers to the enjoyment of basic rights set forth in international human rights and humanitarian law. Threats to life, liberty and security; forced displacement; destruction of livelihoods and shelter; and restricted movements, as well as access to services are part of the daily lives of Palestinians in Gaza. Access to services is undermined by a number of factors, particularly limitations on the freedom of movement of refugees and goods to and from Gaza, which hinders access to higher level health care and education, and of UNRWA’s humanitarian personnel and supplies to and from Gaza.

Following the three crises in Gaza since 2007, protection concerns remain acute. Recurrent emergencies have resulted in cumulative impacts on the most vulnerable ones, including their capacity for resilience and coping mechanisms. Emergencies exacerbate existing risks and threats, create new ones, and undermine
According to the protection cluster database, during the summer July-August 2014 hostilities, at least 1,538 civilian were reported killed, including 306 women and 538 Palestinian children (339 boys and 199 girls), and more than 11,000 people injured. The levels of human, physical and social destruction have been unprecedented. This has gone beyond the realm of the humanitarian assistance and requires international accountability.

As civilian structures and whole neighbourhoods came under attack, an estimated half a million people were forced to flee. Months later an estimated 30,000 individuals remain displaced in emergency Collective Centres. Reduced access to water and electricity affected, and continuous to affect, households throughout the Strip. Limited privacy and cramped living conditions have become a daily reality for all IDPs, weeks and months-on-end, particularly affecting women and children. Feelings of insecurity prevailed throughout society and the inviolability of UN premises had been compromised.

UNRWA Gaza is challenged to protect, address and uphold general basic humanitarian needs and rights, including through the provision of services to refugees, tailoring them to the most vulnerable IDPs hosted at Collective Centres, under such extreme emergency and insecure conditions, in accordance with international standards of human rights. UNRWA Gaza is also responsible for providing systematic and coordinated programmatic responses to any case or situation of violence, neglect, abuse or exploitation, in particular towards children and in GBV cases, and ensuring that appropriate safeguards are in place to prevent GFO contributing to any violation of rights. Analysis of the humanitarian context, including through a gender-lens, needs to inform gender and age sensitive programming and service delivery.

Such precarious humanitarian conditions reinforce the special obligation of the Agency to protect refugee’s rights and ensure that any violation is properly (systematically and in a coordinated fashion) tracked, referred for response and followed up. It is further necessary to ensure that an adequate advocacy effort is made to have any international human rights law and international humanitarian law violations monitored and reported, and victims and survivors are provided with adequate responses. In this respect, visiting delegations are to be provided with accurate, up-to-date information on the humanitarian situation, including violations of refugee rights.

Operations of UNRWA Gaza are based on the absolute respect for the four humanitarian principles, with particular emphasis on neutrality. This includes the need to ensure that all UNRWA Gaza installations are use for their intended purpose and that all staff members and employees increase their knowledge and acceptance of the principles on a continuous basis.

Activities or outputs

Activity 1: Ensuring Neutrality (Safeguarding the Agency’s humanitarian space, including during emergencies)
- Conduct four unannounced and impromptu inspections a year of all agency installations by OSO teams on the basis of monthly plans to monitor and ensure that they are used for humanitarian and their intended purposes only. Discuss issues regarding neutrality with staff members at installations and advise on securing community understanding
- Continue to improve knowledge and awareness of staff members, in particular those having a responsibility over the management of installations, on the four humanitarian principles, with particular emphasis on neutrality, through existing training efforts, in addition to designing specific sessions with focus groups

Activity 2: Conducting operational and programmatic support
- Circulate throughout the Gaza strip with a view to monitoring the changing humanitarian conditions of refugees, paying particular attention to the needs resulting from the summer July-August 2014 hostilities, and the manner in which programmes and services respond thereto, including to the different needs of children (boys and girls) and women.
- Closely coordinate with Area Chiefs and Programme Chiefs to ensure prompt responses to operational shortcomings and the needs and potential rights violations of the refugees and IDPs, as well as contribute to initiatives to improve services and programmatic responses, gender and age sensitive, in coordination with the Director’s Front Office.

Activity 3: Providing protection responses
- Engage in planning process and project design, as necessary, including helping to develop vulnerability/protection assessments which take into account age and gender perspective, including emergency preparedness.
- Contribute to the implementation by Programmes of the Agency’s “Tools for Incorporating Minimum Standards on Protection into UNRWA Programming and Service”, and conduct “protection audits”
- Participate in regular meetings and activities of the Inter-agency coordination Protection mechanisms, in particular the Protection Cluster, including CPWG and MRM.
- Ensure and coordinate an UNRWA Gaza systematic approach and a programmatic response to cases of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, in particular towards children (boys and girls), including developing and implementing a tracking mechanism for cases (detection, referral and follow-up), as well as working closely with the Agency's GBV referral mechanism to ensure proper responses.
- Coordinate and ensure gender and age tailored responses to child protection cases and GBV cases relating to the aftermath of the summer July-August 2014 hostilities.
- Monitor issues affecting the human dignity, safety, welfare and access to services of Palestine refugees and other persons of concern to UNRWA, including IDPs at Collective Centers, in a gender and age sensitive manner, with a view to protecting and promoting their rights, in particular in the case of children and women.

Activity 4: Organizing delegation visits: advocacy for protection
- Under the leadership of the Director’s Office, organise and accompany visiting delegations to ensure that accurate, up-to-date information on the humanitarian situation, including violations of refugee rights, IHL and IHRL, is provided, with particular emphasis on advocacy to help address the immediate and longer term protection concerns resulting from the summer July-August 2014 hostilities, ensuring visibility of the different impact on women, children and persons with disabilities, and seeking international accountability.
- Brief visiting delegations on protection concerns and responses, as required, thereby positioning delegations to better advocate for and contribute to address the humanitarian and human rights crisis affecting the refugee population in Gaza, with particular emphasis on needs and concerns in the aftermath of the summer 2014 hostilities.

Indicators and targets
UNRWA works in coordination with other international actors and with local protection actors. The UNRWA Field Director, Deputy Directors and OSO Team Leader/Field Protection Coordinator hold bilateral meetings with both international and local protection actors on a regular basis and identify/lead opportunities to work on joint or complementary activities where possible. The Team Leader/Protection Coordinator participates in all Protection Cluster mechanisms as well.
- All UNRWA installations are inspected by OSOs four times in the year (once per quarter).
- Improved operations and access to services through a more efficient, effective and targeted delivery of UNRWA services and programme implementation to refugees. Special focus is given to issues in relation to safeguarding the access to UNRWA services by women and children (boys and girls), the elderly and persons with disabilities.
- Issues affecting the human dignity, safety, welfare and basic rights of Palestine refugees and other persons of concern to UNRWA, monitored with a view to protecting and promoting these rights. Particular attention will be given to safeguarding women in accessing their rights.
- A tracking mechanism for cases (detection, referral and follow-up) is established, as well as an internal mechanisms to ensure systematic and coordinated protection responses.
- Visiting delegations gain first hand understanding of the situation of Palestinian refugees on the ground, with particular emphasis, among other aspects, on the different needs of women and men, boys and girls, in the aftermath of the summer July-August 2014 hostilities.

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<tr>
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Objectives

The project aims to contribute to the protection of the IHRL and IHL through an Observatory on IHRL and IHL violations committed by Private Military Security Companies (PMSC) and a unit of communication. Around this structure articulates and increase the capabilities of a coalition formed by 200 defenders of human rights, local authorities, Israeli and Palestinian organizations with 3 and 5 legal experts will produced reports and display serious cases of violations of political and social rights in the West Bank and Gaza. On the basis of this analysis and documentation will be built a proposal to guarantee political and social rights of the Palestinian people in cooperation with local authorities in the West Bank. This proposal will be accompanied by a strategy of issue addressed to representatives of the United Nations and the Israeli and international public opinion.

This project is part of an International network (controlPMSC.org) that seeks the regulations of the PMSC and that has already observed violations committed by this actor in Afghanistan and Iraq. The main goals are:

• Strengthen the responsibilities of States under international law, particularly International humanitarian and human rights law.
• States should end all moves towards the outsourcing of security and the privatisation of use of force, which is an intrinsic element of its sovereignty – an inherent State function – that cannot be delegated to private actors.
• Promote national laws and its enforcement to control PMSC. The PMSC industry is not any kind of commercial sector. Most of their activities are linked to the use of armed force and/or are provided in violent contexts.
• Establish monitoring, accountability and jurisdictional mechanisms for PMSC activities.
• Reinforce the obligations of States regarding reparations. The obligation to make reparations encompasses restitution, compensation and rehabilitation.

Beneficiaries

Total: 200 Human Rights Defenders. Palestinians living in Gaza, Eats Jerusalem, Area C and seam zone as indirect beneficiaries. Women: 20

Implementing Partners

PSCC, PCHR and Who Profits

Project Duration

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested

$83,710

Location

Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

Priority / Category

Other

Gender Marker Code

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details

Mar, mar@novact.org, +972 (0) 592 829 329

Enhanced Geographical Fields

West Bank
Gaza Strip

Project filtering

Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

Needs

State employment of private military and security companies in conflict, post-conflict and non-conflict situations has expanded massively in the past decade. PMSC now carry out military and security activities that were traditionally performed by public military and security forces, including interrogations of detainees, intelligence and armed guarding of military facilities. Furthermore, in addition to governments, PMSC are increasingly employed by a wide range of clients including private corporations, non-governmental humanitarian organizations and international organizations such as United Nations.

This trend toward privatization of military and security operations has grown to such proportions that it threatens the sovereignty of States and with it their ability to safeguard fundamental human rights. Making security a commodity for sale undermines the responsibility of States to ensure the safety of all their citizens. At the same time, citizens find their nations’ private military and security activities shielded from public
PMSC have had a dramatic impact on human rights. Legal and factual studies on the massive use of PMSC in Iraq (see the research at: http://controlpmsc.org/corporate-mercenaries-report/) and Afghanistan (see the research at: http://controlpmsc.org/corporate-private-armies-in-afghanistan-regulation-of-private-military-and-security-companies-pmscs-in-a-territorial-state/) have documented human rights abuses committed by private contractors. These violations include torture, indiscriminate killing of civilians, and the breaches of contractors’ labour rights. In practice, despite these cases have been well documented, neither the companies nor the managers, and the employees have been held accountable or punished; as a result, victims have not obtained due reparation.

Confronted with this growing crisis of PMSC misconduct and impunity, the international community has, however, failed to respond. Existing international and national legal instruments are inadequate to hold companies accountable for human rights violations and/or have been weakly enforced in practice. On the one hand, self-regulation initiatives such us PMSC voluntary codes of conduct are themselves insufficient to protect victims, to ensure compensation for those mistreated or killed, or to prevent future abuses. If control of the highly globalized PMSC industry is to be effective, international cooperation and action are required.

In order to address these problems, States, international organizations and corporations should drastically reduce their reliance on PMSC and adopt binding international and national legal instruments to regulate PMSC activities. This will end contractors’ impunity and provide avenues of redress for the victims of their abuses.

In the occupied Palestinian Territory, the progressive privatisation of the security (since 2005-2006) has added an extra institution controlling the Occupied Territories (in addition to the army and the Civil Administration), the private contractors, which has overlapping responsibilities and complicated even the mobility of UN staff. Organizations as B’tselem, Yesh Din and OCHA has been denouncing the new actor that has to be monitored separately in order to enhanced the accountability and the respect for IHL and IHRL.

To address these needs, as well as to improve de coordination between implementing partners, Nova improved its coordination mechanisms some months ago willing to participate in the Legal Task group from the Protection Cluster Working Group, from which is already part. Moreover, other organizations, no partners, as Al Haq, Badil and Yesh Din have been contacted about it and it is foreseen to spread it among other actors.

Activities or outputs

In order to answer the previous detected needs, this proposal has 3 main interventions:

- Awareness about the role of the PMSC through the Palestinian population, especially the Human Rights Defenders and most vulnerable population (residing near the separation Wall, settlements, Area C and East Jerusalem), the local authorities and local and international civil societies and stakeholders.
- Creation of an Observatory on violations of IHL and IHRL committed by PMSC.
- Advocacy on accountability on these violations.

The main activities are the following:

A.1.1. Creation of a coordination committee.
A.1.2. Organisation of four coordination workshops between the human rights defenders, civil society organisations, local authorities, international organisms and population.
A.1.3. Training and legal orientation to human rights defenders. There will be an open call but through local actors in order to engage the most committed activists with local democratic governance work and the defense of human rights.
A.2.1. Creation of a database of IHL and IHRL violations. To register, describe and categorize the incidents of human rights, with special attention to the violations committed by Private Military Companies (PMSC). The database will be private and will contain confidential information that only the legal experts will be able to treat and analyze. While the web portal will be collaborative and public, that is to say, the proponents will be able to register information (see more below the collection and transfer of information) The collaborative web portal and the database will be linked to a filter that will verify the information entry through the web. Even if Gaza would not be the main focus area, violations committed in the entry checkpoints will be also covered.
A.2.2. Collection of information and register to the collaborative database. Primary sources will be those produced by institutional sources (Israeli Government, Palestinian national authority, local authorities) and international organizations (OCHA and other United Nations agencies). While the secondary will be obtained by means of the defenders of human rights through a form that will be designed in the methodological phase by legal experts.
A.2.3. Analysis and production of reports. Legal researchers will have access to all the information described and categorized in the database. Through variables designed and information registered, will be able to identify trends in violations of IHL and IHRL, committed by PMSC.
A.3.1. Creation of a communication unit. The communication team will be in contact with costing the researchers. The researchers identified cases of serious violation of human rights (strong houses) that require immediate visibility and urgent policy response. With this objective is to define a work plan with a
methodological proposal by consensus among the communicators and researchers.

A.3.2. Production of alerts about PMSC rights violations. Alerts will be made based on the information that the legal experts will contribute to social communicators, prior authorisation of the victim of the violation of human rights. It will be done in 3 levels; (i) the alert will be sent to the political actors involved (local authorities, international organizations, Israeli Governments and/or Palestinian Authority, etc.); (ii) submission to traditional media; (iii) creating viral campaigns through social networks.

A.4.1. Elaboration and delivery of formal complaints to International Organisms. Construction of formal complaints and proposals to strengthen the protection of the IHL and the IHRL: legal researchers find the types of human rights violations with the agreements and international treaties on IHRL and IHL.

A.4.2. International conference for the presentation of the reports in cooperation with the local authorities.

Indicators and targets

E.R.1. Created a system of early warning and early response of political and social rights violations in vulnerable populations formed by 200 human rights defenders trained and empowered to professionally collect human rights violations, in cooperation with the local authorities and the international organisms.

OVI.ER1.1: Four workshops of two days duration with a participation of 100 people per meeting (400 total).

OVI.ER1.2: Four workshops of 3 days duration and 50 participants each (200 total) with 3 blocks of knowledge and skills: (i) the general framework of the project and the logic of intervention; (ii) what are the defenders of human rights (functions) and which is the applying IHL and IHRL; (iii) how to prepare reports of incidents of human rights professionally and how to enter this information in the Observatory project.

E.R.2. Reinforced an observatory on human rights violations, with special emphasis in political and social rights, formed by a database, collaborative web and 3 legal researchers to analyse the cases professionally documented to produce 3 reports with concrete recommendations to protect the rights of the Palestinian people.

OVI.ER2.1: Database on human rights violations by PMSC created.

OVI.ER2.2: Three reports produced by the researchers showing these trends and propose mechanisms for the effective protection of human rights. The three reports produced during the project it will be distributed among local authorities, international organizations and embassies in Europe with Executive summary.

E.R.3. Established a system of communication formed by two communicators for the identification and communication of serious political and social rights violations through viral alarms and campaigns addressed mainly to international organisms; Palestinian, Israeli and international press; and European embassies.

OVI.ER3.1: Communication unit create.

OVI.ER3.2: Alerts about PMSC violations shared.

E.R.4. Promoted mechanisms to guarantee the protection of the political and social rights of the Palestinians and advance the Rule of law and access to the justice of the Palestinian people through formal complaints to Rapporteurs and special representatives of United Nations; an international conference and one action plan signed by at least 20 local administrations and actors of the Palestinian civil society.

OVI.ER.4.1: Formal complaints will be presented to the International Representatives and Rapporteurs of the United Nations on the situation of human rights in the occupied territories since 1967; the freedom of expression; and defenders of human rights. All complaints will receive a formal response.

OVI.ER.4.2: International Conference organized in two days of duration where they will present 3 reports prepared by legal researchers with the information of the violations registered by the Observatory.

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**Appealing Agency**

HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (HI)

**Project Title**

Mainstreaming of disability issues in the Gaza humanitarian response

**Project Code**

OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73739

**Sector/Cluster**

Protection

**Objectives**

The objective of the project is to significantly enhance the mainstreaming of disability issues in the humanitarian response in Gaza. Specifically, the project aims to reinforce the capacities of humanitarian workers involved in the response to mainstream disability and to reinforce capacities of members of Disabled People Organizations (DPOs) and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to advocate for and monitor inclusion of disability in humanitarian programmes. This project falls under the Cluster Objective 2: To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict; and the activity: Support other clusters/sectors to mainstream protection, human rights and IHL in humanitarian responses. The proposed project also aims to complement direct services provided to PWDs by HI, its partners and other humanitarian actors, which include identification, referrals to existing services, functional rehabilitation sessions, distribution of assistive devices, and psychosocial support.

**Beneficiaries**

Total: 310 Humanitarian workers and members of Disabled Persons Organizations

**Implementing Partners**

None

**Project Duration**

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**

$200,000

**Location**

Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**

Other

**Gender Marker Code**

1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

**Contact Details**

Guillaume Zerr, gzerr@hi-me.org, +972 545270704

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**

Gaza Strip

**Project filtering**

Gaza

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**Needs**

Full inclusion of persons with disabilities (PWDs) can be ensured through a number of measures that can enable them to get equitable access to services and to fully enjoy their rights without any discrimination. In Gaza, PWDs are considered as one of the most vulnerable groups, facing acute difficulties to access services on equal basis, particularly in times of crisis where they are often neglected by mainstream service providers. Several barriers have been identified limiting access to services for PWDs:

- Lack of awareness of mainstream services providers on PWDs’ needs and rights
- Lack of skills among mainstream service providers on how to include PWDs’ needs and demands as a cross cutting issue in their programming and planning.
- Limited advocacy efforts paid by DPOs and SHGs to mainstream persons with disabilities’ needs in services providers’ agenda and to promote reasonable accommodation.
- The common assumption towards PWDs as dependents and passive which leads to poor consideration of their active participation in addressing service provision issues.
- The environmental and social barriers constraining the full participation of PWDs in their communities and activities.

All these reasons among others have significantly negatively affected PWDs’ ability to access emergency and recovery services provided by the different stakeholders in the aftermath of the crisis in Gaza. It is to be noted that women with disabilities often face additional barriers and can be victims of a double discrimination. HI and its partners noticed, through ongoing emergency response operations, a low integration of disability and functional rehabilitation needs in many of the emergency and post emergency actions run by international and national organizations. However several humanitarian actors expressed interest in better including PWDS in their response, consistent with protection recommendations and the UNCRPD.

Efforts have been made in targeting PWDs as one of the most vulnerable group; however not through the equal inclusion and protection of all types of disabilities and age groups. Often persons with severe disabilities...
particularly children and women (with intellectual, physical and sensorial disabilities) are more vulnerable than others. Thus, HI is proposing to address this issue through increased active involvement in the cluster system, direct trainings to humanitarian actors involved in the response, and increased participation of the representatives ofPWDs, namely DPOs and SHGs into these trainings and coordination. As the legitimate representatives of PWDs, DPOs and SHGs have a key role to play in mainstreaming inclusion of disability issues. By building their capacities and supporting them to play an active role, a sustainable impact can be ensured.

**Activities or outputs**

Output 1: Humanitarian actors have a better understanding of PWDs needs and demands and are able to address inclusive challenges throughout their response.
- Production of gender sensitive information material on disability inclusion in humanitarian response.
- Conduct trainings to key humanitarian actors (international and local organizations) on disability inclusion; the training is expected to provide advanced knowledge and skills, tips and experiences in inclusion of disability needs in the various sectors. These trainings will be targeting the members of the various clusters in Gaza.
- Providing direct technical support to mainstream stakeholders for including PWDs’ needs at projects development stages; involving PWDs and their representatives in the needs identification and specialized and mainstream needs support.

Output 2: Representatives of PWDs play an active role in promoting disability inclusion into the humanitarian response in line with the principles of the UNCRPD
- Capacity building of members of DPOs and SHGs on advocacy and monitoring of inclusion of disability issues.
- Mobilization of DPOs and SHGs leaders to join information sharing and capacity building of humanitarian workers
- Increase awareness and support advocacy activities towards mainstream service providers on the rights of PWDs and the UNCRPD by DPOs and SHGs.
- Development and dissemination of case studies to highlight the needs of PWDs and how to ensure their full inclusion, and of a training manual on how to better address PWDs needs and demands in mainstream programming.
- Active participation of DPOs and SHGs leaders in clusters with the support of HI

**Indicators and targets**

300 humanitarian workers have better capacities to include disability issue
30 humanitarian actors report an improved capacity to include PWDs in their response
5 case studies are developed and disseminated through the cluster system highlighting inclusion challenges and how they can be addressed
1 training manual is developed and disseminated widely through the clusters
10 DPOs and SHGs leaders are trained and actively participate in ensuring inclusion of disability issues in the response

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Appealing Agency | HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL (HI)
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Project Title | Support for Private Sector Reconstruction and Rubble Removal
Project Code | OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73740
Sector/Cluster | Protection
Objectives | The Support for Private Sector Reconstruction and Rubble Removal Project is designed to prevent further casualties and disability caused by explosive remnants of war through responding to potential risks encountered by target groups on the front line of Gaza reconstruction: private sector contractors and scrap metal collectors/dealers. Through risk education and risk assessment, Handicap International will support a safer and more efficient reconstruction effort. The expected outcomes are:
- Unsafe behavior amongst general population and rubble removal workers is decreased
- Threat of death and injury posed by ERW to rubble removal workers is reduced
- Threat of death and injury posed by ERW to returning displaced families is reduced
- Threat of death and injury posed by ERW to scrap metal collectors or dealers is reduced
Beneficiaries | Total: 2,000 private rubble removal workers and scrap collectors
Children: 1,000
Women: 300
Implementing Partners | None
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $482,550
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Guillaume Zerr, gzerr@hi-me.org, +972 545270704
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs
During the 51 days of conflict in Gaza, according to UN observations, Gaza city was hit by over 5,085 air strikes, 8'210 bombs and missiles, 15'736 naval projectiles and 36'718 land projectiles. Total estimate of ordnance fired into Gaza is approximately 70’000. According to past experience in 2009 and 2012, we can expect that between 10% and 15% of this ordnance failed to explode. This means we can estimate that between 7’000 and 10’000 of live ammunition litters the densely populated Gaza city. These items of explosive remnants of war (ERW) are scattered across the Gaza strip and have so far posed a threat to civilian population and aid workers providing vital humanitarian services and emergency response.

Similar to the conflicts in 2009 and 2012 there is now an urgency to reduce the risk posed by items of ERW that lay underneath the rubble. As experience has told us, displaced population will return to their homes and start repair and reconstruction as soon as they deem it safe to return. The necessity to return home, to recuperate items of their belongings and to resume a life as normal as possible for their families and themselves is greater than the known threat posed by the presence of ERW. People will therefore return to their destroyed home and start rubble removal as soon as they can and not wait for the coordinated safer UNDP process to be initiated.

Since it was evident that a large number of ERW items littered the Gaza Strip following the conflict, impeded recovery and posed a threat to reconstruction, HI deployed a mine action expert to assess the possibility of a wider intervention in the sector. The assessment lasted 3 months and involved a needs and risk assessment; meeting with all relevant actors in the sector, as well as a comprehensive baseline assessment; carrying out a household survey from a sample group to understand people’s behavior towards ERW.

HI met with all relevant actors in the sector, these included UNMAS, ICRC, NPA, UNWRA and UNDP. All these agencies working in ERW risk reduction mentioned the need for more capacity on the ground and
UNDP estimates that rubble removal alone will take 1 year for all of Gaza and is projecting that 1.8 million tons of mixed rubble will need to be removed from private homes and that 200,000 tons will need to be removed from public and private buildings. UNDP estimates that 50% of rubble removal was done by private companies/owners (without UNDP assistance) after that last conflict in 2012. Private rubble removal – that is removal done outside of the UNDP process, will not be covered by existing UN plans for ERW threat reduction.

The baseline assessment took the form of directly interviewing 500 households with a specially designed set of questions. The preliminary result shows that families are still taking risky behaviors when faced with ERW. To date ERW accidents have been few following the hostilities given the scale of residual threat (in comparison to 12 accidents during the first 5 months of 2014). 10 people were killed as a result since the ceasefire.

The results of the need assessment and the baseline assessment where clear - There is an urgent requirement for ERW threat reduction in support to reconstruction. And whilst UNMAS will support the UNDP rubble removal process, there is currently no existing capacity to support people who will carry out rubble removal on their own accord or through private contractors.

The baseline assessment also highlighted that the threat faced by age and gender vary a lot, while knowledge and practices do also. The proposed project will thus specifically target most vulnerable groups with specific messages according to the results of the assessment. Victims of ERW are predominantly boys and men and these categories, also being the most involved scrap collection, will have to be specifically targeted.

Activities or outputs

Building on HI's extensive experience in such work worldwide and in the region (Libya and Lebanon among others), HI's project to tackle the threat posed by ERW to the population of Gaza complements other work carried out by the organization in the region and is directly linked to its mandate to reduce death and injuries to post conflict affected communities. This project will directly support strategy on humanitarian aid by:
- Supporting programs of rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructures
- Contributing to the protection of the physical security of the affected population

HI will deploy an experienced team of EOD experts for the duration of 12 months. This team will be made up of 1 EOD specialist and 1 EOD project manager. Together they will integrate the existing process for ERW threat reduction coordinated by UNMAS and strengthen this system by extending it to people who are currently not covered by any risk reduction process – specifically; private contractors and people undertaking rubble removal on their own.

A Risk Education (RE) team will be recruited and trained by the EOD specialist. This team will be made up of 1 RE team leader and 3 RE officers, they will be trained in providing basic safety messages to identified private contractors and scrap metal collectors. HI will pay a particular attention in ensuring gender balance in the team in adequation with the targeted beneficiaries. As mentioned in the need assessments; RE materials, RE messages and RE training curriculums already exist in Gaza. After being tested again for their appropriateness at the time and for our intended beneficiary, and considering gender specific issues as well, these will be used by the RE team to quickly disseminate to those people at risk not currently covered by such services.

The contractors working outside of the UNDP process will be identified using local knowledge, as well as obtaining the list of contractors that failed to win any of the UNDP bids (since we can anticipate that they will find work elsewhere). We will also work with the chamber of commerce to further identify rubble removal contractors and scrap metal collector businesses.

The project will contribute to the safe and timely rubble removal process and reconstruction operations by reducing dangerous and costly delays due to ERW threats. This will be achieved by increasing the target groups’ knowledge of the dangers of ERW and explaining how they must report any suspected items to ensure that it is assessed by an EOD specialist. The HI EOD expert and his assistant will then be tasked to follow up on each report and assess the threat, removing it, if safe to do so, or marking and reporting it for removal and destruction, if it is unsafe to move.

It is important to note that the HI EOD specialist will not be in a position to remove/destroy items of live ERW directly, since it is not feasible to import required explosives into Gaza and required equipment. Coordination of disposal will be done through EOD Police by UNMAS. Despite this setback, Handicap International estimates that removing non threats immediately, allowing for the rubble removal process to continue, will greatly contribute to the overall process. It will allow existing EOD capacity to focus on real threats, reducing delays in reconstruction which in turn will give credibility to the ERW threat reduction process and encourage target groups to rely on it further.

Activities:
- Provide ERW awareness training to private sector contracting companies that will undertake reconstruction and rubble removal outside of the UNDP process according to specific threats faced by specific groups
- Assess the risk of reported ERW found during private sector reconstruction and rubble removal
- Mark and report ERW threats or remove non-ERW items so work can continue safely
- Provide ERW awareness training for scrap metal collectors and dealers according to specific threats faced by specific groups
2,000 private contractors working on rubble removal and scrap metal collectors are trained in Risk Education as well as in identifying and reporting dangerous ERW items. The project is targeting populations at risk such as men and boys being the main categories collecting scrap and mobilized for rubble removal, but will also consider other groups of populations according to their vulnerability.

1,800 items are marked/reported by HI EOD expert

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To enhance the protective environment for the most vulnerable communities in the Area C of the West Bank, the Gaza strip and East Jerusalem, by strengthening access to justice and enforcement of IHL.

**Sector/Cluster:** Protection

**Objectives:**

The long situation of occupation of the Palestinian territory and the blockade on the Gaza Strip, worsen after the Israeli military operation “Protective Edge”, have led to a crisis of protection with serious humanitarian consequences. The lack of respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) is one of the main threats in this crisis. The project aims to contribute to the creation of a climate that would allow the end of the impunity IHL and IHRL violations targeting at least 117 families but covering the whole of the Palestinian population in the Area C of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza. The action will be structured in 3 pillars combining the experience of the partners involved, because of this it has been created a coalition formed by a Palestinian organization, the Palestinian Center for Human Rights (PCHR), with scope of action in Gaza; an Israeli, Yesh Din, which operates in the West Bank, and an International NGO specialized on advocacy, Nova-NOVACT. The three-axis of the project are: 1) Improve the mechanisms of accountability for criminal activities and/or criminals in the Area C of the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, committed by Israeli citizens or security forces, forcing the State of Israel to comply with its duties under Israeli law, the IHL and the IHRL. (2) The promotion of compliance with international humanitarian law focused on observation, monitoring, documentation and analysis of violations of IHL and responsibility of holders of obligations. (3) Strengthening the coordination mechanisms between the legal departments of the NGOs working in the promotion of the International humanitarian law and the protection of human rights in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

**Beneficiaries:**

Total: 2,393,000 Populations from Gaza (1,800,000 people), East Jerusalem (293,000 people), Area C of West Bank (300,000 people)  
Women: 1,172,570

**Implementing Partners:**
PCHR and Yesh Din

**Project Duration:**
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested:**
$238,291

**Location:**
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

**Priority / Category:**
Top

**Gender Marker Code:**
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details:**
Mar, mar@novact.org, +972 (0) 592 829 329

**Enhanced Geographical Fields:**
West Bank  
Gaza Strip

**Project filtering:**
Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

**Needs:**

The Gaza Strip, West Bank and East Jerusalem are under Israeli military occupation since 1967, being the legal framework applying the Fourth Geneva Convention (IV GC), recognizing the collective Palestinian civilians as the group of persons protected. The 49th article of the IV GC prohibits under any circumstances forced transfers of individuals or population groups. According to OCHA, in 2014, the cases of forced displacement of Palestinians increased in 25% in East Jerusalem and Area C of West Bank. The same article prohibits the transference of civil population of the Occupying Power to the occupied territories. According to the Office of Statistics of Israel, during 2013 they begun to construct 2534 new units in the occupied territory, compared to the 1133 constructed in 2012.

The 53rd article of the Convention prohibits the destruction by the Occupying Power of the private ownership, of the property of the state or of others public authorities. In addition to the demolitions carried out by the government of Israel under the allegation of absence of permissions of construction in Area C (663 in whole, 10% superior to the statistics of the previous year) there is a serious worry about the increase of the violence
by the Israeli settlers, both against the civil population and against the property of this population. During 2013, settlers registered 399 attacks against the Palestinian civil property by extremist groups and tens of cases of physical violence. According to the report of Yesh Din “Israeli Law Enforcement on Civilians in the West Bank” (July, 2013) from a total of 938 demands presented against Israeli civil population for attacks and destruction of the Palestinian civil property in the West Bank between 2005 and 2013 only the 8.5 % has been accepted to be proceed or condemned.

The Gaza Strip has seen worsen its already delicate situation after the last Israeli military operation. Both the UN and the ICRC have declared that he blockade constitutes a form of collective punishment, crime condemned for the IHL, 33th article of the IV GC. And also during the Israeli operation of this last summer, several organizations, as the PCHR, have pointed out that crimes against the Humanity might be committed. The absence of accountability on these and other violations of the IHL and IHRL leave the Palestinian civil population in a situation of alarming vulnerability and defenselessness. The need to guarantee protection to the civil population is imperious.

To address these needs, as well as to improve de coordination between implementing partners, Nova improved its coordination mechanisms some months ago willing to participate in the Legal Task group from the Protection Cluster Working Group, from which is already part.

**Activities or outputs**

The main activities and outputs foreseen are:

**ER1.A1.** To open cases related to the violation of rights of freedom of movement and the right to access to health for protected people in the Gaza Strip.

**ER1.A2.** To provide legal aid to individuals, victims of human rights violations as a result of the closure and/or Protective Edge including, case building, filing complaints and taking cases to court.

**ER1.A3.** To conduct community outreach through field workers to raise awareness on human rights and provide support in case referral / access to legal support to PCHR and the court.

**ER1.A5.** To provide legal representation for victims of settler violence, harassment and criminal trespassing in the West Bank Area C.

**ER1.A6.** To provide legal representation, file cases and follow the investigations conducted by the Military Police Criminal Investigation Department, for Palestinian victims of crimes committed by ISFP in the West Bank.

**ER2.A.1.** To monitor investigations cases and corresponding with authorities as they investigate the alleged crime.

**ER2.A.2.** To train volunteers in gender analysis in the context of ISPF accountability and data collection.

**ER2.A.3.** To conduct field visits to collect data, information and testimonies on human rights violations in the Gaza Strip as a result of the closure; in order to use data proof evidence in legal aid and humanitarian advocacy.

**ER2.A.4.** Data entry of collected data and information into PCHR database.

**ER2.A.5.** To produce weekly and monthly reports on IHL and human rights violations and the on-going closure of the Gaza Strip.

**ER2.A.6.** To conduct field work through the liaisons and trained volunteers to respond to calls from victims or their acquaintances who have experienced incidents of violence, harassment, damage to property etc. at the hands of Israeli civilians (mainly settlers) in the West Bank.

**ER2.A.7.** To monitor criminal trial by sending our trained volunteers to hearings, assisting witnesses in getting to courts (e.g. arranging permits, and escorting them to the Israeli court) and arranging anything else in providing legal aid and access to justice and facilitating just proceedings (e.g. representing the victims when authorities consult them regarding a possible plea bargain with the offenders).

**ER2.A.8.** To conduct analysis of patterns and policies recommendations elaborated and produce researches and periodic data sheets based on the data field collected

**ER2.A.9.** To raise awareness on IHL violations among international policy makers and duty bearers through evidence based humanitarian advocacy activities with the support of Nova-NOVACT.

**ER3.A.1.** To have regular meetings with key HHRR and IHL organizations based in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in order to share information, better practices and enhance coordination for improving the impact of humanitarian advocacy actions, with the support of Nova-NOVACT.

**ER3.A.2.** To establish a coordination system between the legal departments of Yesh Din and PCHR to broad their scope of action within the oPt, with the support of Nova-NOVACT.

**Indicators and targets**

**ER1** To enhance the protective environment for the most vulnerable communities in the Area C of the West Bank, the Gaza strip and East Jerusalem, by strengthening access to justice and enforcement of IHL.

**ER1.OVI.1** At least 5-7 cases opened related to restriction of movement and the right to access to health in the Gaza Strip. Within the already vulnerable target group of protected people, priority will be given to the most vulnerable ones: women, fishermen, buffer zone patients, students and prisoners

**ER1.OVI.2** Increased the number of referrals within the PCHR system in 15%.
ER1.OVI.3 At least 27 community outreach session awareness on IHRL and IHL by PCHR field workers.
ER1.OVI.4 One legal action addressed to provide legal aid to civilians victims of IHL violations during the military operation “Protective Edge”.
ER1.OVI.5 Seven-Six victims accompanied to file complaints to the police per month in the West Bank.
ER1.OVI.6 15-20 appeals to open investigations based on the merits of the case.
ER1.OVI.7 One principled legal actions directly addressing wide-ranging patterns of failure in law enforcement, based on research findings or developments in specific legal cases, at least 1 of them specific cases of ISPF violence, addressing investigation failures.
ER1.OVI.8 One Criminal investigations opened.
ER1.OVI.9 One principled legal action directly addressing wide-reaching patterns of ISPF impunity.

ER2 Promoted adherence to international IHL, focused on observing, monitoring, documenting and analyzing IHL violations and duty bearers accountability.
ER2.OVI.1 At least 27 field visits conducted for gathering data and victims testimonies in the Gaza Strip.
ER2.OVI.2 26 weekly reports produced by the PCHR.
ER2.OVI.3 At least 6 volunteers trained in IHL.
ER2.OVI.4 At least 5 staff members and volunteers receive on-going training in gender analysis in the context of ISPF accountability and data collection.
ER2.OVI.5 10-12 testimonies taken per month by Yesh Din field team. Testimonies will reflect impact of settler violence on women and children, gender disaggregated data collected.
ER2.OVI.6 1 annual data sheet produced to summarize Yesh Din monitoring data.
ER2.OVI.7 One in depth research reports and one policy papers revealing systematic flaws in law enforcement: exposing extend and nature of involvement of state-funded offenses; addressing settler violence from international perspective (Responsibility to protect).
ER2.OVI.8 Exposure the link between failure of law enforcement and dispossession of Palestinians from their land.
ER2.OVI.9 Increased information on impact of settler violence and law enforcement failures on women and children in the WB.
ER2.OVI.10 Policy and decision makers in Israeli government and abroad address issue of law enforcement on settler violence.
ER2.OVI.11 Formulation of analysis and recommendations based on identified systematic failures in victims access to justice.
ER2.OVI.12 One updated datasheet examining developments in military law enforcement.
ER2.OVI.13 At least four humanitarian based advocacy activities are organized with an audience of diplomats, UN Agencies, EEAS, and key stakeholders.

ER3 Strengthened coordination mechanisms between the legal departments of NGOs working on promotion of IHL and HHRR protection in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.
ER3.OVI.1 Exchange on good practices on how to gender analysis in the context of ISPF accountability and data collection.
ER3.OVI.2 At least one quarterly coordination meeting between the legal departments of Yesh Din and PCHR.
ER3.OVI.3 At least one monthly coordination meeting between the advocacy departments of each organization.
ER3.OVI.4 Number of cases referred from the PCHR to Yesh Din and viceversa.

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<td>Materials costs</td>
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<td>Technical services costs</td>
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<td>Running costs</td>
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The latest round of violent hostilities in the Gaza Strip – the third and by far most destructive in the last six years - comes after a period of relative calm following the end of the November 2012 escalation. However, that relative calm had not led to an improvement in the day-to-day conditions of the majority of Gaza’s population, who face high unemployment and poverty as a consequence of the Israeli-imposed blockade, which entered its eighth year in June 2014. The situation deteriorated further following the closure of the illegal tunnels network under the border between Gaza and Egypt in June 2013, which functioned as a lifeline for the people of Gaza. Even though the hostilities have ceased, the situation in Gaza remains uncertain and potentially volatile.

The military operations during the summer 2014 hostilities have compounded the severe psychosocial distress that people in Gaza were already enduring. Years of violent conflict, poverty and isolation have led to various levels of psychosocial distress, reduced coping capacities and diminished resilience of individuals, families and communities in Gaza.

Through its ongoing work to provide psychosocial support in schools and health centres, UNRWA would focus its efforts on two priority groups of refugees in need of psychosocial support namely, children and women

1) Children
The summer 2014 hostilities have had a major psychosocial impact on individuals and communities in Gaza. High levels of fear pervaded the entire population, with particularly serious impacts on children, many of whom have now already experienced three military escalations in less than six years. The shock of losing a home and family members, and returning to neighbourhoods to find homes destroyed, erodes any sense of certainty
in the future. Impacts of trauma and stress can manifest in a number of ways in children. Children may withdraw from contact or cling to adults; experience aggressiveness, nightmares, eating disturbances or learning difficulties; stop playing, or become obsessed with war events. Children exposed to violence often express a loss in trust of others, and conflict takes away from children’s feeling of safety. (1) UNRWA school-based counsellors report that the refugee children in Gaza experience emotional and behavioural problems, in addition to academic underperformance.

Just before the latest escalation it was estimated that five per cent of all school children attending UNRWA schools have psychosocial issues serious enough to require individual counselling. However; the intense psychosocial stress caused by violence has deeply affected children and at least 373,000 children have already been identified as in need of psychosocial support. Death, injury and the homelessness have created a population of orphans, children with disabilities and children in need of child protection services. (2)

2) Women
Rising poverty and the prevalence of violence has taken a particularly heavy toll on women in Gaza. The pressures of daily life have caused a transformation in family roles and dynamics, which has had an impact on levels of violence against women, particularly domestic violence. This violates women’s basic human rights, undermines the family and home as a “safe place” for children, and impacts all aspects of domestic life. As a result, 93 per cent of refugees seeking psychosocial support are women. Additionally, women, as the primary care givers, are most likely to have to deal with the brunt of household traumas and any efforts to overcome them. The results of the MIRA (Multi-Cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessment) revealed that 96 per cent of the municipalities’ respondents identified incidents of GBV, domestic violence, child abuse/violence against children or family disputes. Notably women are also reporting an urgent need for psychosocial support for themselves and their children.

Activities or outputs
UNRWA’s Community Mental Health Programme (CMHP) provides a broad array of psychosocial activities that directly or indirectly contribute to maintain the mental wellbeing of the Palestinian refugees that makes part of a holistic health definition. The activities assist communities in mobilising their own resources; organising themselves and helping them live a relatively normal life in often abnormal circumstances.

Funding for this project will enable UNRWA to maintain a network of psychosocial counsellors trained and supervised to meet the specific needs of each of the groups identified above.

Activities proposed under this project are:
1) Provide individual and group counselling sessions for students, as well as other interventions and support for students in the 252 UNRWA schools serving 245,000 students in grades 1-9. In 2015, UNRWA need to provide 340 counsellors based in 252 schools, providing individual counselling sessions to an estimated 18,700 refugee children (average case load for each counsellor is 55 individual counselling cases) and group counselling to approximately 21,760 students (64 group counselling cases - 8 groups annually each group with 8 students). By training 7,800 UNRWA teachers, indirect support is provided to all 245,000 students. Community Mental Health Programme (CMHP) counsellors will also follow up with students who drop out of school and provide necessary guidance for their families in order to bring them back into the educational system. There will also be dedicated counsellors for students in the UNRWA vocational training programmes at the Gaza and Khan Younis Training Centres.

2) Provide individual and group counselling for any refugee in need through 25 counsellors serving 19 of UNRWA’s health centres throughout the Gaza Strip. The presence of counsellors at health clinics is a critical part of the success of UNRWA’s gender based violence response and referral system, allowing women to seek help in a discreet manner, in line with the “one stop centre” approach. Counsellors at health care centres also serve as case managers and ensure GBV survivors receive comprehensive care through a network of internal referrals to various UNRWA services, such as medical, social, and legal services as well as external referrals for protection matters.

3) Provide support and legal advice to victims of gender based violence through five legal counsellors serving 19 health centres. This allows women access to affordable legal advice and also provides an opportunity to educate women on their basic legal rights. The programme also offers referral to legal representation services, when these are required. UNRWA legal advisors are steadily participate and coordinate with the ‘Legal Task Force’ (33 cases referred to legal aid providers last year).

As those who provide psychosocial support need to be cared for as well, frontline counsellors are supervised, supported and provided with ongoing training in latest IASC and other guidelines by eight senior mental health professionals. The supervisors provide quality control and monitor the performance of counsellors, providing additional support for particularly complicated cases.

UNRWA’s CMHP has been a leading partner and stakeholder at the MHPSS Working Group and was one of
the pioneers to use IASC guidelines, and has been active in participating in the MHPSS bimonthly meeting. The CMHP has also been created synergy with the GBV Working Group by maintaining direct contacts with the initiative. The CMHP’s legal advisors and supervisors engage in working group’s monthly meetings and support to their strategies. Relevant data and figures are being also shared with the GBV Working Group where appropriate and necessary. The CMHP is also a main member of the Child Protection Work Group attending all meetings and workshops, submitting requested data regularly, as well as having had several cases referred from the Working Group to the Programme.

**Indicators and targets**

The effects of the prevailing violence and economic hardship on the refugee population in the Gaza Strip are mitigated through psychosocial support, and the coping mechanisms of refugees are strengthened, particularly among children and women.

More specifically:
- Students’ psychosocial needs are addressed through a network of school based counsellors, benefiting 18,700 children specifically through individual counselling (an estimated 40 to 49 per cent girls).
- Group counselling sessions at UNRWA schools are expected to have a total of 21,760 student participants.
- An estimated 33,914 adults (31,614 of whom are women, will benefit from psychosocial support and psycho education with an emphasis on combating gender based violence provided in UNRWA health centres in 2015.
- 7,800 UNRWA teachers will receive training to better address the psychosocial needs of 245,000 students at UNRWA schools.

The activities are monitored by a team of 16 dedicated CMHP supervisors and assistants in charge of tracking the progress achieved at the micro and macro levels. Counsellors themselves also report on beneficiary progress by filling in an evaluation form every three sessions, thus tracking the improvements recorded on various social, family, psychological, and personal dimensions.

CMHP also developed a database system to track, monitor the progress of activities and allow for proper evaluation of outcomes.

In addition, UNRWA’s CMHP team has developed a school based comprehensive screening tool aimed at assisting educational staff and counsellors in detecting students with behavioural or psychosocial problems to be referred to counselling. The same tool is used every six months to measure the progress achieved through different counselling strategies.

UNRWA’s CMHP will ensure that all activities are monitored and reported on a quarterly basis as part of the Agency’s consolidated emergency monitoring framework.

Footnote:
(1) http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/SCF_psychsocwellbeing2.pdf;
(2) Gaza Crisis Appeal 9 September, OCHA oPt

| United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) |
|--------------------------------------------------|---|
| **Original BUDGET items** | $ |
| Management Staff Cost | 186,242 |
| Running Cost | 6,541,758 |
| Programme support costs | 672,800 |
| **Total** | 7,400,800 |

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### Needs

Men, women, girls and boys are living and working in communities that are subjected to the risks of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), as a result of escalations of violence, the dangers of existing minefields and the unsafe storage of weapons in the household. In 2014, in Gaza, as a result of military operation of 8 July- 26 August 2014, a four year old boy was killed and ten boys age between 10 and 14 years were injured in Gaza. An estimated 450,000 young children are at risk of injury or death.

UNMAS and UNDSS indicate that during the military operation of July and August 2014, the Israeli Defense Forces conducted 3,000 airstrikes, launching 4,600 missiles and 14,000 shells. Thousands of explosive remnants of war (ERW) infest civilian areas affected by conflict, causing a major threat, especially to children, farmers, humanitarian workers and IDPs returning home. UN premises have also been contaminated by ERW. A reported 3,800 rockets and 1,200 mortars have been fired by armed groups in Gaza by 13 August. UNDSS estimates also show that 50 per cent of the rockets fired from Gaza on Israel fall short and land into Gaza, failing to explode and adding to the threat posed by ERW remain a serious security threat.

The presence of weapons in the household and their unsafe storage has also led to injuries of children. In 2014, eleven boys aged between 10 and 13 were injured and one killed. While the numbers are not high, the need to reach out to raise awareness of parents and children on the risks that these can pose remains important. In a context where rocket fire is a regular occurrence and poverty is widespread, children are at heightened risk of coming into contact with ERWs when foraging for scrap metal and other materials that might have value. Accordingly, ERW education targeting younger children is a constant priority. Stockpiling of essential information, education and communication materials for quick distribution in response to increased hostilities is an essential prevention activity and a proven measure for reducing fatalities and injuries from ERWs, directly following an outbreak of hostilities.

In the West Bank, mines and ERW are located along primary defence lines between Jordan and the West Bank and in secondary defence lines in the Jordan Valley and in other strategic areas leading to the West Bank. The West Bank is contaminated with 91 minefield identified in the 2011 survey conducted by PMAC, UNMAS and HALO Trust. 78 of these minefields are in the Jordan Valley (Area C) and 14 are elsewhere. Two mine clearance activities have been approved by the Government of Israel in the Area C, in the Jayyous and Al Nabi Elyas communities in the Qalqilya Governorate. Funding was secured, and Halo Trust was selected to conduct the demining which started in February 2014 and is expected to be completed by October 2015. The start date for the demining of the second location has not yet been set. Some of the minefields are located in populated areas. Furthermore, in 2013, UNICEF understands that PMAC has conducted the profiling of all...
victims of landmines and ERWs in the West Bank and identified 365 persons in need of assistance. In 2015, the most urgent cases (50) will be prioritized for the provision of victim assistance in the West Bank and Gaza (through Handicap International). Although this project is primarily focused on Gaza, UNICEF will use the technical knowledge to support education activities in the West Bank through PMAC and UNMAS and some limited victim assistance interventions.

Activities or outputs

UNICEF is the lead agency for ERW education for children in the community and in Government schools and the only agency with demonstrated capacity to reach more than 400,000 children with ERW activities. For example, within eight days of the start of the escalation of hostilities, UNICEF had ERW education information broadcasting on key radio stations, reaching over 1 million children and adolescents before most radio stations stopped broadcasting due to damage to broadcasting equipment or safety reasons UNICEF works closely with UNMAS to coordinate education activities and is currently exploring with UNWRA a possible collaboration on the airing of information on radio.

UNICEF uses and produces a range of ERW education materials. This includes curriculum based teaching materials for use by teachers in government schools, posters, banners, leaflets, and radio spots. In the development of such materials UNICEF consults widely and confirms technical details with UNMAS. Population groups at higher risk of ERW hazard have been identified as follows: children (particularly young boys who display risk taking behaviors such as tampering with ERW found while playing outside or collecting scrap in the rubble); children foraging for scrap metals for income generation; rubble removal workers, scrap collectors and construction workers who are mainly males; returnees (general population who return to a destroyed or damaged home); farmers (men and women); and NGO outreach workers.

The project will cover the following core activities:

- Technical support to the MoE to continue to incorporate ERW education into the school curriculum. This will be done by building on the MoE Training of Trainers programme conducted in 2013-2014 for primary schools and extending it to secondary schools. The focus in 2015 will be institutionalizing and rolling out this arrangement so that ERW education is a standard part of the curriculum and is taught on a regular basis. All schools now have curriculum based mattering for grades 1 to 3 and 4 to 6. New curricula will be produced for the remaining older grades.

- Civil society organizations will be provided with technical support and financial resources to conduct ongoing education activities for at risk children through outlets other than schools, including to reach younger children. This activity will focus on domestic ERW education with the aim of reducing children’s exposure to arms and weapons stored in the home and.

- Information, education and communication materials will be produced to support the two activities above with sufficient quantities stockpiled for rapid and targeted distribution following increased hostilities. These materials will include banners, leaflets, pre-recorded messages for radio and television. Materials will also be produced for an ERW risk awareness education campaign which will be conducted in coordination with UNMAS and UNRWA over a period of six months.

- Assistance will be provided to children survivor of ERW incidents, including through of age and gender specific health and physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support, and referral to education re integration and livelihood support services. These children will be identified by the MoH and prioritized based on need in consultation with MoH, UNMAS and Handicap Int.

Indicators and targets

Around 450,000 school children (aged 6-17) and their families and 20,000 community members are able to protect themselves from the risks of mines, ERW, through workshops conducted by trained field workers and professionals.

- 85% of schools roll-out ERW education into teaching programme
- One ERW risk awareness campaign conducted in Gaza
- Essential ERW education information, education and communication materials stockpiled
- 50 children are provided with victim assistance interventions

Monitoring and Evaluation

ERW activities will be closely monitored and evaluated through pre and post testing, monitoring visits, ERW related MRM reporting, partner reports and log sheets of reached beneficiaries, random interviews with girls and boys and families. The project will also be monitored and evaluated within the UNICEF Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan applied across all UNICEF programs. Project implementation will be reviewed as part of the Annual Programme Review jointly conducted by UNICEF and project implementing partners. Regular field visits to project sites will be conducted. Partners will submit quarterly progress reports as a component of the project monitoring mechanism. To ensure the project delivers quality outcomes, UNICEF will seek the advice and guidance of UNMAS in the implementation of the activities.
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**Appealing Agency**
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

**Project Title**
Informing humanitarian programmatic and advocacy response through documentation of grave violations against children affected by armed conflict

**Project Code**
OPT-15/P-HR-RL/73748

**Sector/Cluster**
Protection

**Objectives**
To provide a timely, reliable and objective evidence base for emergency referral and response to appropriate services to victims of conflict violations and for targeted advocacy initiatives for the prevention of, and accountability for, grave violations against children

**Beneficiaries**
Total: 50,000 girls and boys
Children: 50,000

**Implementing Partners**
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), B’Tselem, CPT, Save the Children, War Child Holland, DCI Palestine, EAPPI, Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale, MDM, MSF, NRC, OCHA, OHCHR, UNRWA and WHO

**Project Duration**
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**
$962,280

**Location**
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

**Priority / Category**
Top

**Gender Marker Code**
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**
Anne-Claire Dufay, adufay@unicef.org, 02 584 0400

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

**Needs**

The Child Protection Sector humanitarian programmatic responses and targeted advocacy is based on the ability to timely, accurately and objectively monitor the impacts of the conflict on girls and boys, which ensures effective and informed action including to the strengthening of the protective environment for children.

In 2014, 2,340 incidents of grave violations of children rights were reported affecting 512,000 children. In Gaza, the July and August military operation and escalations of hostilities posed a serious threat to children’s life, liberty and security when 538 children were killed, 431 boys and 197 girls were killed and 3,374 children were injured. The ongoing blockade and severe restrictions on movement have depleted family coping mechanisms and led to significant deterioration of services, affecting all aspects of child well being such as adequate standards of living, access to medical care or access to quality education. Rising unemployment and poverty has contributed to drawing children into the labour market. This results in psychosocial distress and negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage of girls.

Across the West Bank, girls and boys are affected by home demolitions and increasing military operations, night raids, arrests, ill treatment, harassment at checkpoints, and attacks by settlers. In 2014, 877 children (833 boys and 4 girls) were injured, and 13 boys were killed, and 99 schools related incidents were reported affecting over 16,069 students. Adolescents girls and boys who make up one third of population are subject not only to the hardship of the prevailing political situation, but are also economically and socially marginalized; they have no productive outlets for their energy and are at a high risk of self destructive behaviour and negative influences. They are often highly politicized and factionalized, yet feel powerless young boys are particularly targeted for arrests, political violence and harassment. Both girls and boys are vulnerable to settler violence, intimidation and harassment but girls are perceived to be less able to protect themselves against physical attacks and this can further restrict their mobility.

In accordance with SC Resolutions 1612 and 1882, UNICEF coordinates and chairs a multiagency working group on grave violations against children comprised of UN and national and international non governmental agencies. The working group includes Palestinian and Israeli local organisations and reports on the six grave violations against children, as listed in SCR 1612, including a category of sexual violence targeting girls and boys; and three additional violations specific to oPt context.

In 2013 and 2014, in coordination with the Protection Cluster, the Chair of the Working Group liaised with the
HCT Advocacy Task Force, to maintain children issues on the humanitarian agenda and to contribute to the development of the main messages.

Supporting the efforts of the Working Group on Grave Violations against Children is essential to ensure strengthened protective environment through evidence based advocacy and informed response. Accurate, reliable and systematized sex disaggregated data collection and thorough statistical analysis form the basis for improved protection of girls and boys and equal exercise of their human rights and the prevention of child rights violations.

Activities or outputs

To this effect, UNICEF will continue to chair and coordinate the multiagency Working Group on Grave Violations against Children comprised of UN and national and international non governmental agencies, and provide members with technical support and specialized and targeted capacity building. The multiagency working group includes a range of agencies that collect data on grave violations. For example, DCI monitors the situation on children in military detention and Save the Children monitors the situation of attacks on schools and denial of access to education.

- Coordinate and liaise with Working Group members in Gaza and the West Bank to ensure: verification of documented cases for accurate, objective and timely reporting; provision of data, analysis of trends and inputs to members of the Working Group for their individual agency reporting and to inform programmatic response; management of the Children and Armed Conflict Database to perform quality control, including liaison with other UN agencies to ensure that reporting on number of children affected by the conflict is the same across the humanitarian sector.
- Coordinate and liaise with Working Group members to ensure immediate and systematic referral of male and female victims of violations to response services, emergency psychosocial support in particular, within the Inter cluster Coordination Group and specifically with the Protection and Education Clusters in Gaza and the West Bank.
- Based on evidence collected through the Children and Armed Conflict reporting mechanism, implement at least one new emergency response initiative and support the existing protective presence coordination project to strengthen service delivery, for the protection of girls and boys and ultimately the reinforcement of their protective environment in the West Bank.
- In coordination with the protection cluster and the HCT Advocacy Task Force, identify and implement at least two humanitarian related advocacy initiatives linked to the reporting of the grave violations with specific references to the different impacts on girls and boys, including at least one on children in military detention in Gaza and the West Bank.
- Provide grants to members of the Working Group on Grave Violations against Children to support all aspects of documentation and reporting, information sharing, and data collection and analysis, with a gender breakdown of violations through the maintenance and regular upgrading of the Children and Armed Conflict database in Gaza and the West Bank. Following recent events, specific attention will be given to strengthen documentation of detention of children and education related violations in East Jerusalem; maiming of children as a result of the conflict in Gaza; and instances of child recruitment in Gaza.
- Prepare and disseminate reports on the effects of armed conflict on both girls and boys in oPt including: i) four quarterly Global Horizontal Note (GHN) to the UN Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict, ii) one report to the UN Secretary General Annual Report on Children and Armed Conflict, iii) four public bulletins on grave violations against children in Israel /oPt, with gender breakdown and analysis, iv) at least two inputs to other reporting mechanisms.
- Dialogue with UN member States and key civil society organizations to ensure sustained advocacy on specific issues around the need for improved protection of children in contact with the military detention in the West Bank.
- Produce public information material to support networks or partners working on arrest and detention of Palestinian children in the West Bank.

Indicators and targets

- Improved knowledge of trends and patterns related to grave violations against children in Israel and oPt, with a gender breakdown and analysis to improve accountability for violations against both girls and boys.
- Number of boys and girls accompanied to school and number of children provided with legal assistance;
- Number of advocacy on settlement expansion and detention of children are held in a coordinated fashion, with a gender sensitive approach, to inform humanitarian actors and direct and indirect duty bearers, including the SCWG CAAC.

Targets:
- Number of children maimed as a result of the war in Gaza, to indicate number of children now living with disability:
- All report will provide gender analysis of the different impact of the military occupation and escalation of
violence on boys and girls;
• 1,500 (50% boys and 50% girls) accompanied to schools;
• 90 boys provided with legal representation;
• The two advocacy initiatives will include analysis of the different impact of the military occupation and escalation of violence on boys and girls;

Monitoring and evaluation
UNICEF will ensure monitoring and evaluation of the project on the basis of outputs delivered, including advocacy initiatives, monthly review of protective presence monitoring sheets and number of referrals to emergency services with a specific focus on psychosocial support. The project will be monitored and evaluated within the UNICEF Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan applied across all UNICEF programs. Project implementation will be reviewed as part of the Annual Programme Review jointly conducted by UNICEF and project implementing partners. Regular field visits to project sites will be conducted. Partners will submit quarterly progress reports as a component of the project monitoring mechanism. In addition, UNICEF will provide technical support to partners through regular coordination meetings to ensure the quality of services provided by the project.

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<tr>
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<td>Grants to partners for improved monitoring and documentation</td>
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<td>Operational field support, supply, logistics, and security services</td>
<td>81,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ recovery costs (8%)</td>
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<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Humanitarian Psychosocial Response for Children and Families</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>To mitigate the impact of violence and conflict on vulnerable women, girls and boys through psychosocial support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Beneficiaries**   | Total: 230,000 girls, boys, caregivers  
Children: 170,000  
Women: 40,000  
Other group: 20,000 men |
| **Implementing Partners** | MOSA, MoEHE, YMCA, PCDCR, PRCS, GCMHP, Tamer, MA'AN, MHPSSWG |
| **Project Duration**| Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $5,796,252 |
| **Location**        | Projects covering only Gaza |
| **Priority / Category** | Other |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details** | Anne-Claire Dufay, adufay@unicef.org, 02 584 0400 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank  
Gaza Strip |
| **Project filtering** | Gaza |

**Needs**

The psychosocial wellbeing of children is dire as a direct result of the occupation and related violence. In the first nine months of 2014, 2,340 incidents of grave violations were reported affecting 512,000 children. In Gaza, the July and August military operation posed a serious threat to children’s life, liberty and security when 538 children, 431 boys and 197 girls, were killed and 3,374 children were injured. The ongoing blockade and severe restrictions on movement have depleted family coping mechanisms and led to significant deterioration of services, affecting all aspects of child wellbeing such as adequate standards of living, access to medical care or access to quality education. Rising unemployment and poverty have been contributing to drawing children into the labour market. This results in psychosocial distress and negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage of girls.

Across the West Bank, girls and boys are affected by home demolitions and increasing military operations, night raids, arrests, ill treatment, harassment at checkpoints, and attacks by settlers. In the first nine months of 2014, 877 children (833 boys and 4 girls) were injured, and 13 boys were killed. Ninety-nine (99) school related incidents were reported affecting over 16,069 students. Adolescents which make up one third of population are subject not only to the hardship of the prevailing political situation, but are also economically and socially marginalized. They have no productive outlets for their energy and are at a high risk of self-destructive behaviour and negative influences. They are often highly politicized and factionalized, yet feel powerless. Young boys are particularly targeted for arrests, political violence and harassment. Both girls and boys are vulnerable to settler violence, intimidation and harassment but girls are perceived to be less able to protect themselves against physical attacks and this can further restrict their mobility.

As a result of the escalation of hostilities in Gaza in July and August, at least 373,000 children require direct and specialized psychosocial support on the basis of families who have experienced death, injury or loss of home. Reports from the field, the Inter Agency Rapid Assessment and the child Protection Working Group Raid Assessment have revealed that many children demonstrate signs of stress, anxiety and fear. Experiencing and witnessing violent events have severe and accumulative physical, emotional and psychosocial consequences, including sleep disturbances, crying more, clinging to parents, ache and pain complaints, change in appetite, difficulties to concentrate, feelings of insecurity, bed wetting, fear of sounds, and fear of leaving the house. The provision of psychosocial support is one of the main child protection emergency responses provided by UNICEF and partners. While children are resilient and many will recover with the support of family and community, there is a genuine fear that a large number of children may not find their own path back to a sense of normalcy given the intensity and widespread nature of the current conflict compounded by the fact that for the majority of children in Gaza this is the third such conflict in six years.
Activities or outputs

The following activities will be implemented.

1. Individual counselling and small group sessions will be provided to girls and boys in response to humanitarian incidents, paying specific attention to the different impacts on girls and boys. UNICEF will provide grants and technical support to partners to provide these services, based on agreed quality standards and targeting the most vulnerable, such as children injured, children with a disability and those that have had their homes damaged along with children that were displaced as well as those still living in host communities.

2. The school based psychosocial system will be supported to strengthen the resilience and well-being of children in the public school system in Gaza. UNICEF will continue to support the MoEHE to upskill its 407 school counsellors to provide timely and quality psychosocial interventions. In the West Bank, UNICEF will provide technical support to the MoEHE to increase its provision of psychosocial support through its network of school counsellors, in response to education related grave violations. In areas that are hot spots and at high risk of violence and in East Jerusalem, UNICEF will support the YMCA to complement the interventions of the MoEHE.

3. Caregivers will be provided with knowledge, information and skills to increase their ability to provide psychosocial support and protection to their children through group information sessions for parents and caregivers. UNICEF will provide grants to partners to deliver these interventions. This activity will target caregivers that have a child participating in a counselling programme as well as caregivers that can be reached through group work and in public spaces such as mosques.

4. The Emergency Psychosocial Support Teams will be supported to provide psychosocial interventions in response to specific humanitarian incidents and cases of interpersonal violence such as domestic violence. UNICEF will provide grants to YMCA and PCDCR to ensure the psychosocial mechanism, comprised of the 6 Emergency Psychosocial Support Teams, remains operational and has the capacity to respond to specific humanitarian incidents.

5. Emergency psychosocial supplies will be procured and prepositioned for the 16 Emergency Psychosocial Support Teams across oPt, the 23 Family Centres in Gaza and the 396 public schools in Gaza. The supplies will comprise 50,000 blankets and 434 packages made up of psychosocial learning, development and recreational materials for girls and boys.

6. Essential counselling spaces will be refurbished. Psychosocial spaces are counselling rooms in government agencies (schools and social welfare) and in NGOs. The type of refurbishment will include, replacement of shattered glass, securing of doors, painting of internal walls, purchase of essential furniture such as seats, partitions, desks and chairs. Specifically, this activity will entail the refurbishment of 53 school based counselling rooms and seven specialises psychosocial centres designed to provide more specialised counselling to students and to upskill school counsellors. In addition, three humanitarian play therapy spaces will be created to support the network of elementary schools in Gaza and five MOSA child protection counselling units and 23 Family Centres in Gaza will be refurbished.

6. Technical support will be provided to the MHPSS Working Group to implement psychosocial standard (number 10) of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. The Standards are a compendium to the SPHERE Project. UNICEF will continue to co-chair the MHPSSWG and provide technical support for the implementation of this standard designed to improve the quality of psychosocial interventions for children.

Indicators and targets

Monitoring and Evaluation

To measure and evaluate the quality of psychosocial interventions, partners will use agreed national pre and post testing techniques which comply with international standards. The project activities will be continuously monitored by UNICEF and implementing partners to ensure that the project is delivered on time and on budget. The project will also be monitored and evaluated within the UNICEF Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan applied across all UNICEF programs. Project implementation will be reviewed as part of the Annual Programme Review jointly conducted by UNICEF and project implementing partners. Regular field visits to project sites will be conducted. Partners will submit quarterly progress reports as a component of the project monitoring mechanism.

1. At least 170,000 children (50% girls) showing high levels of distress in response to specific humanitarian incidents are provided with psychosocial support including group and/or individual counselling by the end of the 2015.
2. At least 60,000 parents and caregivers (30% male) are reached through group information sessions for parents and caregivers.
4. Procurement and distribution of emergency supplies of 50,000 blankets and 434 packages made up of psychosocial learning, development and recreational materials for girls and boys aged four to 18.
5. 91 humanitarian counselling spaces refurbished providing child friendly environment for the provision of
psychosocial counselling spaces ensures that girls and boys are provided with appropriate services in child friendly spaces
6. Improved quality, timeliness and reach of humanitarian psychosocial interventions of through the implementation the psychosocial standard (number 10) of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action is implemented by the MHPSSWG.

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<td>Project Title</td>
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<td>Project Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Beneficiaries    | Total: 120,000 girls, boys, caregivers  
Children: 80,000  
Women: 30,000  
Other group: 10,000 male caregivers and facilitators |
| Implementing Partners | MA'AN Development Centre and Tamer Institute for Community Education. |
| Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015                   |
| Current Funds Requested | $1,516,536 |
| Location         | Projects covering only Gaza           |
| Priority / Category | Top                             |
| Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| Contact Details  | Anne-Claire Dufay, adufay@unicef.org, 02 584 0400 |
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip |
| Project filtering | Gaza |

**Needs**

The child protection situation of children in Gaza is bleak as a direct result of the occupation and related violence. In the first nine months of 2014, 2,340 incidents of grave violations were reported affecting 512,000 children. In Gaza, the July and August military operation posed a serious threat to children’s life, liberty and security when 538 children were killed, 431 boys and 197 girls were killed and 3,374 children were injured. The ongoing blockade and severe restrictions on movement have depleted family coping mechanisms and led to a significant deterioration of services, affecting all aspects of children’s wellbeing such as adequate standards of living, access to medical care or access to quality education. Rising unemployment and poverty have contributed to drawing children into the labour market. This results in distress and negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage of girls.

The child protection assessment conducted by the UNICEF-led Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) reveals a generation of children facing extreme loss and hardship. While the data from the assessment is still being analysed, initial findings point to a bleak situation characterized by increasing violence, abuse and exploitation such as child labour and a child protection system unable to cope with the complex and overwhelming needs of so many children made vulnerable. Community and family violence including domestic violence and abuse against children have increased since the crisis begun, together with corporal punishment, which was an issue that pre-existed the crisis both in schools and communities. With parents and other caregivers under increased stress, children are experiencing higher levels of physical violence within their families and their communities. Increasing numbers of them are forced into child labour due to increased poverty. Forging for scrap metal brings children in contact with the pervasive explosive remnants of war that now infests most of Gaza, leading them to risk their life and limbs. Sexual abuse, particularly of adolescent girls, was reported in shelters and in host communities.

The assessment found that in view of the number of children affected, there is a urgent need to strengthen existing child protection systems and protocols to identify and respond to child protection needs. In particular, an increase in family and community conflict, child abuse/violence against children, and gender based violence including domestic violence. Thousands of explosive remnant of war infest civilian areas affected by the conflict, causing a threat for children, especially boys who are always the first victims of these dangerous items. The proposed activities are in line with the Protection Cluster Strategic Response Plan. An essential component of the humanitarian response in Gaza is the provision of child protection mechanisms.

**Activities or outputs**

This project will support two critical child protection mechanisms in the form of community led Family Centres...
and Government led Child Protection Networks. Family Centres will provide psychosocial assessment, counselling and referral, child protection interventions to address vulnerabilities to child labour, early marriage, violence and abuse, mine risk education, outreach services to vulnerable households and communities and appropriately designed recreational activities. The 23 Family Centres will build the resilience of communities in emergency preparedness and response and by responding to the immediate needs of children and their families impacted by the conflict, in particular girls and female adolescents. Furthermore, the centres will focus on the linkage with 50 existing community structures and existing services, such as the Emergency Psychosocial Support Teams and religious institutions, in order to strengthen their roles and ensure the sustainability of services within communities. More complex child protection cases will be referred to the Government-led Child Protection Networks. MOSA currently provides its core child protection services through two Child Protection Networks, which are currently overwhelmed by the demand for support from families affected by the conflict. These services will provide case management and support to children who have been orphaned and other vulnerable children. Child Protection Networks are comprised of key service providers in a given area and convened by MoSA. Cases that are too difficult or complex to be dealt with network members such as Family Centres are referred to the Child Protection Networks.

The specific activities are:

1. Core child protection services will be provided through 23 Family Centres. These services will include: abuse and violence prevention; counselling and support to families; mine risk education, outreach and level one psychosocial activities, such as well-designed recreational activities, and life skills education to reduce social exclusion. Vulnerable children will be provided with a case plan. Psychosocial assessment and referral to more specialised agencies will be provided along with counselling space for psychosocial interventions provided by more specialised agencies such as PCDCR and GCMHP. Awareness raising sessions will be conducted for parents, caregivers and specific professional groups such as religious leaders, teachers, counsellors doctors nurses and justice officials on topics such as child protection, violence abuse and prevention, domestic violence, child labour, and early marriage. Group sessions will be held for both women and men to respond to locally identified issues such as domestic violence, family separation, and how to access welfare and other specialised services.

2. Child Protection Networks will be up skilled to provide services for more complex and challenging child protection cases and will be expanded from three to five, to ensure coverage in each governorate. The Child Protection Networks will provide timely protection support for the most vulnerable children such as the estimated 1,500 orphans and the approximately 54,000 children from the 16,792 homes that were destroyed. In addition the Child Protection Networks will provide child protection services to children referred to it by networks members.

3. Case management will be used to ensure the most vulnerable children get the services they need. The UNICEF-CPWG is finalising a case management and referral system to ensure that the most vulnerable children get appropriate and timely care. Under this project sheet, the case management system will be rolled out across the child protection humanitarian sector.

**Indicators and targets**

This project sheet seeks to reach 80,000 children of which 10,000 of the most affected children will be provided with a case plan to increase their protection. The Child Protection Networks and the Family Centres will provide the case management services to these children.

- At least 80,000 children (50% girls) aged 6 to 17 receive humanitarian child protection support services in and/or through 23 Family Centres; of which an estimated 75% are able to better cope with the consequences of violence and distress.
- At least 1,000 orphans and up to 10,000 children rendered homeless are provided with core child protection services through the Child Protection Networks
- At least 40,000 parents/caregivers/community leaders (30% males) participate in activities inside and outside Family Centres; of which at least 75% express increased confidence in their ability to provide humanitarian protection and support to their children in an age and gender sensitive manner as well as to deal with family issues such as domestic violence.
- At least 10,000 children are provided with a case plan to increase their care and protection.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

The project activities will be continuously monitored by UNICEF and implementing partners to ensure that the project is delivered on time and on budget. The project will also be monitored and evaluated within the UNICEF Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan applied across all UNICEF programs. Project implementation will be reviewed as part of the Annual Programme Review jointly conducted by UNICEF and project implementing partners. Regular field visits to the Family Centres and quarterly progress reports produced by partners and submitted to UNICEF constitute an integral part of the project monitoring mechanism.
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

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<tr>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian child protection services in 23 Family Centres</td>
<td>858,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection Networks strengthened and expanded</td>
<td>275,000</td>
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<td>Case management implemented for vulnerable families</td>
<td>165,000</td>
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<td>Technical support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting</td>
<td>106,200</td>
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<td>112,336</td>
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Project Title
Repair of Minor Housing Damage with None-Refugee Households

Project Code
OPT-15/S-NF/73102

Sector/Cluster
Shelter/NFI

Objectives

Overall objective
Ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re-)displacement working towards a durable solution

Using existing mechanism survey data prepared by the UN and others, provide technical and financial support to households to repair minor damage to properties affected by the recent armed conflict.

The self-help housing approach has been utilized by UN-Habitat in Gaza and East Jerusalem and is in line with the Guidelines for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation for war affected individual houses in the Gaza Strip that were elaborated by the Shelter Sector Reconstruction Working Group. The Guidelines recommended the Cash Transfer to Beneficiaries approach (which is the fastest way of rebuilding/rehabilitating) to reconstruct/rehabilitate their shelters. Families are in this way empowered to rehabilitate or reconstruct their houses according to their own ideas, possibilities and needs. Cash compensation is transferred to the beneficiaries in installments that are bound to the actual construction/rehabilitation progress. Beneficiaries are supported to organize the construction/rehabilitation works by themselves directly (procure building materials available on the local market and use own labor) or sub-contract them to a local contractor(s) with the technical support through the Mobile Technical Units established by the Palestinian Housing Council.

Specific objectives
Strengthen the ability of the Palestinian Housing Council to respond with support to households on immediate housing repair with establishment of additional Mobile Technical Teams.

Establish gender-balanced Mobile Technical Teams to ensure the priority concerns of women are reflected in identification of Minor Damage Work Packages by Palestinian Housing Council.

Timely monitoring, oversight and communication on progress.

Beneficiaries
Total: 6,000 affected persons
Children: 4,000
Women: 1,000

Implementing Partners
UN-Habitat and Palestinian Housing Council

Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested
$6,250,000

Location
Projects covering only Gaza

Priority / Category
Top

Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details
Fiona McCluney, fiona.mccluney@unhabitat.org, +972 548 776973

Enhanced Geographical Fields
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa

Project filtering
Gaza

Needs

It is estimated that around 4,700 non refugees housing units were totally destroyed or severely damaged. A further 22,500 housing units were partially damaged. Affected households need to weatherproof and secure homes (ex. replace windows, doors) and mend connections to electricity, water and sanitation where possible in order to ensure minimum functionality and where applicable improve the situation of host families. Women
in their household management role and as the primary carers for children are most affected by the damage in the home. Repairing minor damage as soon as possible will reduce women's domestic labour and increase the safety and living environment of children. The initial focus on minor repairs will be the short term focus pending the outcome of decisions regarding access to construction materials in Gaza.

Coordination through the Shelter Cluster, including government organisations, will be essential for effective project implementation. To define a focus location for the intervention, to ensure common shelter standards for minor repairs are agreed within shelter cluster, to ensure benefit packages for individual households are comparable and to ensure the project improves conditions for those on a common database of affected properties.

Activities or outputs

Five Mobile Technical Units in the Palestinian Housing Council for the entire duration of the project established and staff in existing units trained for urgent project work to provide on-site technical support to affected families and monitoring during the rehabilitation process and to advice on progress payments.

Grant payment conditions (in names of e.g. female and male household head) and minor damage work packages prepared for 1000 households including WASH facilities and connectivity to meet minimum WASH standards. The average value of assistance of the repair direct cost will be around USD 5,000 per household and the envisaged caseload will be implemented in 6 months period. On the other hand, if the average repair direct cost is less than USD 5,000 per household, the case load will be increased accordingly and the revised caseload will be implemented over 12 months as indicated in the project duration.

Repair of minor housing damage will be conducted through a self-help modality where cash compensation is transferred to the beneficiaries in installments that are bound to the actual rehabilitation progress and quality control by the mobile technical teams.

Bi-weekly monitoring of household progress and disbursement rates.

Monthly Technical assistance events for Mobile teams and households on gender considerations, weather proofing and securing housing units including development of checklists reflecting priority considerations.

Regular monitoring and oversight in project delivery, financial disbursement, gender and quality of technical implementation.

The beneficiary selection criteria will be in line with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and other Shelter actors and households will be prioritized according to the following:
- Hardship cases
- Female headed households
- Family size (larger, more vulnerable, will be targeted first)

Indicators and targets

# of housing units repaired - Target 1000
# of minor report work packages prepared - Target 1000 households.
USD value of funds disbursed - Target project value
# Training Courses for Mobile Teams - Target 5
# monitoring and oversight reports - Target 5
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<tr>
<td>Grants to Households and Mobile Technical Units</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training of Mobil units and households and Miscellaneous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical &amp; financial oversight, and management</td>
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<td>Programme Support Costs 7 percent</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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needs

The Israeli military operation that lasted from July 8 to August 26, 2014 in the Gaza Strip has led to massive displacement and destruction of buildings and urban systems (ex. water, electricity, sanitation). This has greatly exacerbated an already precarious situation as the long blockade of the Gaza Strip had resulted in acute vulnerabilities, including a serious housing shortfall. On one hand, neighborhoods have been partially or completely abandoned and return will depend on restoring of basic functionalities and emergency housing support. In some cases quick return will not be possible in view of the scale of destruction. On the other hand, neighborhoods that have received displaced are overstretched. Some neighborhoods have witnessed both concentrated destruction and inward migration. Push and pull factors for displacement need to be properly analyzed, and an overall picture of the urban conditions of neighborhood, such as shelter, infrastructure, commercial and social services conditions, can help to prioritize, localize and streamline immediate and longer term interventions. Arriving at a good understanding of such matter for addressing the crisis and its impacts on cities in Gaza is
critically needed, yet complex, due to the density of the urban environment, but also has opportunities that must be capitalized on. Therefore, it is important to analyze, in addition to the physical footprint of Gaza urban areas, the complex pattern of formal and informal systems and functions in an integrated manner that captures the different interrelated aspects of urban conditions. Of particular importance, the need to understand the crises impacts on vulnerable groups, women and children in particular. Safety and vulnerability aspects have to be well analyzed to allow for proper measures and actions for addressing gender sensitivities.

UN Habitat seeks to provide up to date urban analysis of the impact of the crisis in key cities of Gaza, with focus on most affected neighborhoods, through City Profiles, synthesizing information and insight from existing sources and priority sectors, supplemented by direct field research by UN Habitat teams. Worth mentioning that UN Habitat expertise in urban analysis, community approaches and crisis contexts have informed the development of the City Profiling process in Syria.

In operational terms, urban or city profiles use GIS based mapping to analyze and present the impact of crisis in each affected city or urban neighborhood, taking into consideration damage and displacement, and how these impact a range of sectors including basic infrastructure, shelter, education, health, local economy. It considers the interrelationships between each sector and assesses local capacity within each. The structure of the City Profile provides baseline and current situation data to measure the impact of the crisis accompanied by narrative description and analysis.

All City Profiles are developed in close association with the concerned Governorates and Municipalities. The City Profiles review the functionality of the city services and economy, help understanding of capacities and coping mechanisms, and inform the identification of humanitarian and recovery priorities.

Activities or outputs

Activities

- Data collection, consolidation and analysis: this will be done through compiling, aligning and analyzing data from existing and new data sources including the data of UNDP and UNRWA assessments. The activity will cover also collecting and analyzing baseline data on the pre crises conditions from PCBS, Gaza municipalities and other sources. In addition data gathering and analysis will include community based verification of the current situation. Data will be disaggregated by sex, be collected with reference to women's groups and organizations and develop indicators that reflect women's priorities.
- Production of urban profiles for the Gaza Strip, with more details for urban areas and cities that could be prioritized for emergency interventions, with suggested actions (shelter repair, infrastructure, services) to prepare for return or relieve the situation in neighborhoods hosting the majority of IDPs. The produced profiles will adopt a methodology for prioritizing actions and interventions through criteria that takes into consideration the needs of the most vulnerable groups and locations such as the locations inhibited by the poorest segments of Gaza communities, or the least developed neighborhoods. In parallel, needs of women, children, disabled and aged groups will be given particular consideration in the prioritization criteria.
- Set up a follow up system of updating based on urban profiles to allow for periodic partial or full updating and monitoring of urban indicators including land values, rental costs, cost of building materials, availability of quality urban services, permits issued and buildings constructed. This will be through designing the system and initiating the process as part of the project, to be transferred to the relevant municipality for operation on continuous bases.
- Sharing of the urban profiles with the relevant key actor, and facilitating a process of coordination and building synergies among these actors. The profiles will be made available to relevant actors through a digital GIS based access, as well as hard copy publications.

Outputs

The first phase of urban profiles proposed under Shelter and NFIs Cluster, will be done between January-June 2015, and will focus at producing profiles for 4-6 of the most affected cities by the damages. In case of availability of continuous support, additional profiles will be produced to cover all key localities in the Strip.

The profiles will be compatible and streamlines with the ongoing assessment (i.e. UNOSAT, UNRWA and UNDP assessments) and will build on their data and results. It will not attempt to repeat them, but will work on updating some of the collected data through field work and research. In addition, to collecting data that are of qualitative nature and are not covered by the above mentioned assessments.

The produced profiles will directly feed into the recovery framework. They will contribute mainly to the infrastructure component of the framework by feeding feedback on priority interventions, locations and options for shelter reconstruction and repair, infrastructure and social services within the targeted neighborhoods. It will also link to the governance component by contributing to the coordination and management efforts of local authorities and central government agencies and services providers in infrastructure services delivery. The profiles also provide feedback to the economic component in related spatial/economic activates matters, as well as social protection aspects by streamlining and prioritizing social services delivery with the
needs of the most vulnerable groups and locations in Gaza.

**Indicators and targets**

Indicator: Number of urban profiles produced. Target: 4 - 6 urban profiles for the most affected cities throughout the Gaza Strip such as Gaza City, Beit Hanoun, Khuzaa, and Deir Al balah.

Indicator: Number of Urban profiles used to identify gender balanced interventions and priority actions. Target: 4 - 6 urban profiles.

Indicator: Percentage of the relative key institutions that use urban profiles in their responses to the Gaza crises. Target: 75% of the relative active working institutions on the Gaza crises.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) (UN-HABITAT)</th>
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<td>Technical support (Human Resources)</td>
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<td>Programme Support Costs 7 percent</td>
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**Appealing Agency**: UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT) (UN-HABITAT)

**Project Title**: Technical support to Gaza municipality for participatory neighbourhood planning in Shajaaya

**Project Code**: OPT-15/S-NF/73116

**Sector/Cluster**: Shelter/NFI

**Objectives**: To support Gaza municipality to prepare a participatory neighbourhood plan for reconstruction of the severely destroyed area of Shajaaya incorporating principles of ‘Building Back Better’

Specific objectives
- Facilitate a participatory planning process with residents of Shajaaya to prepare a detailed physical plan for reconstruction through establishing a Technical Support Centre within Gaza Municipality in coordination with the Palestinian Housing Council.

**Beneficiaries**: Total: 50,000 affected persons
- Children: 33,000
- Women: 8,000

**Implementing Partners**: UN-Habitat

**Project Duration**: Jan 2015 - Aug 2015

**Current Funds Requested**: $615,000

**Location**: Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**: Top

**Gender Marker Code**: 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**: Fiona McCluney, fiona.mccluney@unhabitat.org, +972 548 776973

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**: Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City

**Project filtering**: Gaza

**Needs**

The extent of damage to homes that have been totally destroyed has now been assessed by UNWRA and UNDP. Some 91,000 properties in total fall into the category of totally destroyed, are uninhabitable and have suffered major damage but are inhabitable. Many of these homes are clustered into particular areas or neighbourhoods or form part of multi-storey, multiple ownership housing blocks.

Since the War considerable effort has been focused on developing the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism the aim of which is to increase the supply of banned materials – aggregate, bar and cement into the Gaza Strip. Under the mechanism a householder is entitled to purchase a specific quantity of building materials up to the amounts specified in the assessment made of the damaged properties by UNDP and UNWRA. To date a small number of households that have experienced minor damage have received materials for reconstruction. But, it still remains uncertain how much and how quickly material will be available in quantities to support major reconstruction.

Temporary housing solutions in the form of rental/host family support to refugee and non-refugee families is now available. But affected families are also active in their destroyed neighbourhoods, not only in protecting their property rights, but also salvaging building materials that might be reusable and reclaiming their possessions. People are anxious to see rubble removal begin.

Agency experience from other disaster and post-conflict situations suggests this would be an ideal time to start a participatory planning exercise with local communities on the physical plan for reconstruction. This exercise would be led by the Gaza Municipality. The General Directorate of Engineering and Planning actively use the approved 1998 Gaza Master Plan to manage building construction. Initial meetings with the Municipality welcome the idea of planning for neighbourhood revitalization within the destroyed areas. This would include proposing improved layouts in areas that have been built informally, creating space for improvements in public, social and physical services, as well as introducing design improvements in homes and measures such as improved storm water drainage and rainwater harvesting. UN-Habitat in partnership with the Palestinian Housing Council propose the establishment of a Technical Support Centre within the Municipality to work alongside staff in the General Directorate of Engineering and Planning to undertake a
guided participatory planning exercise.

**Activities or outputs**

Neighbourhood Technical Support Centre with Gaza Municipality/ Palestinian Housing Council in Shajaaya established

Community planning methodology agreed by key stakeholders

Community Platform established to lead the process and map the area of intervention

Participatory planning activities completed including: visioning, detailed land use planning options, designs for public space, development control mechanisms and building regulations with planned consultation inputs from community via the Community Platform

Detailed plan approved by the Local Planning Committee

**Indicators and targets**

- # of participants in public events disaggregated by gender  Target - 1000
- # of visits to Neighbourhood Technical Support Centre disaggregated by gender Target - 1000
- Level of consensus on the detailed plan proposals - majority

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<tr>
<td>Programme Support Costs 7 percent</td>
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As per initial assessments, there are about 26,000 houses with a range of complete destruction to a minor damage among non-refugees in the Gaza Strip. This segment of population need urgent intervention to make their houses inhabitable taking into consideration the approaching of winter and the general deteriorating economic situation in the Gaza Strip.

Based on previous programs, female-headed households are about 8% of the households in the Gaza Strip i.e. about 2000 damaged houses are female-headed households. This segment of the population is among the most vulnerable people and will be given a priority in this project. Also as a basic need, houses with damaged water pipes and water supplies will be given a priority to ensure having proper drinking water.

As per the local culture mainly in the most impacted areas in the war, women may find difficulties sharing their opinions and needs with male engineers during the design and rehabilitation of the households. Taking this into consideration, the implementation team will include a core team of female engineers to cope with such a shortcoming in making the voice of women heard regarding the housing rehabilitation. Also the female engineering team will be responsible for ensuring that the women role is visible and is taken into consideration at all stages of project implementation.

Activities or outputs

- During 8 months, 400 houses with partial minor damage due to the war in the summer of 2014 are rehabilitated (priority is for female-headed households, food insecure households, households with PWD, households with damaged drinking water pipes). The food insecurity situation will be assessed based on home visit verifying the socioeconomic situation of the family such as, among others, unemployment of parents, number of children, number of students, estimation of monthly income generated, gap in covering basic living expenses, elderly people, people with disability, damage of drinking water pipes, displacement of the family, etc. Mercy Corps has excellent experience conducting similar home visits and assessing the socioeconomic conditions of households since about 7 years for the cash assistance program to support food insecure households as part of the Cash for Work program.

- Mercy Corps will coordinate at all stages of the project with important key organizations mainly through the shelter cluster in relation to the reconstruction such as UNDP, UNRWA, the Ministry of Housing and Public Works, the Palestinian Contractors Union and the local community-based organization (CBOs) in concern. This is to ensure that there is no duplication or overlapping in terms of the geographical areas covered or the households receiving the assistance.

Mercy Corps will to cover a feasible portion of the households with minor partial damage that have not benefited from the UNDP. The households that are displaced or the minor rehabilitation will make the house inhabitable will be given a priority.

- Mercy Corps will coordinate with the UNDP and through its monitoring system to ensure the match of the Bills.
of Quantities with the progress in the rehabilitation of the houses particularly for the dual use materials such as cement. UN monitors will visit the rehabilitated houses at several stages of implementation as per the agreed agreement between UN, PNA and Israel. Mercy Corps will ensure compliance to all rules as per the agreement and per the understanding among organizations under the shelter cluster.

- Most of the Gaza Strip areas were impacted by the war; the project will focus on East Gaza and Deir el Balah Areas as among the most impacted areas in the war.
- In coordination with the local community organization, home visits by social workers will be conducted to ensure vulnerable families are prioritized. There will be home visits to assess the socioeconomic situation and vulnerability of the households based on a standard form. The project will prioritize the households with the worst living conditions in terms of unemployment of the household owner, number of children, inability to secure basic food needs, and vulnerability of people such as female headed families, displaced families, elderly people, people with disability and households with damaged water pipes.

- At least 50% of the supervising engineers will be females. This is to emphasize the gender equality as indirect objective of the project. Also this will take into consideration the local culture that women may be hesitant to share their opinion/needs with male engineers. Thus including the female engineers will promote the opportunity that women will participate in the design of the rehabilitation and that their voice will be heard. The female engineers will be part of a core-team to monitor and ensure that the gender streaming is concerned cross the stages of the project.

- During the design and implementation of the rehabilitation, the needs of the PWD will be emphasized, as appropriate.

- Mercy Corps has a strong M&E unit that monitored effectively among other programs the rehabilitation of 1,400 households during 2011 and 2012. The M&E unit will involve in an early stage of designing the project and ensure the progress of achieving the outputs and outcomes of the project are in track.

**Indicators and targets**

- Number of rehabilitated houses, 400 (break down by type of vulnerability i.e. female headed households, displaced families, elderly people, people with disability, house owner unemployment etc.)
- Number of households with repaired water pipes,
- % of female engineers participating in the implementation of the project
- % of women report that their opinion was taken into consideration at all stages of the housing rehabilitation.
- % of PWD report that their needs were taken into consideration by the project.

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<tr>
<th>Mercy Corps (Mercy Corps)</th>
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<td>Average cost per unit (3000*400)</td>
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**Appealing Agency**  |  TERRE DES HOMMES - LAUSANNE (TDH - L)  
---|---  
**Project Title**  |  Meeting the shelter needs of 1700 families in Beit Lahiya and Beit Hanoun (North Gaza Governorate) and Gaza City Governorate  
**Project Code**  |  OPT-15/S-NF/73216  
**Sector/Cluster**  |  Shelter/NFI  
**Objectives**  |  The immediate relief and shelter needs of 1,700 families in Beit Lahiya and Beit Hanoun (North Gaza Governorate) and Gaza Governorate are met by December 2015.  
The project has three expected results:  
1. Expected result 1: 1,500 vulnerable families in Beit Lahiya, Beit hanoun and the Gaza governorate are able to restore normalcy of life through provision of NFI’s voucher including immediate relief items such as clothing, blankets, mats and kitchen/hygiene kits.  
2. Expected result 2: Immediate shelter needs for 200 vulnerable families in North and the Gaza governorate is met through provision of plastic sheeting to protect from rain water.  
**Beneficiaries**  |  Total: 1,700 families  
Children: 6,000  
Women: 3,000  
**Implementing Partners**  |  BLDA (Beith Lahia Development Association, FAFD (Fares Al Arab Association)  
**Project Duration**  |  Jan 2015 - Jun 2015  
**Current Funds Requested**  |  $482,981  
**Location**  |  Projects covering only Gaza  
**Priority / Category**  |  Top  
**Gender Marker Code**  |  2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality  
**Contact Details**  |  Joseph Aguettant, jag@tdh.ch, + 972 544 59 40 61  
**Enhanced Geographical Fields**  |  Gaza Strip - North Gaza  
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City  
**Project filtering**  |  Gaza  

**Needs**

In the first days of the conflict, Tdh distributed 330 food parcels to vulnerable households in Beit Lahiya and continued to gather data to support a larger, more comprehensive relief operation that was launched at the end of hostilities. Tdh thus reached a total of 2077 beneficiaries with 1062 male and 1015 female. 1119 of them were children. Since then 800 hygiene kits, 800 NFI kits, 1600 Water kits were distributed.

On August 12th, the Foundation began a rapid three day needs assessment in its existing working areas designed to inform its planned interventions on behalf of vulnerable households in Beit Lahiya (one of the worst affected areas) and the Gaza governorate, and to give a fuller picture of the scale and complexity of the needs of its wider client base.

Through this assessment, Tdh found considerable needs across a variety of thematics that far outstrip the limited scale of its anticipated initial intervention. Tdh decided to respond to priority needs in its existing working areas through an integrated/multi-sectoral approach, whilst contributing to and learning from the findings of a larger Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) that took place in Gaza later on.

In choosing an integrated approach, Tdh was able to build on its social and professional capital, increase the opportunity for impact and afford itself a better opportunity to monitor and measure the value of its inputs. It was able to scale up rapidly within its existing work locations, and is in a good position to expand its areas of intervention as required.

Our CBO partners BLDA and FAFD have played an active role thus far, including in needs assessments. Based themselves in the area of intervention (Beit Lahiya and Beit Hanoun and Jabalia) and being also somehow affected, our partners were well placed (while doing distribution) to do continuous needs assessments and collection of information’s from single based cases while Tdh was doing random case verification in the field where samples were taken from the list of families interviewed. As a new approach this
methodology had very good results. Involvement of well-placed local CBOs, but on the same time keeping a certain degree of supervision through random checks.

As a result of this several months continuous needs assessment information collection and field visits, Although valuable information received from the field from the CBO’s Tdh was in constant coordination with shelter Cluster and INGO’s on the ground to avoid eventual duplication of activities.

in light of the aforementioned assessment, Tdh has proposed to provide specified NFI vouchers and plastic sheeting for war affected families, in order to restore dignity and emotional well being, and to help meet the immediate physical needs of beneficiaries, Tdh will provide families with vouchers for NFI’s including ; kitchen and hygiene kits, blankets, sleeping mats and clothing, taking into consideration the different needs for women, girls, boys and men (items to be chosen by the beneficiaries).

An important need was raised from the community is provision of plastic sheeting for partially damaged houses and for poor families with potential risk of leaks from rain water (source BLDA partner needs assessment).

Activities or outputs

The planned activities are proposed to be implemented in the North & Gaza city governorates where all the beneficiaries will be selected.
Tdh is aiming to coordinate with the MoSA and CBO’s for all activities.
CBO’s will work on the selection of beneficiaries together with MoSA (verifying the lists) and Tdh, crosscheck of randomly selected beneficiaries by home visit. Furthermore they will monitor the use of the vouchers, check if plastic sheeting were properly used and installed.
CBO’s will report for their activities to Tdh and together with Tdh will conduct end of project beneficiary satisfaction survey.

The majority of beneficiaries we are planning to work with, have been directly affected by the recent military operations in addition to families of children who are victims of worst forms of child labour.

Tdh proposed intervention is focused on three main expected results:

Expected result 1: 1,500 vulnerable families in Beit Lahiya, Beit hanoon and the Gaza governorate are able to restore normalcy of life through provision of NFI’s voucher including immediate relief items such as clothing, blankets, mats and kitchen/hygiene kits.
• Clarification of the beneficiary list with partners – BLDA, FAFD and MoSA
• Conduct FGD’s with beneficiaries to identify and priorities their needs.
• Identify the purchasing list and differentiate the needs for women, girls, men and boys and make sure it is available in the local market.
• Identify a number of licensed shops supplying the needed NFI items to receive vouchers from beneficiaries.
• Prepare vouchers with $250 value and distribute them to the targeted families.
• Orient and educate families how to utilize the vouchers to most beneficial items.
• Monitor implementation through field visits to the identified shops and supervising the work flow.

Expected result 2: Immediate shelter needs for 200 vulnerable families in North and the Gaza governorate is met through provision of plastic sheeting to protect from rain water.
• Identify the vulnerable families, including women headed families who are in need of immediate shelter repairs (plastic sheeting) and affected by the recent war on Gaza.
• Prepare bills of quantities, contracts for work installation, identify and contract vendors.
• Procure the needed equipments for the plastic sheeting and finalize installation.
• Field visits to monitor the process of installation and offer ad hoc solutions/decisions
• Constant updating of evolving needs through observation, home visits and attendance at UN / INGO meetings

The mentioned activities will help in restoring the normal life for the targeted families and their children and in addition it will enhance the psychosocial wellbeing of children (girls and boys).

Overall activities
• Team recruited and inducted
• Project management systems in place
• Project tools developed and finalized
• Criteria agreed for beneficiary selection
• Contact established with suppliers of goods
• Purchasing procedures and systems in place
• M and E systems developed and in place, pre and post assessment of beneficiaries receiving plastic sheeting and monitor of the proper use of vouchers though regular visit of the location of distribution and reporting.
• Updated safety and security plan is in place, implemented and monitored
• Monthly financial reports from the field to Tdh Jerusalem
• 6 monthly formal review of project success in meeting agreed outcomes

Indicators and targets

At the end of the project, 100% of the 1500 selected families will receive basic NFI items such as blankets, kitchen wares more specifically gas stoves and clothes and will be more resilient to overstay the approaching winter period.

100% of the 200 selected families will be protected from rain water in their homes and will be able to shelter their children safely.

The project aims at improving the resilience and basic shelter and NFI situation of the affected families though out the coming winter period and makes the families ready to start with a better and more optimistic in the future.

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**Project Title**
Provide a response to mitigate the effect of extreme weather conditions (cold and frost waves) and high prices of adaptation resources (Firewood, blankets and Mattresses) and (jacket and shoes) for children on households families in communities of South-Eastern slopes of Hebron.

**Beneficiaries**
Total: 6,000 Vulnerable families  
Children: 4,000  
Women: 1,000  
Other group: 1,000  
Total Beneficiaries: 900 Families  
Men 800  
Children 4000

**Implementing Partners**
N/A

**Project Duration**
Jan 2015 - May 2015

**Current Funds Requested**
$496,000

**Priority / Category**
Top

**Gender Marker Code**
1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

**Contact Details**
Islam Nairoukk, islam-n@uawc-pal.org, 0599257953

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
West Bank - Hebron - Birin  
West Bank - Hebron - Zif  
West Bank - Hebron - Juwai & Kafir Jul  
West Bank - Hebron - Somara  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet Deir Shams  
West Bank - Hebron - Anab al Kabir  
West Bank - Hebron - Qawawis  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet at Tabban  
West Bank - Hebron - Maghayir al Abeed  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet al Fakheit  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet Bir al Idd  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet Zanuta  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet al Kharaba  
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet Ghuwein al Fauqa  
West Bank - Hebron - Abo El-Henna  
West Bank - Hebron - Osaileh  
West Bank - Hebron - Al Jwaya  
West Bank - Hebron - Wedadie  
West Bank - Hebron - Wadi al Amayer  
West Bank - Hebron - Al Ganoub  
West Bank - Hebron - Khallet Hajar Tahta  
West Bank - Hebron - Khallet Hajar Fauqa  
West Bank - Hebron - Deir Saeeda  
West Bank - Hebron - Tatrit  
West Bank - Hebron - Um Fagarah  
West Bank - Hebron - Khashem

**Project filtering**
Area C

**Needs**
According to the Palestinian and Israel metrology reports, the coming winter season is going to be one of the coldest seasons, the eastern regions of the Palestinian territories will be one of the most affected areas with cold and frost waves that had already hit and will continue to hit these regions, resulting in many loses to the residents of these areas. Since the eastern area of Yatta (classified as area “C”) specifically in community groups known as groups of South eastern slopes of Hebron, 
The people’s need for heat and protection from severe weather conditions is one need, which is their right to
access heating sources such as firewood, blankets, etc. The children’s need is more since cold affect is severe on them. Accordingly, women need firewood for heating and cooking, which has always been a dilemma for them due to the unavailability of firewood since they are at home cleaning and cooking. This was one of the most important issues for them. They also used to spend time outside their homes collecting firewood which was hazardous to them. As for men who in the past 4 years, lost a lot of sheep due extreme cold and rain conditions entering into the barns as farmers were not able to cover the shelter to protect the animals.

It’s clear that urgent and essential needs for those people are to increase their readiness to face extreme weather conditions which hits their residential areas. This will be through providing all families living in the area of South-Eastern slopes of Hebron with heating means to cope with extreme weather conditions in the area. According to the field survey, the average family needs monthly average consumption of 1000 kg of firewood used for heating and cooking. The project will distribute 900 tons of firewood, 2700 blankets and 2700 mattresses. Through what has already been mentioned, all families in the 47 localities will get the most important materials to enhance their ability to withstand extreme weather conditions.

The number of families benefiting from the project is 900 families, Beneficiary selection will be based on a number of criteria such as: be a resident of the targeted area and supports a families with more than 4 members having kids and at least 2 elderly and who do not have the ability to access means of heating.

Proposed intervention was discussed with each of the OCHA Hebron office and protection sector coordinator (OHCHR). There were several field visits organized by (UAWC, OCHA Hebron, OHCHR, LCR) to the targeted areas, all of these visits showed that there is an urgent need for rapid intervention in order to mitigate the impact of extreme weather conditions on the population in those areas. This intervention was coordinated with Hebron Governorate. Other humanitarian agencies have expressed their concern about the situation in South-Eastern slopes of Hebron caused by extreme weather conditions, in particular, ICRC, GVC and ACF.

Monitoring
Constant monitoring will be ensured through field visits carried out on a regular basis by UAWC staff. In addition, meeting attendance lists and field visits reports will help UAWC staff to plan for the materials distribution in a proper way and according to a suitable timetable. Procurement documents, “Delivery Notes” filled by UAWC staff. UAWC staff will ensure proper organizing of procurement. An internal monitoring system will be set-up on the implementation of the Action. The table hereafter

Activities or outputs

outcomes:
- The capabilities of 600 families for resistance the extreme weather condition improved

The project responds to the urgent need of mitigating the combined effect of extreme weather conditions (frost and cold waves) and high prices of means of adaptation (Firewood, blankets, Mattresses, and clothes) on families’ capacity in order to manage their daily life. In particular, heating materials distribution will cover all families’ basic needs in the targeted areas for this winter seasons resulting in a decrease in beneficiaries’ expenditures. At the same time, the foreseen intervention will protect all families’ members from getting sick and families will not sell their animals in order to buy heating material, in additional to that, and whereas the area where these people are from South-Eastern slopes of Hebron is considered as threatened areas from the Israeli occupation.

Outputs: 1. At least 900 tons of firewood were distributed (Each families will received one tone of firewood)
2. At least 2700 pieces of blanket were distributed (Each families will received three blanket)
3. At least 2700 pieces of Mattresses were distributed (Each families will received three mattresses)
4. At least 3000 jakets and 3000 shoes were distributed for 300 children (Each children will received 1 jacket and one shoes, as average three children for each families)

Activities:
1) Present the project to the beneficiaries and plan for distribution: in the first two weeks of the project, UAWC staff will organize at least 5 meetings with Local Council to present project’s activities and several field visits in order to explain to the beneficiaries the logistics and the methodology of the distribution of materials. Other stakeholders and organizations working in the area (Local agricultural department, local and international NGOs) will be invited to attend the meetings. As for methodology, beneficiaries will be made aware that same quantities of heating materials will be distributed to each beneficiary (1000 kg of firewood, 3 blankets and 3 Mattresses).

2) Procurement and purchase of heating materials: local utilised heating materials are composed by firewood, blankets and mattresses. Within the first month of the project.

3) Opening of tenders and selection of the winning supplier: in (Supplier have to finish distribution within a maximum of 2 months)

4) Material distribution: All heating materials will be distributed in the presence of local committees from all communities and under UAWC’s staff supervision. 5) Monitoring and follow up: During distribution, UAWC team will carry field visits to verify that the materials have been distributed and used in a proper manner.
Indicators and targets

Indicators
- 90% of the target population (900 families) are more resilient to the risk of extreme weather conditions
- Each family receives almost 1000kg of firewood, sheet, 3 pieces of blanket, 3 Mattresses, and 3 shoes and 3 jackets.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Union of Agricultural Work Committees (UAWC)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Staff cost</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>496,000</td>
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</table>
**Appealing Agency**  
ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)

**Project Title**  
Emergency response to protect vulnerable families living in inadequate shelters through the rehabilitation of shelters and improvement of sanitation facilities in the West Bank

**Project Code**  
OPT-15/S-NF/73393

**Sector/Cluster**  
Shelter/NFI

**Objectives**  
To address the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian population living in inadequate shelters, and strengthen their resilience against manmade and natural shocks through the provision of safe shelter, NFI and sanitation facilities

**SO:** 1,2,3,4,5

**Beneficiaries**  
Total: 1,718 individuals  
Children: 893  
Women: 404  
Other group: 421

**Implementing Partners**  
local protection committees

**Project Duration**  
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**  
$1,126,200

**Location**  
Projects covering only West Bank

**Priority / Category**  
Top

**Gender Marker Code**  
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**  
Paolo Lubrano, plubrano@pt-acfspain.org, +972 54 6874349

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**  
West Bank - Tubas - Ibziq  
West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar  
West Bank - Tubas - Hammamat al Maleh-al Meiteh  
West Bank - Tubas - Hammamat al Maleh-al Burj  
West Bank - Jerusalem - An Nabi Samwil  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Al Jib Bedouins2  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Beit Iksa Bedouins1  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Khan al Ahmar - Ab al Helw  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Wadi Jiml - Azariya  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Al Jib Bedouins  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Bir al Maskoob B  
West Bank - Jerusalem - Wadi Sneysel  
West Bank - Hebron - Jinba

**Project filtering**  
East Jerusalem

**Needs**

In Area C of the West Bank, the majority of Palestinian families live in small and isolated communities. Bedouin and herders live a pastoral life in corrugated tin shacks or tents, which offer only limited protection from the harsh weather conditions. Water infiltration, insufficient ventilation and lack of insulation present a constant health hazard for the inhabitants. The one room shelter fails to meet minimum standards of privacy and safety. Families also have reduced access to basic health and sanitation facilities.

As part of its relocation plan for the Bedouin, the Government of Israel has increased the pressure on the Palestinian communities in the eastern Jerusalem Governorate, Firing Zone 918 of Masafer Yatta and the north Jordan Valley; observed through issuing of eviction orders to Palestinian residents, and demolishing their homes, livelihood structures and community assets. Data from UN OCHA indicates a 38 percent annual increase in Israeli demolition of Palestinian homes and property in the eastern Jerusalem Governorate during 2014. Israel has also recently seized and destroyed emergency shelters provided by international donors for people whose homes were demolished. In September 2014, ACF updated its assessment for 190 communities in Area C. The assessment indicated that communities in the E1 zone, Firing Zone 918 and Jordan Valley are the most affected by Israeli restriction policies. This assessment included a risk analysis to identify the potential risks, coping mechanisms and mitigation measures. As a result, 10 communities were identified as priority due to their vulnerability (economic conditions, shelter status, unemployment rate, income resources, demolition/ eviction orders), sensitivity of their location; and the ability, acceptance and willingness of people to take risk.
Currently, Bedouin communities allocate their limited resources to the maintenance of their dwellings, whilst being prohibited by Israeli authorities from making any infrastructure expansion. ACF targeted communities are considered at high risk from Israeli restrictions including demolition orders, eviction and land confiscation. Beneficiaries identified within the project are affected by pre-existing poverty, total dependency on herding, limited health care services, and limited social capital including education.

Bedouin women and children are particularly vulnerable. Women are increasingly confined at home and many have lost their long established responsibilities (such as animal grazing and wood collection) as communities affected by limited freedom of movement have become more concentrated in confined spaces. Limited access to sanitation facilities forces women to defecate at night time, with significant impact on their health and exposure to risk of harassment and sexual violence. Safe, weather proofed shelters with sanitation facilities which provide sufficient privacy are important improvements for Bedouin women and children.

As part of the mitigation measures and before the implementation of activities, legal awareness sessions and consultation with related legal organization, including the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) will be conducted in the targeted communities. ACF had established protection committees through ongoing programs funded by EU over 2013/2014. These committees had received trainings in the legal aspects and how to follow and support their communities. The pre-established protection committee and Mukhtars will be involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the activities. The local protection committees will be responsible for selecting and managing local workers needed to implement the project. No permit requests will be submitted to the Israeli authorities. A low visibility profile strategy will be followed during the implementation of the activities. Advocacy campaigns will also be prepared to address the receipt of stop work/demolition orders.

Activities or outputs

Coordination meetings with Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), UN HABITAT, and other stakeholders were conducted to avoid gaps/overlap in the following activities:

- Rehabilitation of 145 shelters

ACF will rehabilitate existing shelters and/or replace shelters in poor condition according to the local context and degree of rehabilitation necessary to conform to minimum SPHERE standards in terms of insulation (weather proofed, with sufficient ventilation, with top roof insulation from hot and cold weather and roof, floor and walls insulated from water infiltration) and internal room separation.

The design of the shelters will take into account technical, cultural and security considerations as well as lessons learnt from ACF implemented projects during the previous 5 years (easy to transport and build, roof designed to allow rainwater harvesting, movable partitions to ensure that women privacy are met). Individual family requirements will be determined on the bases of socio economic and technical survey with solutions identified by family needs, size, economic conditions and ownership of the land. Estimated beneficiaries: 145 families, which equals about 1,015 individuals of which: 239 women, 529 children and 247 men.

- Rehabilitation/installation of 60 latrines

Prior to the intervention, ACF will undertake an initial survey on current hygiene practices, existing facilities, social and cultural habits of the communities as well as an initial analysis of the economic conditions of the target beneficiaries. The most vulnerable families will be provided with shelter and sanitation facilities if they lack such infrastructure. Women will participate in selecting the latrines location to ensure their privacy and safety. Estimated beneficiaries as per above: beneficiaries reached with shelter rehabilitation will be provided with latrines too.

- Provision of 100 winterization kits and NFIs

Whenever shelter rehabilitation/provision is not feasible due to a high risk of demolition or displacement, ACF proposes to distribute plastic cover sheets to Bedouin or herder families to be used for their dwellings during the winter season.

ACF will distribute kitchen kits (plastic pots, cooking pots, cooking pans, and wood burning stoves) to families affected by demolition and/or most vulnerable families in herding communities. Appropriate domestic implements will facilitate women in their daily chores and increase the sense of protection of the family. In addition, Wood burning stoves will be provided to be used for both heating and food preparation (cooking and baking); particular attention will be paid to potential fuel efficient stoves. Estimated beneficiaries: 100 families, which equals about 703 individuals of which: 165 women, 365 children and 173 men.

- Awareness and training campaigns on legal and human rights, hygiene practices and maintenance of the rehabilitated shelters

Women will be encouraged to participate in the sessions; specific attention will be paid to raising issues related to female hygiene. Information on cleaning and maintenance of sanitation facilities will be provided to all beneficiaries receiving mobile latrines. Estimated beneficiaries as per above: all beneficiaries reached with the interventional will be involved in awareness raising campaigns.

- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

In depth socio economic survey and field visits will be conducted to identify target families; the survey will facilitate the supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the activities. A KAP survey will be conducted to assess and evaluate the impacts of the activities on women, men and children, which will include an evaluation on allocation of additional disposable income derived from savings on annual maintenance of shelters, responsibilities of men and women at household level and improved access to adequate shelter and sanitation.
services.

**Indicators and targets**

**Outcomes**

The project aims to protect the vulnerable families through a response to their immediate needs, thus increasing their resilience to manmade and natural shocks. The project will improve their living conditions and protect them from adverse climate conditions through the provision of appropriate shelters and sanitation facilities in line with minimum SPHERE standards.

By requiring minimal maintenance, the rehabilitated shelters will enable the beneficiaries to increase their savings and/or allocate more resources to other basic needs – including: education, food and health costs. Rehabilitated shelters will improve families’ health conditions whilst reducing their vulnerability to the ever challenging climactic conditions. In addition, the rehabilitated shelters will enhance beneficiaries’ economic living standards by reducing their heating expenditure.

Safe access to improved sanitation facilities will improve women’s health and provide increased protection from potential sexual and gender based violence.

The expected outputs from the project are:

- 145 shelters are rehabilitated/reconstructed
- 145 NFI kits are distributed
- 60 latrines are improved/installed.
- 100 winterization kits are distributed
- 10 training sessions and workshops addressing good hygiene practice and shelter maintenance conducted.

The expected objective verifiable indicators from the project are:

- Living conditions for 245 families are improved (145 shelters plus 100 winterisation houses)
- Family expenditure on shelter maintenance decrease by 80%.
- 100% of human excreta are eliminated from areas close to targeted household’s shelter.
- At least 245 women improved their knowledge of good hygiene practice by at least 40% (pre and post test) for recipients of the 145 shelters and 100 winterised houses
- At least 245 participants improve their knowledge in shelter maintenance by at least 50% (pre and post test) for recipients of the 145 shelters and 100 winterised houses

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Contre la Faim (ACF)</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Staff Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Inputs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Operation Costs</td>
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<tr>
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### Needs

A needs-assessment study conducted by MA’AN in November 2014 revealed that some communities in the Northern Jordan Valley area are in dire need for an emergency intervention to improve the shelter conditions of residents. The substandard housing conditions of some residents cause unfavorable exposure to health risks such as infectious and chronic diseases, injuries, and poor childhood development. Particularly, water leaks, poor ventilation, and pest infestation, can lead to an increase in mold, mites, and other allergens associated with poor health, which can result in asthma or other serious health issues. The project is aligned with the third strategic objective (SO3) of the shelter cluster “Ensuring shelter solutions are able to mitigate against harsh weather conditions”. The project will provide support to vulnerable families to ensure they are prepared for winter weather conditions through improvements, rehabilitation and winterizing of inadequate shelters.

About 95% of the land in the Jordan Valley is off-limits to Palestinians where 50% is controlled by Israel’s illegal settlements, and the other 45% is military bases, ‘closed military zones’ and ‘nature reserves. The identified communities located in the Northern Jordan Valley face a displacement risk from ongoing harassment that from settlers and from the occupation army, and are the need for protection due to their vulnerability to occupation-related violence. Many people have been forced to leave their communities after the man-made occupation violence interfered with their ability to access their livelihoods, destroyed their livelihoods supporting inputs, and subjected them to demolitions and relocation orders.

The displacement risk is evident in selected communities where tens of residents have gotten their structures demolished or have a pending demolition orders. The targeted communities are entirely located in Area C (Kardla) or have structures built in both Area B and Area C (Ein Shibli and Bardala) or are enclosed by Area C where livelihoods and lands are hard to access to utilize and subjected to settlers’ sabotage. Many residents have left the area due to the continuous harassment of occupation military and settlers. For example, the village of Ein Shibli, some 40 residents have migrated the village up to date due to a reduced productivity of land and loss of irrigation sources after the occupation military destroyed the village’s spring during a training exercise two years ago.

This emergency situation has a disproportionate effect on women living in these communities. In addition to forcing many women into degrading and traumatizing labor that is necessary for survival, living in substandard conditions is challenging for women. The project aims to address these challenges by improving shelter conditions in targeted communities, particularly focusing on female-headed households and those with a higher number of females and children.

### Implementation

- **Implementing Partners**: N/A
- **Project Duration**: Apr 2015 - Nov 2015
- **Current Funds Requested**: $312,390
- **Location**: Projects covering only West Bank
- **Priority / Category**: 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
- **Gender Marker Code**: 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
- **Contact Details**: Sami Bakr, sami.baker@maan-ctr.org, 059-857-9790
- **Enhanced Geographical Fields**: West Bank - Nablus - Ein Shibli
  - West Bank - Tubas - Bardala
  - West Bank - Tubas - Ein el Beida
  - West Bank - Tubas - Kardala
  - West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet Atuf
- **Project filtering**: Area C

### Objectives

Improved shelter conditions for vulnerable households in targeted communities, with a special attention to female headed households and families with larger number of females and children.
housing conditions create immense emotional and psychological stress for women, who are responsible for maintaining the household. Living in unsafe and unfit structures, women must worry about the physical health of children and the survival of families. Caring for a family in such conditions places an unbearable burden upon the women of these communities. Furthermore, women and girls spend more time inside the house and their risk of exposure to experiencing severe weather conditions is increased.

The needs of women in general, and for female-headed household in particular, in the targeted communities were analyzed, and the interventions of the project will help women enhance the quality of their living. Living in substandard housing structures and kitchen facilities make women’s chores harder and more time consuming, making it harder for her to maintain health and nutrition for her and her family. The project will enhance the shelter condition for the entire family, and pregnant women and those nursing small babies will benefit from having a shelter that provides them privacy, safety from harsh elements and a place in which food can be prepared hygienically and safely.

Activities or outputs

Outcome: Improved protection from severe weather conditions through house rehabilitation, with a special attention to female headed households and families with larger number of females and children.

Output 1: vulnerable families are supported to ensure they are prepared for winter weather conditions.
Activities:
- The main activities will be housing shelter rehabilitation for 55 households including 18 female-headed households. The rehabilitation will include customized housing structure rehabilitation that may include some of the following activities:
  • Rehabilitation of the house ceilings by adding wood, cement and a layer of high quality plastic or asphalt for insulation.
  • Cement protection siding for structures.
  • Plastering and painting of the indoors and outdoors walls.
  • Floors rehabilitation and restoration (tiling work).
  • Rehabilitating toilets, faucets, and sinks for dysfunctional kitchens and bathrooms.
  • Rehabilitating windows and doors.
  • Enhancing water drainage to mitigate the risks of flooding.
  • Provision/rehabilitation of electricity and water connectivity.
  • Provision of weather-proof shades and iron frames for tents and tin-based shelters.

Output 2: Vulnerable families are provided with suitable shelter-related NFIs packages for those in inadequate shelters.
Activities:
- Provision of heaters, blankets, and rugs. Female-headed households and families with large number of females will receive more than one unit blankets and rugs.

Indicators and targets

- Number of male and female residents receiving shelter assistance (target: 357 people). The indicator will be verified through the examining the final list of beneficiaries.
  Number of housing shelter rehabilitated and winterized (target: 55). The indicator will be verified through the examining the final list of beneficiaries and the procurement papers and contracts.
  Number of female headed households receiving shelter assistance (target:18 households). The indicator will be verified through the examining the final list of beneficiaries and the procurement papers and contracts.
  Number of families receiving NFIs Support. The indicator will be verified through the examining the final list of beneficiaries.

Monitoring and Evaluation:
According to its standard principles of transparency and accountability, MA’AN has introduced a framework that allows it to monitor the progress of project implementation and to measure the changes that the interventions has made in the lives of the targeted communities. MA’AN uses routine data collection activities while project staff, together with MA’AN’s Project Manager and under the overall supervision of the organization’s director, closely track activities and indicators.

MA’AN also produces regular project reports, which will ultimately form part of the project’s final report. Data is also collected through routine field visits as well as from regular meetings with the beneficiaries. This methodology has proven effective in establishing clear and agreed upon methods for MA’AN’s staff to regularly collect source information and ensure the successful implementation of the activities envisioned for the ultimate achievement of the project’s expected results.
MA'AN's M&E system ensures beneficiaries' participation in the design of the project to customize the project’s intervention based on their needs. MA'AN has solid experience of implementing projects in Area C and is capable of identifying political risks that can affect the implementation of the project. Some of the target communities are located in Area C (i.e. Kardla) The project staff has good channels of communication with all stakeholders in the project area and is capable of determining when the situation on the ground requires delayed implementation of the project activities.

MAAN M&E system ensures beneficiaries’ participation in the design of the project to customize the project’s intervention and the project will carry consultation with women heads of households as they are targeted by the project overall.

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<th>MA'AN Development Center (MDC)</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<td>Inputs</td>
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</table>
**Project Title**: Cash assistance to displaced non-refugee Palestinians in Gaza Strip

**Project Code**: OPT-15/S-NF/73441

**Sector/Cluster**: Shelter/NFI

**Objectives**: With thousands of families still living in collective shelters due to the total or severe destruction of their homes, the project aims to provide nearly 5000 displaced non refugee families in the Gaza Strip with access to transitional shelter alternatives through a rental subsidy/host family support package and reintegration package. The amounts and beneficiary selection criteria have been agreed upon between UNDP, UNRWA and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPWH) in order to ensure their consistency and equity of treatment across the beneficiaries, regardless of their refugee status.

**Beneficiaries**: Total: 27,920 displaced non-refugee families consisting of around 32548 individuals
- Children: 19,558
- Women: 4,181

**Implementing Partners**: N/A

**Project Duration**: Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**: $15,705,449

**Location**: Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**: Top

**Gender Marker Code**: 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**: Gaza Strip

**Project filtering**: Gaza

**Needs**

At the end of the hostilities, the Shelter Cluster, UNRWA and UNDP, in partnership with the National Consensus Government’s Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPWH), launched a joint shelter assessment process of damaged homes in the Gaza Strip, to assess damages as part of efforts to mobilize international support for recovery and reconstruction. In parallel, they agreed on a common transitional shelter assistance support package, aimed at supporting those who have been displaced from their homes.

Collective shelters currently do not constitute a viable sustainable option, due to the fact that the buildings are not planned to host such a great number of people (around 3,000 per shelter) for such a long time, and hygiene, health and privacy concerns have already risen, as well as limited access to fresh water and services, causing severe discomfort, loss of privacy and dignity, especially for women, health consequences (lice, scabies). Cases of gender based violence (GBV) have been also witnessed, due to the severe psychologically stressed conditions of the displaced.

Moreover, schools currently used as shelters are needed to return to their original function, and the upcoming winter season makes urgent and imperative the provision of alternative sheltering solutions.

The situation in the Gaza Strip prior to the recent military operations was not better off: the Strip has been suffering from a severe blockade over the past eight years and has witnessed three military operations, causing severe and acute shortage of public and social services, mainly in power supply, water and housing. According to recent estimates, prior to the latest escalation, there was a deficit of over 71,000 housing units, in addition to poor health services and overcrowded schools. Unemployment rates have reached as high as 40% according to official statistics. Around 65% of the population have been assessed as living in poverty and up to 50% in absolute poverty. In result, people have been more vulnerable to humanitarian shocks and unable to meet their essential needs, let alone the ability to cope with their displacement or repair damages to their homes during the recent offensive.

**Activities or outputs**

Within UNDP’s early recovery role, and in support of the Palestinian national efforts and relevant public institutions currently facing financial crises, UNDP seeks to offer cash assistance to Palestinian non refugee
families displaced from their homes (since refugees are under the mandate of UNRWA), in order to help them find a temporary, decent residence until the anticipated reconstruction operations are completed. Reconstruction will take place over a long period of time, pending availability of funding and agreement on access of construction materials to the Strip. Therefore, there is an increasing need for rehousing options.

To this end, recovery efforts will be two fold:
1. The provision of cash assistance to cover rental costs, averaging USD 250 per month;
2. The provision of a one time envelope of USD 500 to procure domestic supplies and utensils to replace those lost during the Israeli strikes.

In total, each family will receive a maximum of USD 3,500.

The criteria for the selection of beneficiaries has been set together with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPPWH) and UNRWA in the following order:
1. Families residing in schools
2. Female headed households
3. Family size (larger, more vulnerable, will be targeted first)

The following table illustrates the percentage of cases with female headed households that have severe and totally damaged houses across the Gaza Strip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Female-headed</th>
<th>Male-headed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Severely damaged households</td>
<td>7.68%</td>
<td>92.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally damaged households</td>
<td>9.98%</td>
<td>90.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funds secured to date:
- UNDP/ERF of USD 1,250,000 covering 750 families for 4 months and Swedish funds of USD 3,400,000 covering 1,500 families for 6 months.

### Indicators and targets
- Number and percentage of families living in schools being used as temporary shelter
- Number and percentage of families living in schools being used as temporary shelter
- Number and percentage of households indicating shelter as a priority need
- Number and percentage of damaged housing units
- Number and percentage of households having received cash assistance
- Number and percentage of female headed households having received cash assistance
- Percentage of beneficiary households using shelter assistance as a means to address other needs

#### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rental subsidies for those with totally damaged houses</td>
<td>8,631,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rental subsidies for those with severely damaged houses</td>
<td>3,832,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash assistance for eligible families</td>
<td>1,481,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank, transfer fees and miscellaneous (including project staff, working station, communication, tran)</td>
<td>597,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP GMS</td>
<td>1,163,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,705,449</strong></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rental subsidies for those with totally damaged houses</td>
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<td>Rental subsidies for those with severely damaged houses</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appealing Agency

AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (ACTED)

Project Title

Emergency shelter assistance to Households affected by external shocks

Project Code

OPT-15/S-NF/73443

Sector/Cluster

Shelter/NFI

Objectives

The aim of this project is to provide immediate assistance to households whose residential homes, livelihoods and WASH infrastructure have been damaged as a result of external shocks, and to prevent further displacement. This Action will serve the objective of the Strategic Response Plan for 2015 defined by the Shelter Cluster “To respond adequately and punctually to Shelter and Shelter NFI needs of the affected population resulting from manmade or natural disasters”.

While the consortium for the protection from forcible transfer implemented by NRC, ACTED, ACF, PU-AMI and GVC will focus on the shelter response to communities affected by house demolitions and settler violence, this Action will focus on damages resulting from natural disasters such as floods and storms. Only if trends in demolitions would increase tremendously and suddenly, would ACTED seek to complement the consortium’s response, in order to cover the gap in shelter response to demolitions.

Beneficiaries

Total: 2,000 individuals
Children: 1,200
Women: 376
Other group: 424 men

Implementing Partners

PU-AMI, GVC, ACF

Project Duration

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested

$760,187

Location

Projects covering only West Bank

Priority / Category

Top

Gender Marker Code

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details

Ilaria Donati, ilaria.donati@acted.org, +972 54 938 5990

Enhanced Geographical Fields

West Bank

Project filtering

Area C and East Jerusalem

Needs

In recent years, the West Bank has suffered from harsh winters with recurring incidents of floods and storms. Heavy rainfall and storms can have serious consequences on populations who are already living in precarious conditions, causing damage to property, displacement, and/or loss of livelihoods.

In 2013 two heavy waves of cold temperatures hit Palestine. The storm that occurred in December 2013 affected as many as 12,500 persons within 190 communities. Metal structures and tent covers in marginalized communities were either partially or totally destroyed, resulting in homelessness or inadequate housing conditions. In addition, an estimated 56,000 m2 of animal sheds were damaged or destroyed throughout the West Bank, affecting around 27,000 livestock owners (OCHA 2013).

The populations most vulnerable to extreme climatic events are predominantly Bedouin and non Bedouins communities, located largely in Area C. Bedouins are already at risk of displacement due to the Israeli planning and zoning regime. The inability to obtain a building permit has resulted in the precarious nature of housing and animal shelters as well as inexistent plan basins management or effective sewage. Moreover Bedouins lack the resources to restore adequate shelter for their families and livestock, which are their primary source of income. Women and children are particularly affected by the consequences of disasters and risk of displacement as they may lose access to services (health, education).

Both the recurrence of extreme weather events in the last years and the lack of resilience of populations living in Area C where already serious humanitarian concerns exist, reflect the urgent need to provide shelter assistance in the immediate aftermath of a shock. The month of November has already seen such events, where the residential and livelihood structures of several families in the Jordan Valley were affected by heavy
rain. A timely response will reduce the risk of further incidents, such as displacement.

This action aims to provide emergency response to households affected by external shocks in order to protect Palestinian populations from further displacement through the rehabilitation of shelter. The implementation modality derives from the mechanism established for the response to demolitions in order to ensure rapidity and efficiency of response. In addition, this Action will also serve to provide emergency response to demolitions and settler violence, should the trends of demolitions be above average and the needs exceeding predictions for 2015.

**Activities or outputs**

Based on 2013 winter storm experience, ACTED will join an inter-cluster agreement to ensure the coordination of the response. ACTED will only respond to residential needs, referring remaining needs to the relevant cluster. Coordination will go through OCHA as it was done last year when the West Bank Winter Storm online system was created.

The proposed intervention will complement others actors responses such as the immediate response provided PRCS for residential needs or responses coordinated by the Agriculture Cluster for needs related to animal shelters.

- **Preparedness**
  ACTED and its partners have a strong experience in shelter response to disasters and demolitions and will work in accordance with the Shelter Cluster’s contingency plan. Geographical coverage of the whole West Bank will ensure a rapid response to all affected locations. Moreover assessment tools and shelter specifications as per cluster standard are already existing. Finally ACTED has a network of suppliers in the West Bank that can provide shelter items in a timely manner.

- **Rapid assessment**
  In the event that a disaster occurs in the West Bank and Jerusalem, ACTED and partners will mobilize their field teams to conduct a detailed household level assessment in each affected location, based on common assessment form agreed upon by partners such as OCHA, PRCS. ACTED will use, as we did last year, OCHA mapping system to identify affected communities. Interviews will be conducted with the head of household and, if not a women headed HH, a female member of the family to ensure that gender needs and priorities are taken into consideration and addressed. The assessments will identify the type and the scope of damage, in addition to the number of households and proposed response. The information collected by ACTED from these assessments will be the basis for the proposed activities. Female headed households will be given priority in terms of assistance.

- **Response**
  Prior to the start of each distribution, ACTED will give the selected provider a timetable, which includes the location and list of items to be distributed. ACTED will supervise the distribution of the items on the ground, along with partner organizations if they are present in the relevant geographical area.

  ACTED will rehabilitate or rebuild partially and/or fully damaged shelter. The material provided will include residential tents (40m²), residential metal shelters (20,50m²), tent covers (60,90,120,150,180m²) and corrugated metal sheets. In the design of the shelter (using specifications agreed within the Shelter cluster), ACTED addresses gender specific concerns, in particular the amount of privacy that is made for women in the household and to ensure that their priorities are addressed for them to fulfill their care responsibilities. The cost per beneficiary is based on ACTED previous intervention (latest winter storm response), and items according to shelter cluster standards

- **Monitoring**
  Responsibility to supervise and monitor the delivery and installation of the material response are that of ACTED or implementing partners responsible for a given location. The implementing partners supervise and monitor the delivery of the emergency response in the affected communities within its geographical area. This will be conducted within 1 month of the delivery.

**Indicators and targets**

ACTED’s Appraisal, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (AMEU) will be responsible for systematically assessing the project implementation and monitoring its success. The monitoring forms that ACTED’s AME department will employ measure the speed of delivery, quality and quantity of assistance and beneficiary satisfaction. During the project, the AME department will perform regular monitoring visits to measure progress against the indicators and to identify lessons learnt for the remainder of the project.

At least 2,000 individuals (including 1,200 children, 376 women and 424 men) affected by external shocks
benefit from material assistance
- Number of female headed households who receive assistance
- Timeliness of response
- Degree of satisfaction regarding assistance received

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<tr>
<th>Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>� Direct programme costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>staff costs</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>Appealing Agency</td>
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<td>Project Title</td>
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<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
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<td>Objectives</td>
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<td>Beneficiaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementing Partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
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<td>Current Funds Requested</td>
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<td>Enhanced Geographical Fields</td>
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<td>Project filtering</td>
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</table>

**Needs**

The recent military operations in the Gaza Strip brought tragic consequences to all Gaza residents. The impact has been catastrophic. The situation has further aggravated the humanitarian crisis that was prevailing prior to these operations due to the (still ongoing) eight year blockade, multiple military operations into and total isolation of the Gaza Strip from the external world. These have caused acute shortage of public and social services, mainly in power supply, water and housing. According to recent estimates, there was a deficit of over 71,000 housing units, in addition to poor health services and overcrowded schools, prior to the 2014 conflict. In addition, unemployment rates reached as high as 40% according to national statistics. Around 65% of the population were assessed as living in poverty and up to 50% in absolute poverty. In result, people have been more vulnerable to humanitarian shocks and unable to meet their essential needs, let alone able to cope with their displacement or repair damages to their homes during the recent offensive.

The Israeli military operations, which started in early July, have affected all aspects of life in the Gaza Strip, including housing and infrastructure. Over 2,000 individuals were killed, with children, women and elderly people constituting over 40%. More than 11,000 persons have sustained injuries ranging from very serious to mild. Add to this the psychological impact that is affecting the population in general and children in particular.
The Israeli military operations brought damage to more than 100,000 houses, ranging from total destruction to moderate and partial damages (minor and major damages). As a result, more than 450,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) fled their homes and sought refuge in shelters that had not been prepared for this purpose, such as schools and public establishments, particularly schools run by the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) and others. These shelters usually lack basic requirements to provide such services and have been themselves a target of severe Israeli firing.

The Israeli military operations targeted entire populated areas, such as the neighbourhoods of Shujaiya, Beit Hanoun, Khuza’a, Bani Suheila, Rafah and others, causing direct destruction of social and public basic infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, health centres, public roads, government offices, mosques and worship sites, power networks, and the only electricity power generation plant operating in Gaza Strip.

More than 22,700 homes were partially damaged implying that they incurred damages but are still adequate for living. The average cost of rehabilitation for partially damaged houses has been estimated at USD 2,500–3,000. However, this proposal is targeting 10,000 cases of the minor damage that has an average cost of USD 1,500.

Activities or outputs
Within UNDP’s early recovery role, and in support of the Palestinian national efforts and relevant public institutions currently facing financial crises, UNDP seeks to offer cash assistance to Palestinian non refugee families displaced from their homes (since refugees are under the mandate of UNRWA), and whose homes have sustained minor and limited damages and can be reconstructed immediately. The implementation of this intervention will be based on a detailed technical assessment that has been conducted in cooperation with the relevant national bodies in order to assess needs on the basis of damages. The average value of assistance will be around USD 1,500 with a maximum amount of USD 5,000.

Home rehabilitation will be conducted through a self help mechanism and beneficiaries will receive payments in instalments through local banks against progress and quality control certification conducted by UNDP teams. A combined committee was formed to assess damages sustained by all citizens. Members of the committee included the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, UNDP and UNRWA, in cooperation with municipalities. The aim was to obtain accurate and unified data to verify eligibility of beneficiary families.

The non refugee homes that were partially damaged and assessed are located in the following governorates:
1. North Gaza: 9,509 of which 9,219 minor cases
2. Gaza: 7,171 of which 5,785 minor cases
3. Middle Area: 964 of which 884 minor cases
4. Khan Yunis: 4,081 of which 3,564 minor cases
5. Rafah: 1,422 of which 1,379 minor cases

Since all targeted households will not be able to rehabilitate their homes within 12 months, the selection will be made according to the following criteria:
- Priority will be given to female-headed households
- Second priority will be given to large family sizes

The following table illustrates percentages of cases with female headed households for houses with minor damage across the Gaza Strip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Female headed</th>
<th>Male headed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Houses with minor damage</td>
<td>7.58%</td>
<td>92.40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The intervention will assure covering all geographical areas with priority to areas with massive destruction.

Indicators and targets
- Number and percentage of minor damaged non refugee housing units
- Number and percentage of households receiving cash assistance
- Number and percentage of female headed households receiving cash assistance
- Number of beneficiary households using shelter assistance as a means to address other needs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash for non refugees to rehabilitate minor damaged houses</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank, transfer fees and miscellaneous (project staff, working station, communication)</td>
<td>414,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP GMS</td>
<td>1,233,135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,647,324</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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<tr>
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Appealing Agency | AGENCY FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (ACTED)
---|---
Project Title | Emergency assistance to non refugee households with homes affected by minor damages in the Gaza strip
Project Code | OPT-15/S-NF/73475
Sector/Cluster | Shelter/NFI
Objectives | The aim of this project is to provide minors repairs assistance to non refugee households whose homes have been damaged to protect vulnerable populations and prevent further displacement in the Gaza Strip.

This Action will serve the objective of the Strategic Response Plan for 2015 defined by the Shelter Cluster "To ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re ) displacement in Gaza, working towards a durable solution".

Beneficiaries | Total: 2,400 non refugees
Children: 1,440
Women: 452
Other group: 508 men

Implementing Partners | Maan Development Centre
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $2,493,175
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Ilaria Donati, ilaria.donati@acted.org, +972 54 938 5990
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis
Gaza Strip - Rafah

ACTED proposes to target those that have not been targeted by previous interventions, including vulnerable non displaced households, as per recommendation from the Shelter Cluster. In order to ensure individuals whose homes have been affected by minor damages are allowed to remain in their homes in the coming months, and until larger reconstruction projects are launched, ACTED will support the most vulnerable non refugee households to undertake minor repairs.

Activities or outputs

This project has been previously vetted under the Gaza Crisis Appeal under the project code OPT-14/S-NF/70667/R.

ACTED will coordinate is activities with the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Social Affairs, municipalities and other stakeholders in this sector, including UNRWA, UNHABITAT and UNDP. ACTED will
implement its activities with Ma’an Development Centre. Both ACTED and Ma’an have a strong experience in shelter interventions.

- Activity 1: Rapid damage assessment and selection of 400 vulnerable non refugee households
ACTED and Ma’an, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, will collect data on homes needing most urgent repair in the target governorates. Selection of beneficiaries will be done according to vulnerability criteria including HH who have lost their income or employment, HH with more than 6 members, HH with disabled members. Particular attention – and priority when relevant and not detrimental – will be given to women headed households in this project. The list of possible beneficiaries will be crosschecked with other NGOs and agencies working in the same sector through the Shelter Cluster to avoid overlapping and to cover the needs of those families still not reached by any assistance.

As per the Shelter cluster recommendation, minor repairs are estimated at 5,000 USD per housing unit. Based on actual needs of the selected HH, ACTED and Ma’an will reassess this value and may target additional beneficiaries.

- Activity 2: Repair of minor damages
The repairs will include aluminum and glass works, wood works, minor electricity and plumbing works, and minor finishing works. Women will be consulted in this activity to ensure their household and privacy needs are taken into consideration. Skilled cash for workers will be selected to conduct small repairs, the larger repairs will be done by contractors. ACTED will compensate daily labourers with cash assistance, as per the amounts agreed in the Cash for Work working Group (75NIS).

ACTED’s Appraisal, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (AMEU) will be responsible for systematically assessing the project implementation and monitoring its success. The main tools ACTED’s AME department will employ are (among others) baseline and evaluation surveys to measure outputs and progress on indicators, and beneficiary satisfaction assessments. During the project, the AME department will perform monthly monitoring visits to measure progress against the indicators and to identify lessons learnt for the remainder of the project.

Indicators and targets
This intervention will contribute to providing appropriate shelter solutions for non refugee HH in Gaza.
- Number of 400 housing units repaired (400)
- Number of people benefiting from shelter assistance (At least 2,400 including 1,440 children, 452 women and 508 men)
- Number of female headed households targeted with assistance

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<td>2,093,480</td>
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<td>Staff costs</td>
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<td>Direct operating costs</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,493,175</td>
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</table>
Appealing Agency | UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
--- | ---
Project Title | Emergency Shelter, Transitional Shelter and Collective Centre management
Project Code | OPT-15/S-NF/73484
Sector/Cluster | Shelter/NFI
Objectives | Objective:
UNRWA's early recovery intervention in Gaza falls within the Agency’s strategic goal of providing a decent standard of living for Palestine refugees, through the strategic objective of mitigating the effects of emergencies (both small scale family emergencies and national crises) on individuals. This objective will:

1. Provide support for IDP refugee and non refugee families unable to return to their severely damaged or destroyed houses, by providing shelter at UNRWA’s Collective Centres.
2. Ensure that Palestine refugee families, whose shelters are rendered completely destroyed or severely damaged (uninhabitable) as a result of the 2014 summer hostilities, will be provided transitional shelter cash assistance (TSCA) to support alternate housing accommodation for families.

In addition, this project comes in response to Strategic Objective # 6, to ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re) displacement in Gaza, working towards a durable solution.

Beneficiaries | Total: 137,100 (30,000 refugee and non refugee IDPs at CCs and 17,000 IDP refugee HH outside of CCs @ average HH size of 6.3 members)
Implementing Partners | N/A
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $92,590,000
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Kurian James, k.james@unrwa.org, 0599609492
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs

The summer hostilities caused unparalleled damage to homes and other civilian infrastructure, further compounding an existing deficit of 71,000 housing units. Immediately following the 26 August ceasefire, UNRWA initiated a detailed shelter assessment, in coordination with the Government of National Consensus (GNC), Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW) and UNDP.

At least an estimated 80,000 individuals remain displaced, including approximately 30,000 refugee and non refugee IDPs who continue to reside in 18 UNRWA school buildings designated as Collective Centres (CC), which are now managed by UNRWA’s Collective Centre Management Unit (CCMU). UNRWA anticipates that by 1 January 2015, 30,000 refugee and non refugee IDPs will remain in 15 CCs, providing that the ceasefire holds and there is no significant change in the security situation, this number is expected to gradually decline to 20,000 by mid 2015, and zero out by the year end, partly as a result of this intervention.

UNRWA is in the process of equipping CCs to ensure they provide adequate living conditions for IDPs and is adapting facilities for the coming winter. As well as shelter, IDPs receive food assistance and NFIs, and UNRWA services such as basic medical care. However, limited privacy, reduced access to water and hygiene facilities, and cramped living conditions remain issues. These conditions increase the risk of communicable diseases. Access to adequate food and non food items, (NFI), housing alternatives, water and sanitation, is particularly difficult for vulnerable groups, such as female headed households, the elderly, children, and persons with disabilities, are amongst the most in need of assistance. For women and children at greater risk of domestic abuse and gender based violence, UNRWA has activated a system of referrals to health centres where they can receive treatment and psychosocial support, in order to monitor and prevent violations of refugee rights, and provide victims and survivors with adequate responses.
In addition to IDPs in CCs, many Palestine refugee families are currently being hosted by family, neighbors and friends.

UNRWA has developed a Shelter Assistance Package (SAP) to alleviate housing costs, until refugee families find more sustainable solutions. The SAP will be managed and distributed by the CCMU, and consists of a transitional shelter cash allowance (TSCA) to support temporary housing arrangements, as well as a Reintegration Package, to provide support to purchase of basic household items lost during the hostilities. The value of TSCA was determined in coordination with UNRWA, UNDP, MoHPW and the shelter cluster (between US$200 – US$250 per month, dependant on family size).

Activities or outputs

UNRWA will support Palestine refugees and non refugees displaced as a result of the summer hostilities.

The CCMU is responsible for the management of CCs, including delivery of essential services through shelter management teams in each CC –made up of essential management and core staff to track IDP refugee and non refugee needs, oversee registration, and facilitate distribution. The unit will implement and monitor WASH activities, the distribution of food and NFIs, as well as service provision in CCs. Equal access to services including, provision of specialized services and access safeguard of risk groups such as adolescent women, persons with disabilities, or pregnant/nursing women will be undertaken by dedicated focal points with vulnerability awareness. CCMU will also provide information and social support to IDPs, including on available assistance, such as TSCA, transitional shelter modalities and alternative housing options.

IDPs at CCs will receive ‘ready to eat’ food parcels, which will be distributed on a three-day cycle. Hot meals will be provided twice a week, to diversify diet and vary nutritional intake which is particularly important for pregnant and lactating women, taking special dietary needs into consideration. Abject and absolute poor refugees will not be eligible for regular in kind food distribution, whilst receiving the food rations at CCs. UNRWA will also continue to distribute essential NFIs, such as mats, blankets and mattresses, and will equip CCs with necessary items to provide IDPs in CCs with a safe and dignified living environment during the winter, including insulation, repair and maintenance.

To meet WASH standards, UNRWA will provide potable and non potable water to CCs, undertake maintenance of the toilets and sewage system, as well as ensuring waste disposal, and environmental and vector control cleanup, including inspection, follow up and coordination. To assess and verify this, UNRWA will undertake Monitoring and Evaluation field visits, physical inspections, conduct focus groups and questionnaires considering the specialized WASH needs of both men and women. In addition, CC Hygiene Committees (including two men, two women and four youth of which two are male and two female) established in all CCs are regularly consulted and able to raise any concerns regarding WASH needs and will also conduct awareness sessions on cleanliness, water usage, food preservation, and treatment and prevention of communicable disease. Shower units in all CCs would be specifically created to meet the WASH and privacy needs of men, women and children.

Basic medical services will continue to be available in CCs. Medical teams of doctors, nurses and health education workers will respond to urgent cases, conduct surveillance and monitoring of infectious diseases and provide health education. Two psychosocial counselors per CC will conduct consultations and organize activities to strengthen psychosocial resilience, coping capacities and mental well being of IDPs. UNRWA will ensure that support is provided to vulnerable IDPs in CCs through referral mechanisms, and will conduct protection including, GBV awareness raising and psychosocial trainings for IDPs, and provide counseling support. Operations Support Officers will monitor and report on the situation to ensure corrective measures are taken by the relevant department, as well as tracking protection cases to ensure proper response. Cash for Work employment opportunities will be provided to IDPs and non IDP refugees for work at the CC, in roles such as security, maintenance, cleaning and management, to support refugee families in recovering from conflict related economic shocks, and allow the rebuilding of financial assets. 35% of such opportunities will be provided to women.

NOTE: ACTIVITIES continue below

Indicators and targets

ACTIVITIES continued...

To support IDPs moving from CCs or host family situations to more sustainable accommodation, UNRWA upon a formal technical assessment, establishment of need and contractual binding will provide TSCA to 17,000 refugee families, to support families until the repair/reconstruction of their home is completed. TSCA
can be used against the completion of unfinished buildings, after which the eligible refugee family will be able to live in the shelter/room without paying rental fees. An initial pilot project of this kind is launched in Beit Hanoun and can be rolled out in other areas, if successful. In case of funding shortfall, priority will be given to female headed households.

These activities are complemented by UNRWA minor repair activities to shelters and reintegration packages for IDP refugee households, presented separately in project: ‘shelter repairs and reintegration packages’.

INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Indicators
• # Number of hygiene campaigns conducted.
• # Number of men and women participate in hygiene campaigns
• # Number of food rations distributed to 30,000 displace in CCs and disaggregated by gender
• # Number of protection session conducted in CCs
• # Number of NFIs distributed.
• # Number of maternity packages distributed.
• # Number of families benefiting from TSCA support
• Percentage of IDPs in CCs accessing alternative transitional or durable shelter solutions

Targets
• 72 hygiene campaign sessions conducted in CCs
• Daily food rations distributed to all IDPs in CCs
• 36 protection sessions conducted in CCs
• 100 per cent of refugee IDPs leaving the CC are provided with TSCA
• 100 per cent of refugee IDPs access alternative transitional or durable shelter solutions, taking into account vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities, elderly, gender and age.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)</th>
<th>$</th>
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<tbody>
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**Appealing Agency**
SECOURS ISLAMIQUE FRANCE (SIF)

**Project Title**
Emergency assistance for the victims of the Man-made and Natural disasters in West Bank

**Project Code**
OPT-15/S-NF/73486

**Sector/Cluster**
Shelter/NFI

**Objectives**
SIF adopts this Emergency Project for its 2015 cycle as a part of its Headquarters’ disaster risk reduction “DRR” strategy.

This project intends to provide a rapid emergency support for those vulnerable families affected by either Man-made or Natural disasters in an effective and prompt manner; Forced displacement, demolitions, and severe weather conditions. The main purpose of SIF intervention is to support and strengthen the resilience of those vulnerable families to stay in their lands, and to prevent them from any potential coercion displacement throughout the disaster incident time. The emergency support is identified through providing a variety of basic needs: Emergency kits for the affected families (Food & NFIs): Food Parcels, Hygiene kits, Repair kit, Kitchen kits and Blankets, in order to face the disaster with dignity.

This project pours in the core of the 2015 strategic response plan emphasized by the shelter cluster, UNOCHA and other humanitarian actors in the field.

Overall objective: To cover the main basic needs of the most vulnerable population affected by the Man-made disasters mainly demolition of residential structures; and natural disaster: storm and flooding.

Specific objectives: 2550 persons are provided with their basic needs: blankets, food parcels, hygiene kits, kitchen sets and repair kits to face the emergency.

**Beneficiaries**
Total: 2,550
Children: 1,350
Women: 675

**Implementing Partners**
To Be Identified soon

**Project Duration**
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**
$526,640

**Location**
Projects covering only West Bank

**Priority / Category**
Other

**Gender Marker Code**
1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

**Contact Details**
Abdel Mjeed Hatem Jum'a, progoffpal@secours-islamique.org,
+972592133349

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
West Bank

**Project filtering**
Area C and East Jerusalem

**Needs**

During the last three years, severe snow storms have stroke most of the West Bank- Palestinian Territories, leaving thousands of families without any shelters or refuges after their houses completely or partially flooded and/or destroyed. Thousands of people were isolated without access to food, fuel or medicine. Schools have closed and work was suspended for days, families were trapped in their houses with no electricity, health services, neither rescue nor emergency services delivered to them. Many families especially in the Bedouin communities were the worst affected, resulting in forced displacement looking for warm temperature shelters and safety place to be protected over. Accordingly and as a result of this massive storm, those communities have lost their residential houses, tents and animal shelter structures due to the flooding, soil erosion and heavy snow storms. Also, following YMCA assessment of September 2014 and HCT assessment of October 2014 which demonstrate the threat of demolitions and forced displacement, families (especially Bedouin community) living in area C have already suffered from constant Israeli forced displacements and massive demolitions of their residential structures in order to evacuate all Area C locations and declare it an Israeli forces’ trainings area. The impact of these natural and man-made disasters is highly negative in terms of humanitarian needs on these vulnerable communities and affect particularly women and children.
Responding to this natural and man-made disasters, and as a part of its humanitarian role towards relieving and alleviating those suffering communities, SIF will establish an operational responsive unit to promptly intervene and contribute in distributing several emergency kits and packages which include; Blankets, personal Hygiene kits, Food Parcels, Repair kits and kitchen sets.

This intervention is accompanied with threatened slippery, bumpy and dangerous roads, combined with closures and political sensitiveness. SIF Emergency actions and interventions illustrate that there are huge urgent demands and needs to be covered in this field, and the region remains highly vulnerable and demanding.

SIF identifies and track the most updated and time-efficient emergency incident within the Palestinian territory through two main resources:

1. Ensure effective and coherent sectoral needs assessment and analysis, involving all relevant partners (Shelter/NFIs cluster, UNOCHA)
2. A comprehensive coordination with major humanitarian actors in West Bank where information stream flows in 2-way manner e.g OCHA, UNRWA, ACTED…
3. Ensure coordination with the Palestinian Authorities who will be assigned to lead the NFI/Shelter/Emergency sector. e.g Civil Defense, National Disaster Team, President office
4. Ensure participatory and community focused approaches in carrying out Sectoral needs assessment.
5. SIF internal human resources who invest their professional capacities and utilize their programmatic skills in data collection of the overall conditions in West Bank including East Jerusalem. SIF’s Security officer is an added value for the emergency project as to punctually update the head office of the current and other advisor situations in the field. Also via SIF’s other local partners and actors in the entire Palestinian territory, Program and procurement departments utilize a security follow up plan for all SIF’s other humanitarian and developmental projects in West Bank, which is considered an effectual method of data collection.
6. Ensure effective information sharing with Shelter and other relevant Cluster partners and the Cluster coordination team

Sectors of families to be assessed and targeted through the technical activities:
- Main affected families who lost their residential houses/ Part of their houses/ Tents
- Families who forcibly had to evacuate their living places, moving into another house or shelter
- Marginalized, vulnerable and affected families in priority

Activities or outputs

In order to implement this emergency response with efficiency, SIF will ensure that all activities will follow SRP strategy, in coordination with the Shelter Cluster partners and within the framework of the HCT coordination mechanism.

Planning:

Early Procurement of all NFI kits to SIF warehouse, as other food items are contracted with supplier to be served on-call and within 30 minutes of request. The warehouse is located in Ramallah, the central location to launch emergency response. All Food & NFIs have been possessed according and considering the specifications, criteria and standards of main humanitarian actors and shelter cluster, as they could be modified and customized to adapt any new need.

Assessment:

SIF undertakes a standard module in collecting and analyzing data from field and accredited partners like OCHA throughout any anticipated humanitarian crisis of natural and manmade disasters through its integrated Emergency Project. Execution of Needs assessment studies accompanied with a certain disasters requires splitting our needs assessment into two data collection stages. These two stages of data collection are parallel with and responding to each stage’s changes and needs. An onsite at the time of emergency occurs, in-crisis assessment allows us to anticipate the amount and nature of the anticipated losses and damages that occurred within the crisis, specifically in case of displacement situations and whenever there is a prior-displacement notice for expulsion. This also allows us to plan ahead for foreseeable scenarios and accordingly mitigate risky actions and avoid undesired consequences by sharing any critical information with related actors, clusters and PA governors in West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Another 60 and 90 days Post-Emergency data collection assessment takes place after-the-fact of any crisis; this is also to identify the accumulative quantitative and also qualitative humanitarian damages, losses, and affected number of population in certain community/ies. SIF coordinates with the main humanitarian agencies and clusters present in the Palestinian Territories in order to cross cut their information and assessments with ours as well as to organize the potential future action and to illuminate any potential duplication or overlapping.

Intervention/ Response:

SIF will be totally integrated in the emergency system implemented in the territory and will be immediately contacted by OCHA as the coordinator leader or the clusters system in order to intervene for the relief of affected communities. SIF will intervene following this referral system in order to avoid any duplication of the work and to help the efficiency of all and itself in the emergency interventions. NFIs are already prepositioned, as food parcels are ready on-call with the supplier. In field, a full assessment to the needs of community will be completed through (questionnaires & observation) in order to assess the urgent needed equipment to the affected communities to be either discussed internally for future separate emergency project or alternatively to
be discussed with other related humanitarian actors to support the affected families to reach the recovery phase. Advocacy: Identify core advocacy concerns, including resource requirements, and contribute key messages to broader advocacy initiatives of the HC and other actors including Advocacy to French diplomacy.

Monitoring and Evaluation:
SIF staff will monitor and track each emergency incident by visiting, documenting and collecting all related data to follow on other SIF obligation from the time of receiving the emergency triggering report. This is to allow recommendations and lessons learned for future references. All related reports and donation documents to be filed and archived for the intermediate and annual reporting system for HQ and other related agencies if applicable. SIF will also ensure regular post intervention monitoring visits, beneficiaries’ interviews.

Indicators and targets
In the NFI response SIF will ensure cross-section representation of affected men and women as it is essential for effective targeting. As disasters impact women and men differently (even within the same household) because of social, economic, physical and biological differences, having information about their situations is essential in order to take into consideration gender based behaviours about what men and women can and cannot do, or should and should not do, which can further contribute to gender differences during disaster time, sometimes with devastating consequences. (Eg. women may not leave the home without male permission, they may be reluctant to seek shelter because shared facilities do not have separate, private spaces for women…). In this regards SIF will develop responses that better meet their specific needs.

During the emergency needs assessment and NFIs distribution SIF will
- Collect data on the age, gender and diversity of the affected population.
- Conduct separate interviews with a cross-section of affected men and women and compare the two sets of results when planning NFI emergency response.
- Ensure that needs-assessment and response teams are gender balanced. In some situation women can only talk to women.
- Make certain that procedures do not accidentally exclude women or vulnerable individuals, for example households headed by women. SIF will not register beneficiaries solely based on male heads of household.
- SIF took into account the specific needs of women and children for the design of the assessment tools and mechanisms, the contents and design of the emergency kits.

Indicators:
* 510 families (2550 persons) were able to face the emergency with dignity
* 510 families affected by man-made or natural disasters, benefit from NFIs material assistance
* Number of forcibly displaced families decreased by 20%

During the monitoring and evaluation process, SIF will consult with, and seek feedback from, both men and women, boys and girls, to ensure the contents of NFI actually meet their respective needs and are socially and culturally appropriate.

SIF will ensure the provision of the rapid emergency response within 24 to 48 hours following the reception of UNOCHA trigger and SIF field assessment.

Each family supported and intervention will also benefit of advocacy support in order to protect them from forced displacement and reduce any further IHL violation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secours Islamique France (SIF)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct programme costs (NFI)</td>
<td>421,320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct operating costs</td>
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<td>HQ and admin costs</td>
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Objectives

A study survey by our social worker in Gaza described the utter poverty facing families in Gaza who lost their homes and everything they owned, and the urgent need for Non-Food Items faced by these families, especially now with winter underway. This need for winterization kits is particularly acute for homeless families with disabled, elderly, young children, and women. We have initiated a winterization campaign to meet these needs by providing bedding, coats, shoes, clothing for women, men and children, special bandages and braces for disabled children, and special items for old people.

We are responding to a request by the people of Gaza in partnership with the Palestine Red Crescent Society. They request (1) the ability to obtain new brands of higher quality because this will last longer and provide more warmth than by buying locally; and (2) worldwide assistance with opening the blockade.

We seek to extend a person-to-person clothing drive to help Gaza families know that people care while simultaneously using compassion to lift the blockade. When we tested this by asking for ‘Clothes for Gaza’ in the San Francisco Bay Area, thousands of people including students of all faiths and backgrounds responded by donating clothing and by volunteering hundreds of hours to sort and pack the boxes that filled the first 40’ shipping container. This outreach also increased awareness of what Palestinians are suffering in Gaza.

Beneficiaries

Total: 120,000 Children, Women, Men
Children: 40,000
Women: 40,000
Other group: 40,000 Men

Implementing Partners

Palestine Red Crescent Society, Al Basma Club for the Disabled

Project Duration

Jan 2015 - Jun 2015

Current Funds Requested

$129,047

Location

Projects covering only Gaza

Priority / Category

Top

Gender Marker Code

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details

Ms. Niveen Shaheen, niveen.shaheen@rebuildingalliance.org, +972 59 9215255

Enhanced Geographical Fields

Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya Camp
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Arab Maslakh Beit Lahya
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya

Project filtering

Gaza

Needs

Operation Protective Edge caused the most serious humanitarian crisis in Gaza since the beginning of the Israeli occupation in 1967. Nearly half a million Palestinians were displaced at the height of the conflict and more than 11,200 were injured. The number of poor, homeless & disabled persons, as well as orphans and single-parent households has increased dramatically. Over 100,000 people not only lost their homes but they lost everything the owned including their clothing. 30,000 people remain housed in UNRWA schools with another 20-40,000 taking shelter with family members. A cold winter is already here. Clothing and blankets are still a dire need.

Operation Protective Edge brought a level of destruction that is outside the usual statistical measurements of the destruction previously experienced in this Occupation. Previously perhaps no one thought to measure ‘clothing replacement need’ because there was usually time to remove belongings when Israel destroyed Palestinian homes. In the shelling of Gaza's neighborhoods this summer, thousands of families ran with only the clothes on their backs, with no time to remove their belongings, losing everything including clothing.
Clothing is therefore a significant but unmeasured need.

**Activities or outputs**

With aid of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, our first container is en route to reach Gaza in December via Ashdod. PRCS will work with the Al Basma Club for the Disabled to first help Palestinian families with disabilities in the North who lost everything.

The next shipping container departs in early December, filled with 727 boxes of donated items. We seek funding to simply cover the shipping costs for six more containers. Note: the contents with, a value estimated at 10 times the shipping cost, are entirely donated and not for resale.

These clothing drives provide a tangible way to show that Americans care and engages our elected officials to assure the transit of this humanitarian aid into Gaza. We invite youth groups on college campuses and places of worship to organize ‘Clothes, Shoes, and Blankets for Gaza’ campaigns in their towns, nationwide. American students will reach out to one another & to neighbors from all walks of life, asking for new or gently-used clothing. With volunteer nights to pack 600 boxes, they'll each 'live-load' 40ft shipping containers, sending aid and creating YouTube messages to connect with Palestinian families in need. These clothing drives provide a tangible way to show that Americans care and engages our elected officials, diplomatic and US decision maker, to assure the transit of this humanitarian aid into Gaza. We invite youth groups on college campuses and places of worship to organize ‘Clothes, Shoes, and Blankets for Gaza’ campaigns in their towns, nationwide. American students will reach out to one another & to neighbors from all walks of life, asking for Participating in Gaza- Palestine Winter campaign, they'll each 'live-load' 40ft shipping containers, sending aid and creating YouTube messages to connect with Palestinian families in need.

**Indicators and targets**

Outcome: 2000 women, children and men will receive good quality clothing, shoes, and bedding when each container arrives, and children will also receive toys.

The expected outputs per container are:

- 230 Women’s winterization kits, clothes boxes are distributed
- 200 Children winterization kits and some children toys are distributes
- 150 Men, old people winterization kits are distrusted.
- 250 disabled winterization kits, clothes, and braces are distributed

Here are the expected objective verifiable indicators:

2.0 Outcome: Fair distribution to families most in need, especially the disabled
2.1 Output: The Al Basma Club for the Disabled is working with the Palestine Red Crescent Society to plan distribution, starting with the families of disabled in Northern Gaza who have been made homeless.
2.2 250 families will improved their winter living conditions
2.3 Increase international pressure to open blockage.
2.4 Increase national and international advocacy in U.S.A.

3.0 Outcome: The shipping container filled with humanitarian aid will reach Gaza via the port of Ashdod
3.1 Output: Many of the people who donated clothes and bedding will engage their elected officials to ask their help to engage the diplomatic network and assure the shipment is readily cleared. In our experience, elected officials will respond to their constituents’ request and make private calls on their behalf.
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<thead>
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<th>Rebuilding Alliance (RA)</th>
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<tr>
<td>6 Shipping Containers</td>
<td>57,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>38,855</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operations including travel</td>
<td>12,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overhead</td>
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</table>
Project Title: Emergency shelter support to prevent displacement of non-refugee households staying in minor/major damaged units

Project Code: OPT-15/S-NF/73496

Sector/Cluster: Shelter/NFI

Objectives:
- Utilise a municipal community Urban Displacement Out of Camps (UDOC) management approach to target very poor and vulnerable families who live in substandard and overcrowded conditions in target municipalities.
- To facilitate vulnerable conflict affect Palestinian households in Gaza to make safe, seal off and undertake emergency repairs of minor/major damaged housing units to ensure they are habitable. Minimum emergency shelter repair standards will include household WASH services.
- Households can avail legal support to enable them to achieve durable shelter solutions without further displacement.
- Project is a follow on from existing winterisation project that will reach 1000 households in Beit Lahiya, Jabalya, Gaza City and Khan Younis with emergency shelter support by the end of January 2015.

Beneficiaries:
- Total: 15,000 2500 vulnerable households. Emergency shelter assistance will start immediately to enable minor repairs until early recovery materials are available with a lifting of the blockade or the GRM is functional. Priority will be given to vulnerable families who live in substandard and overcrowded conditions including female-headed households, large families, households with disabilities and the elderly
  - Children: 6,500
  - Women: 7,500

Implementing Partners:
- The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the Shelter Cluster and its members, including line ministries. NRC though its CCM team are creating urban municipality level community coordination mechanisms to facilitate community particip.

Project Duration: Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested: $1,432,000

Location: Projects covering only Gaza

Priority / Category: Top

Gender Marker Code: 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Enhanced Geographical Fields

Project filtering: Gaza

Needs:

Of the over 105,000 damaged or destroyed units in Gaza, 20,000 units belonging to non-refugees suffered minor or major damage during in “Operation Protective Edge” (120,000 people). With a severe lack of adequate housing units before the war, there was an estimated pre-existing shortfall of 71,000 housing units; greater numbers of households than ever in Gaza are living in substandard housing. (NRC Overview of housing situation in Gaza strip, 2013, http://tinyurl.com/n8efmtb)

Lessons learnt from the response to “Operation Cast Lead” show that displaced households with major and minor damage returned home as soon as the security situation permitted. However they return to substandard living conditions that do not offer adequate protection, privacy or dignity. Pre-existing overcrowding meant that an average of 4.7 people were sleeping to a room (target is less than 3), with newly damaged rooms this number has increased.

Overcrowding and displacement have a particular impact on:
- Women: clear evidence that the greater the level of crowdedness inside the housing unit, there is an increased occurrence of the fights, arguments, and conflicts, increasing the risk of SGBV.
- Children: increased rate of accidents in the household resulting in hospital visits, witnessing violence, poor academic performance and school drop-out.
- PLWD: with 22% of household reporting a disabled member, damage increases problems with access and
mobility. Improving household conditions and addressing overcrowding though self help programming reduces the household tensions, threat of SGBV and feelings of helplessness.

Until the blockade imposed on building material import or full activation of the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) takes place the availability of materials for repair and reconstruction are very limited. Immediate emergency shelter assistance using temporary materials is required to immediately address and alleviate the substandard shelter conditions.

After “Operation Cast Lead” over 65% of damaged households required legal assistance to prove legal ownership of their properties. NRC ICLA (Information Counselling Legal Aid) Team were able to resolve 60% of these cases. A similar if not greater number of households will face the same issue after “Operation Protective Edge” in obtaining proof of ownership or building permits to be able to repair their houses.

Activities or outputs

NRC offers a holistic approach to households through community Urban Displacement Out of Camps (UDOC) management, shelter and household wash, HLP and advocacy support. These activities are an extension of an existing shelter project supporting 1000 households with emergency winterisation.

NRC is engaged in UDOC management at municipality level to provide effective participatory management structures and community based protection networks to ensure that the humanitarian responses are well coordinated and protection risks are mitigated from the outset (http://www.globalcccmcluster.org/udoc). NRC has also been leading the shelter Cluster in Gaza since 2009.

Through coordination at national level with the Shelter Cluster, UNWRA, MoPWH/UNDP assessments and municipal community UDOC forums, NRC shelter programme will identify non-refugee households living in major/minor damaged sub-standard units. Specifically targeting vulnerable families living in overcrowded conditions.

NRC employs a mixed gender Shelter Team to ensure that the views and needs of women, girls, boys and men are included in the household assessments. All staff are trained on protection and referral pathways for SGBV.

Minimum standards for emergency shelter repair of housing units will be agreed with the cluster members. Standards will include minimum household WASH provision.

Tranches of self-help conditional cash support will be utilised to maximise household involvement and input cash to the local economy through material purchase and labour. Progress will be monitored and payments released on completion of phases. Monitoring and evaluation of the process will continue throughout.

NRC Shelter Team will provide technical architectural and engineering assistance and advice to help households improve their living conditions and reduce overcrowding.

Households will receive information and legal counselling on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights. Where required legal support and representation to achieve long-term security of tenure, through access to legal and civil documentation will be provided. This will specifically address the challenges faced by women in achieving their inheritance and HLP rights.

Reconstruction of Gaza is dependent upon easing the import restrictions on construction materials. Advocacy will be undertaken to highlight the lack of progress on changing these restrictions at national and international levels.

Indicators and targets

Anticipated project outcomes / outputs within the project duration include the following:
• Number of housing units winterised to emergency standards in Gaza increases.
• Number of families are supported to perform self-help / owner-driven repairs to meet minimum agreed emergency standards including WASH facilities
• Municipalities and communities report benefits from enhanced coordination and participation in shelter projects through UDOC activities
• Households benefit from improved security of tenure through inheritance and HLP rights legal assistance
• Raised housing standards address the effects of overcrowding on women and children, including reduced domestic violence, early marriage, poor academic performance and school dropout. Qualitative data will be gathered in project evaluation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter Support 2500 units @ $400</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Costs</td>
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<td>Direct operating costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ / Admin</td>
<td>$72,000</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1,432,000</td>
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| **Revised BUDGET items**       |       |
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| Staff Costs                     | $215,000 |
| Direct operating costs          | $145,000 |
| HQ / Admin                      | $72,000  |
| **Total**                       | $1,432,000 |
Objectives
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Benefits
Total: 6,000 vulnerable households Early recovery assistance will start as soon as materials are available with a lifting of the blockade or the GRM is functional. Priority will be given to vulnerable families who live in substandard and overcrowded conditions including female-headed households, large families, households with disabilities and the elderly.
Children: 2,500
Women: 3,000

Implementation Partners
The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the Shelter Cluster and its members, including line ministries. NRC though its CCM team are creating urban municipality level community coordination mechanisms to facilitate community particip...

Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Current Funds Requested
$2,675,000

Location
Projects covering only Gaza

Priority / Category
Top

Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details
Philip Barritt, philip.barritt@nrc.no, +970 59 594 1293

Enhanced Geographical Fields
Project filtering

Needs
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• PLWD: with 22% of household reporting a disabled member, damage increases problems with access and
mobility. Improving household conditions and addressing overcrowding though self help programming reduces the household tensions, threat of SGBV and feelings of helplessness.

Once the blockade imposed on building material import is lifted or full activation of the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) takes place, the availability of materials for repair and reconstruction will increase. With the availability of materials in Gaza, NRC will support to targeted households to undertake durable early recovery shelter repairs.

After “Operation Cast Lead” over 65% of damaged households required legal assistance to prove legal ownership of their properties. NRC ICLA (Information Counselling Legal Aid) Team were able to resolve 60% of these cases. A similar if not greater number of households will face the same issue after “Operation Protective Edge” in obtaining proof of ownership or building permits to be able to repair their houses.

Activities or outputs

NRC offers a holistic approach to households through community UDOC management, shelter and household wash, HLP and advocacy support. The activities described below are a follow of an existing shelter project supporting 1000 households with emergency winterisation.

NRC is engaged in Urban Displacement Out of Camps (UDOC) management at municipality level to provide effective participatory management structures and community based protection networks to ensure that the humanitarian responses are well coordinated and protection risks are mitigated from the outset (http://www.globalccmcluster.org/udoc). NRC has also been leading the shelter Cluster in Gaza since 2009.

Through coordination at national level with the Shelter Cluster, UNWRA, MoPWH/UNDP assessments and municipal community UDOC forums, NRC shelter programme will identify non-refugee households living in major/minor damaged sub-standard units. Specifically targeting vulnerable families living in overcrowded conditions.

NRC employs a mixed gender Shelter Team to ensure that the views and needs of women, girls, boys and men are included in the household assessments. All staff are trained on protection and relevant referral pathways that include GBV and child protection, in addition to the particular needs and risks associated with other vulnerable groups. Any other needs identified are taken to the municipality UDOC coordination forums to identify appropriate interventions from service providers operating in the area.

Minimum standards for early recovery shelter repair of housing units will be agreed with the cluster members. Standards will include minimum household WASH provision.

Tranches of self-help conditional cash support will be utilised to maximise household involvement and input cash to the local economy through material purchase and labour. Progress will be monitored and payments released on completion of phases. Monitoring and evaluation of the process will continue throughout.

NRC Shelter Team will provide technical architectural and engineering assistance and advice to help households improve their living conditions and reduce overcrowding.

Households will receive information and legal counselling on HLP rights. Where required legal support and representation to achieve long-term security of tenure, through access to legal and civil documentation will be provided. This will specifically address the challenges faced by women in achieving their inheritance and HLP rights.

Reconstruction of Gaza is dependent upon easing the import restrictions on construction materials. Advocacy will be undertaken to highlight the lack of progress on changing these restrictions at national and international levels.

Indicators and targets

Anticipated project outcomes / outputs within the project duration include the following:
• Number of housing units rendered habitable in Gaza increases.
• Number of families are supported to perform self-help / owner-driven repairs to meet minimum agreed standards.
• Increased number of households in Gaza that meet agreed minimum standards including WASH facilities.
• Municipalities and communities report benefits from enhanced coordination and participation in early recovery shelter project through UDOC activities
• Households benefit from improved security of tenure through inheritance and HLP rights legal assistance
• Raised housing standards address the effects of overcrowding on women and children, including reductions in domestic violence, early marriage, poor academic performance and school dropout. Qualitative data will be collected in project evaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery Shelter Support</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1000 units @ $2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Costs</td>
<td>270,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct operating costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ / Admin</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,675,000</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong></th>
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<td>Early Recovery Shelter Support</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,675,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appealing Agency | NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)
---|---
**Project Title** | Non-refugee households of totally destroyed units in urban areas are provided transitional shelter in finished rental units.
**Project Code** | OPT-15/S-NF/73498
**Sector/Cluster** | Shelter/NFI
**Objectives** | Add to the range of available transitional shelter options by increasing the number of housing units of adequate standard in the Gaza strip, through the finishing off of 500 incomplete units. The cost of subsidises finishing work of units for landlords creates a rent free periods of 12 to 24 months for vulnerable IDPs of totally destroyed house. This in turn reduces pressure on host community and families. Activity creates job opportunities in the Gaza strip and injects cash in to the local economy. Agreed minimum standards are created for finishing off of housing units in Gaza.
**Beneficiaries** | Total: 3,000 500 vulnerable households (3,000 individuals) that have totally damaged houses due to the recent conflict. Priority will be given to households with complicated HLP issues, renters and vulnerable families including female-headed households, large families, households with disabilities, the elderly Children: 1,300 Women: 1,500
**Implementing Partners** | The project will be implemented in close cooperation with the Shelter Cluster and its members, including line ministries. NRC though its CCM team are creating urban municipality level community coordination mechanisms to facilitate community particip
**Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
**Current Funds Requested** | $4,285,000
**Location** | Projects covering only Gaza
**Priority / Category** | Top
**Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
**Contact Details** | Philip Barritt, philip.barritt@nrc.no, +970 59 594 1293
**Enhanced Geographical Fields** | Gaza

**Needs**

Figures indicate that 29% of the housing stock in Gaza was affected in “Operation Protective Edge” and nearly 6% of the housing stock has been severely damaged or destroyed. Current figures show that nearly 20,000 units have been fully or severely damaged (120,000 people). Of the 20,000 totally of severely damaged units approximately 14,000 belong to refugees with the remaining 6,000 belonging to non-refugees.

Until the limitations imposed on building material import or activation of the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) takes place, the availability of materials for repair and reconstruction are very limited. Once material import is possible it will take time before reconstruction is complete. This means that transitional solutions for those with totally or severely damaged houses are required.

Only two transitional options are being offered to affected owner/occupiers so far:
- Transitional Shelter Cash Assistance (TSCA), monthly cash payments of $250 for 4 months to allow households to rent. With a pre-existing shortfall of over 71,000 housing units and a recent NRC study showing that only 800 rental units are available (over half of which cost more that the $250 monthly allowance) this response assumes rental market is available and affordable. There is also a fear among landlords to rent to unknown tenants.
- Prefabricated units – 4,300 prefabricated units have been pledged (21% of the need). They have however not been widely accepted by the community with only 27% of households stating they would accept them. Existing prefabricated units are reportedly low specification, suffering from leaks, complaints of cold and lack of privacy. There is a clear need for other more culturally acceptable durable transitional solutions for affected
Overcrowding in households prior to OPE now exacerbated for IDPs. Pre-existing overcrowding meant that an average of 4.7 people were sleeping to a room (target is less than 3), with damaged rooms this number has increased. Overcrowding and displacement have a particular impact on:

- Women, clear evidence that the more the severity of level of crowdedness inside the housing unit, the more the occurrence of the fights, arguments, and conflicts. Increasing the risk of SGBV.
- Children, increased rate of accidents in the household resulting in hospital visits, witnessing violence, poor academic performance and school drop-out.
- PLWD, with 22% of household reporting a disabled member, damage increases problems with access and mobility.

Improving household conditions and addressing overcrowding though self help programming reduces the household tensions, threat of SGBV and feelings of helplessness. (add link to overcrowding study)

There is an urgent need for other durable transitional options suitable to the cultural needs to bridge the gap until reconstruction. This project aims to meet that by finishing unfinished building units to the market and builds off NRC’s regional experience in Lebanon and Jordan (http://tinyurl.com/l8s358h). An NRC rental survey in Gaza has identified:

- Approximately 920 semi-finished units are available for this project located across the Gaza strip
- 97% of these landlords would be willing to finish units and rent to IDPs
- 92% require only minor work to finish units including, doors / windows, painting, plastering and tiling.
- 78% report that finishing works will take less than 2 months.

Activities or outputs

NRC offers a holistic approach to households through community UDOC management, shelter and household wash, HLP and advocacy support. These transitional shelter activities will build of these and NRC’s current emergency shelter winterisation project.

NRC is engaged in Urban Displacement Out of Camps (UDOC) management at municipality level to provide effective participatory management structures and community based protection networks to ensure that the humanitarian responses are well coordinated and protection risks are mitigated from the outset (http://www.globalcccmcluster.org/udoc). NRC has also been leading the shelter Cluster in Gaza since 2009.

Through coordination at national level with the Shelter Cluster, UNWRA, MoPWH/UNDP assessments and municipal community UDOC forums, NRC shelter programme will identify non-refugee households totally and severely damaged units. Specifically targeting vulnerable families currently living in overcrowded and substandard conditions.

Households will be briefed on the project process and supported to find suitable units. Unfinished units for the project can be landlords from the NRC rental survey or extended family members or neighbours.

NRC employs a mixed gender Shelter Team to ensure that the views and needs of women, girls, boys and men are included when undertaking the household assessments. Assessment will check that the unit is suitable for the intervention and create a BoQ of the work to be undertaken. This will be used to create the phased payment plan.

Contractual agreement with landlord will be drawn up by NRC ICLA team for the finishing works terms and conditions will be agreeing and signed with NRC. This will included the minimum standard of finishing and agree free rental agreement period. Official rental agreement between household and landlord with NRC ICLA lawyers, ensuring renter has adequate security of tenure for the agreed free rental period.

Facilitate access to ‘dual use’ finishing materials through the GRM where required. Units that do not require ‘dual use’ material will be prioritised until the GRM is rolled out.

As each conditional cash instalment is released conduct regular follow up, monitoring and technical support for finishing works. Cash tranches will be released on completion of each phase. Shelter team will conduct regular field assessments to track progress and monitor the construction.

Ensure IDP household is settled in units with adequate NFIs. Conduct regular follow up with IDP households and ensure that there are no forced evictions. If IDP household complete repairs of original unit and move out provision will be included for new IDP or vulnerable household to take location. Evaluation will consider the qualitative improvements felt by the IDP family.

Households will receive information and legal counselling on HLP rights. Where required legal support and
representation to achieve long-term security of tenure, through access to legal and civil documentation will be provided. This will specifically address the challenges faced by women in achieving their inheritance and HLP rights.

Reconstruction of Gaza is dependent upon easing the import restrictions on construction materials. Advocacy will be undertaken to highlight the lack of progress on changing these restrictions at national and international levels.

NRC is undertaking similar programmes in Jordan and Lebanon and will use this experience and learning in the design and implementation of this intervention. (http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=4607) (http://www.nrc.no/?did=9179149)

Indicators and targets

Anticipated project outcomes / outputs within the project duration include the following:

• 500 households resident in additional housing units brought onto the rental market as transitional units
• Contract with landlords create a minimum of 12 month rent free period for IDP household
• Housing stock in Gaza Strip is increased
• Minimum rental standards are established with the Shelter cluster, monitored and achieved. Increased number of households in Gaza that meet agreed minimum standards including WASH facilities.
• Construction jobs are created injecting cash into local communities
• Raised housing standards address the effects of overcrowding on women and children, including initiatives to reduce domestic violence, early marriage, poor academic performance and school dropout.
• All parties know their HLP rights and obligations and ways to seek redress forced evictions are monitored and appropriate legal responses are available and enforced through NRC ICLA team.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Shelter Support 500 units @ $6000 = 2 year rent free period</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct operating costs</td>
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<td>HQ / Admin</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
<th><strong>$</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Shelter Support 500 units @ $6000 = 2 year rent free period</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff Costs</td>
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<td>SECOURS ISLAMIQUE FRANCE (SIF)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Rehabilitation of Damaged Orphans Homes in Gaza Strip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/S-NF/73525</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Shelter/NFI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>The project is in line with oPt – Gaza Specific Shelter Objective 8: “Expand the available habitable housing stock”, which falls under the Shelter/NFI Cluster Overall Goal: “To ensure sufficient and adequate shelter and NFI assistance to the most vulnerable”, and responds to Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 4, &amp; 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Total: 625 Orphans sponsored by SIF in Gaza and Khan Younis governorates and their families &lt;br&gt; Children: 500 &lt;br&gt; Women: 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Implementing Partners</strong></td>
<td>SIF Orphan Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Duration</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Current Funds Requested</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Projects covering only Gaza</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender Marker Code</strong></td>
<td>2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact Details</strong></td>
<td>Adel Kaddum, <a href="mailto:kaddum@secours-islamique.org">kaddum@secours-islamique.org</a>, +972 8 2863959</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Enhanced Geographical Fields</strong></td>
<td>Gaza Strip - Gaza &lt;br&gt; Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project filtering</strong></td>
<td>Gaza</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Needs**

- A damage assessment by SIF through home visits of its sponsored orphans in Gaza & Khan Younis governorates has shown that of the homes visited, 79 (28%) have sustained severe damages, 74(26%) moderate damages, 125 (44%) minor damages, & 7 (2%) had no damages.
- The assessment also revealed that most of the affected homes require replacement of essential household effects, including furniture, washer, refrigerator and other items.
- Under this project, SIF will repair and reequip the homes of 125 SIF-sponsored orphans that were surveyed in Gaza and Khan Younis governorates and found to have sustained minor damages, for which the required construction materials could be obtained much easier and faster than the materials required for major construction works.
- All targeted families are widows-headed households. Following SIF’s Orphans Programme criteria, these households are very vulnerable with income less than NIS 200 a month and unemployed widow. All orphans (boys & girls) are vulnerable because they are children under 18 years.
- Through our regular home visits/assessments, children living in uncompleted/damaged homes suffer from psychological problems, ultimately impacting their health, education & social life.
- Response to the severe and moderate damages that require substantial amounts of construction materials and funding will be addressed as a part of the rehousing interventions of either UNRWA or UNDP.

**Background:**

The number of Palestinians who became internally displaced (IDPs) as a result of the July-August 2014 crisis reached about 475,000 people at the height of the conflict – 28% of the population of Gaza Strip – including in UNRWA schools designated as collective centers (290,000), government schools (15,000), in informal shelters such as empty buildings, churches or mosques and with host families (170,000). The numbers decreased during the extended period of temporary ceasefires between 11 and 19 August, but soared back again to 475,000 prior to the 26 August open-ended ceasefire. Following the ceasefire, there has been a dramatic decline in the number of IDPs, with the numbers in UNRWA collective centers dropping to 32,419 at 18 centers, as at 28/10/2014. An estimated 47,000 IDPs are still staying with host families.

An estimated 6% of the entire housing stock in Gaza Strip is uninhabitable as a result of the last crisis- 20,000 housing units have been either destroyed or severely damaged, leaving more than 100,000 people homeless. This is in addition to the pre-crisis housing deficit of 75,000 housing units, due to people living in overcrowded or inadequate conditions (OCHA, Sept 2014). Other 5,800 housing units have sustained partial damages and some parts of the house are still inhabited. 38,000 other housing units have sustained windows and doors damages and small holes in external walls.
Directly following the open-ended ceasefire, SIF disseminated an SMS & conducted home visits to sponsored orphans in the Gaza Strip and collected reports about any personal harm or home damages caused by the crisis. Unfortunately, 4 sponsored orphans were killed during the conflict. An orphan’s mother was also killed. With regard to home damages, of the families contacted (1,472) through SMS, 807 responded as follows: 272 (34%) reported severe damages, 208 (26%) moderate damages, and 307 (38%) minor damages. 20 families (2%) reported no damages at their homes. Subsequently, SIF carried out a field damage assessment of the homes of the families of its sponsored orphans in Gaza & Khanyounis governorates. Of the 285 visited homes, 79 (28%) homes have sustained severe damages, 74 (26%) moderate damages, 125 (44%) minor damages, and 7 (2%) had no damages. Under this project, SIF will repair 125 homes that were surveyed in Gaza & Khanyounis governorates and sustained minor damages. SIF has implemented a similar project in 2010 & repaired 100 homes & equipped them with washing machines, refrigerators, chairs, cabinets.

Activities or outputs

Output: Minor damages to the homes of 100 SIF-sponsored orphans repaired and reequipped

Activities:
- Hire the required project staff following SIF official procedures
- Conduct visits to the targeted homes to ascertain eligibility and determine the scope of repair works and the need for furniture and other household effects
- Prepare BOQs and furniture and equipment requirements
- Advertise in local newspapers both the construction works and furniture and equipment requirements, separately
- Award the construction works, including WASH works (swage and water connections) to local construction contractors and the furniture and equipment to local suppliers
- Monitor construction works, including WASH connections at the designated sites and follow up on the procurement of furniture and equipment items
- Deliver furniture and equipment items to the affected families according to plan
- Issue final financial and narrative reports.

Monitoring & Evaluation:

To ensure high level of efficiency and effectiveness in implementing the project, SIF will apply the following monitoring steps:

- Project staff will monitor execution of the works at the designated sites.
- Project staff will conduct follow-up visits to the homes of benefiting families to ensure that the project has met its intended objectives in terms of repair works at these homes and the provision furniture and equipment items.
- Meetings between the project team and SIF senior staff will be conducted on regular basis.
- Visits to project sites by senior staff will be conducted regularly.
- Progress and final narrative and financial reports will be issued.

M&E system will be designed for this project & include the following tools:
Individual interviews
Focus group interviews
Reports & photos with details
Field & home visits
Beneficiaries list

Indicators and targets

Indicators:

# Number of housing units provided with repair works (windows, doors, walls, ceilings, floors, textiles etc.)
# Number of housing units provided with WASH support (repair of water and sewage networks)
# number of housing units provided with furniture items( cabinet , chairs)
# Number of housing units provided with repair of electricity networks
# number of housing units provided with equipment items (washer, refrigerator,cooking gas ..etc.)

% of targeted families actually assisted under the project

Targets:

125 housing units provided with repair works (windows, doors, walls, ceilings, floors, textiles etc.)
125 housing units provided with WASH support (repair of water and sewage networks)
125 housing units provided with furniture items (cabinets & chairs)
125 housing units provided with equipment items (washer, refrigerator, cooking gas. etc.)
100% of targeted families assisted under the project

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Repair Works</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household Effects (Furniture &amp; Equipment)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Direct Staff Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,085,200</strong></td>
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| **Revised BUDGET items**   | $ |
| Repair Works               | 635,500 |
| Household Effects (Furniture & Equipment) | 279,000 |
| Direct Staff Costs         | 78,000  |
| Support Costs              | 21,700  |
| Indirect Costs             | 71,000  |
| **Total**                  | **1,085,200** |
**Appealing Agency**

**ACT ALLIANCE / DANCHURCHAID (ACT/DCA)**

**Project Title**

Improve living conditions and protect vulnerable communities from adverse climate conditions through appropriate shelter and sanitation facilities for women, men, girls and boys including elderly and disabled people.

**Project Code**

OPT-15/S-NF/73528

**Sector/Cluster**

Shelter/NFI

**Objectives**

Overall Objective: To improve living conditions and protect vulnerable communities from adverse climate conditions through appropriate shelter and sanitation facilities, and to improve access to adequate and safe shelter to the most vulnerable communities in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) in order to protect people’s rights under International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. Contributing to Shelter Cluster Objectives number 3 and 4 which are: 1) Ensure shelter solutions are able to mitigate against harsh weather conditions, and 2) Ensure continued access to adequate shelter for those at risk of future manmade or natural disasters. The project is contributing to shelter cluster outcomes number 1 and 2 for the 3rd SO which are Support to vulnerable families to ensure they are prepared for winter weather conditions, and Provision of suitable shelter-related NFIs packages for those in inadequate shelters. And it is contributing to outcome number one for the 4th Shelter Cluster SO which is Advocacy for the right of adequate housing and fit-for-purpose planning procedures.

**Beneficiaries**

Total: 5,280 Bedouins and Area C Inhabitants - Khallet Sakariya, 520 persons; Al Iqab, 1543 persons; Arab ar Rashayida, 2310 persons; Ar Rawain, 350 persons; Kisan, 557 persons. Numbers are taken from Palestinian Statistics Center (PCBS) and verified through YMCA assessment done in September 2014.

Children: 1,064

Women: 1,191

**Implementing Partners**

East Jerusalem Young Men's Christian Association

**Project Duration**

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**

$932,262

**Location**

Projects covering only West Bank

**Priority / Category**

Top

**Gender Marker Code**

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**

Antony Grange, agr@dca.dk, +972543446577

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**

West Bank - Bethlehem - Al Iqab
West Bank - Bethlehem - Khallet Sakariya
West Bank - Bethlehem - Kisan
West Bank - Bethlehem - Arab ar Rashayida
West Bank - Bethlehem - Ar Rawain

**Project filtering**

Area C

**Needs**

An assessment conducted by YMCA in September 2014 demonstrates an emergency in the project areas since these locations are exposed to settlement violence, demolitions, threats of demolitions and forcible transfer and movement restrictions. These threats have life-threatening consequences and emergency action is needed.

- Bedouins in the selected project communities Ar Rashayda, Ar Rawain, and Kisan live in tin shacks and tents which offer families limited protection. The conflict restricts possibilities of development of their conditions. Ar Rashayda, Ar Rawain, and Kisan had their land confiscated for the classification as nature reserve, military zone and for the construction of Ma’ale Amos, Mizpe Shalem settlements, and ‘Eibi Hanikhal Settlement Outpost.

- According to the YMCA assessment conducted in September 2014, Bedouin women and children are particularly vulnerable to the consequences that arise from bad shelter conditions. The following threats have been identified: (1) bad roads and drastically reduced access to health care which particularly affects women during their pregnancies, (2) long transportation/hard work for women to bring water from water cisterns, (3) lack of adequate shelter which exposes families to extreme and unsafe weather conditions, (4) lack of public...
transport, (5) lack of access to education (as a consequence of lack of transportation) which particularly affects girls and (6) the Occupation/demolitions and forcible transfer and (7) lack of animal fodder and water put economical constraints on families and force them out of business and to sell their herds and assets as a consequence of Israeli movement restrictions.

• Al'iqab/Aloqban and Beit Skaria were exposed to Israeli violations and expansions, where hundreds of donumlands were confiscated for the construction of settlements and Israeli bypass roads to isolate Palestinian communities from each other. Al Oqban occupied by Israeli Government. Al Oqban and Beit Skaria, located in Area C, have 115 houses under constant threat of demolitions and displacement. These houses need interior rehabilitation to protect people from bad weather conditions. This, including systematically settler harassment, Israeli prevention from building new homes, schools, or other facilities or rehabilitate them have led to that families leave for Area B to improve their lives, which could lead to further illegal Israeli expansions. The threats are, supported by an YMCA assessment (1) demolitions and demolition orders, (2) systematically settler violence, (4) unable to improve homes/schools/other facilities and (3) forced displacement which are violations of IHL with possibly life-threatening outcomes.

• Forced evictions can have implications on the enjoyment of several human rights, including the right to education and the right to personal security.

• Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to external and family violence, including sexual violence, before, during and after an eviction.

• International humanitarian law entails protection to adequate housing during armed conflicts (IV Geneva Convention Art 53). The Rome Statute recognizes that the extensive destruction and appropriation of property that is not justified by military necessity is a war crime (art. 8). There is therefore a need to identify, document and to report these violations and to advocate for the Occupying Powers adherence with the law and its obligations as the Occupying Power under IHL. Due to the escalation of the conflict, there are grounds to believe that women and girls will become even more vulnerable and that inadequate shelters therefore need to be improved to increase community resilience. Humanitarian protection has its limitations under an ongoing attack and prevention work is therefore crucial. It is also a need to include women in trainings so that they enjoy equal access to Shelter activities which will increase their participation and movements in the communities.

Activities or outputs

1. Shelter Improvement: Different tools will be used to select most eligible beneficiaries to guarantee that women headed households, pregnant women and those with newborns are prioritized and to guarantee that illiterate people, disabled (visually impaired and deaf) and elderly are well informed about the project area criteria. The intervention includes:

1.1 Improvements and winterizing of inadequate shelters with coordinated WASH support in Kisan, Arab ar Rashayida, Ar Rawain by providing insulated 50 prefab shelters.

1.2 Provide 70 kitchen and 70 kitchen kits: This assistance will facilitate and assist woman's daily lives, where women are responsible for many duties daily and providing these items are often the last priority for her family.

1.3 Distribute 120 First Aid kits and give First Aid Training for family members (including female members), in (Kisan, Arab ar Rashayida, Ar Rawain) where herders and Bedouins live in isolated areas (in emergency situations some have lost their lives due to not having emergency facilities on site and were unable to reach nearest hospital on time due to the bad roads).

1.4 Rehabilitation of 18 ancient houses in Beit Skaria and Al Oqban to protect people from displacement because of hard weather conditions and continued settlers violence. Women will be consulted in rehabilitating their own houses. Meetings will be held with the selected beneficiaries before undertaking the rehabilitation works.

2. Organizing Protection Groups: Five protection groups will be organized and trained in IHL, HR, IDP and report writing to objectively identify and document breaches of the aforementioned laws. The Protection Groups will also develop an early warning system for possible breaches of these laws and to call for other actors’ involvement. This will protect individuals, especially women and girls, who are more exposed to imminent threats than men. The protection groups will:

A. Increase and facilitate individuals/families access to free legal counseling to prevent or reclaim displacement and/or demolitions.

B. Manage 3 emergency rooms including Caravans + solar panels + equipment in (Kisan, Arab ar Rashayida, Ar Rawain) that will be established by the project.

3. Advocacy and coordination:

3.1 DCA will work targeting national and international duty bearers concerning the affected areas in order to push for accountability of the Occupying Power (OP) for its IHL and HR violations and its omissions of its obligations as the OP and through such measures increase boys and especially girls access to education, health and human rights.
3.2 DCA will continue to coordinate its intervention and response through the Shelter and Protection Clusters.

4. Health risks will be reduced through providing three emergency rooms including Caravans + solar panels + equipment in (Kisan, Arab ar Rashayida, Ar Rawain).

Work with five protection groups who will be trained in IHL, HR, IDP and report writing to objectively identify and document breaches of the aforementioned laws. The Protection Groups will also develop an early warning system for possible breaches of these laws and to call for other actors’ involvement. This will protect individuals, especially women and girls, who are more exposed to imminent threats than men. The protection groups will increase and facilitate

Monitoring and Evaluation:
DCA monitoring staffs has regular visits to do a thorough monitoring activity at the project sites using the DCA Project Monitoring Visit & Reporting Format. EJ YMCA hires a Monitoring and Information Officer (MIO) who will be responsible for the project monitoring and reporting using monitoring forms and meet beneficiaries at their homes, MIO to follow up the quality issues based on the guidelines/approach followed up by technical committee in Shelter Cluster and share info. with same plus networks and governmental bodies. MIO will be female to facilitate visits with conservative families.

Indicators and targets
Contributing to Outcome Number One: Support to vulnerable families to ensure they are prepared for winter weather conditions, and Outcome number two: Provision of suitable shelter related NFI packages (priority will be for women headed their families, pregnant women or families with newborns, elderly and disabled) for those in inadequate shelters:
1. Reduce threats of unsafe living conditions from adverse climate conditions, inappropriate shelter and sanitation facilities and demolition threats, and Improved quality of their shelter facilities that responds to the different gender needs and can resist adverse climate conditions to the most vulnerable groups and communities in OPT for 50 families.
2. Increased access to affordable, adequate and safe living conditions, including shelter and kitchen facilities for 70 families.
3. Improved access by women, men, girls and boys, disabled and elderly to appropriate and adequate shelter, hygiene and sanitation facilities for 50 families.
4. Contributing to Outcome number three: Advocacy for the right of adequate housing and fit for purpose planning procedures:
5. Reduce vulnerabilities through increasing capacity in the affected communities and increasing their knowledge on IHL and HR and advocate for the Occupying Powers adherence with its obligations under IHL for at least 50 families.
6. Increased capacity and awareness, knowledge and practices of the most vulnerable groups and communities on shelter, hygiene and their rights under IHL and HR for at least 50 families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid (ACT/DCA)</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services to beneficiaries</td>
<td>$776,830</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics (running cost of vehicles, office expenses, and communications) and Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$932,262</strong></td>
<td><strong>$932,262</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appealing Agency** | GRUPPO VOLONTARIATO CIVILE (GVC)
---|---
**Project Title** | Support to the vulnerable communities suffering from inadequate housing conditions
**Project Code** | OPT-15/S-NF/73541
**Sector/Cluster** | Shelter/NFI
**Objectives** | The overall objective of the project is to improve housing conditions of the deprived households by providing means and techniques through community implementation methodology
**Beneficiaries** | Total: 1,348 Herders and Bedouins
Children: 683
Women: 337
**Implementing Partners** | Local Project Committees
**Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
**Current Funds Requested** | $915,200
**Location** | Projects covering only West Bank
**Priority / Category** | Top
**Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
**Contact Details** | Francesco Michele, emergency.coord@gvc-italia.org, 00972597152134
**Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank - Jerusalem - Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bareed
West Bank - Jerusalem - Az Zaayyem
West Bank - Jerusalem - Anata Entrance 2
West Bank - Hebron - Surf
West Bank - Hebron - Birin
West Bank - Hebron - Um ad Daraj
West Bank - Hebron - Ad Deirat
West Bank - Hebron - Khashem al Karem
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet at Tabban
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet al Majaz
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet al Fakheit
West Bank - Hebron - Haribat an Nabi
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet Zanuta
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet ar Rahwa
**Project filtering** | Area C and East Jerusalem

**Needs**

The communities in Area C are highly vulnerable & suffer from inadequate housing conditions due to building restrictions in their areas. This pose high risk on the households' members related to being exposed to wild animals, vulnerable of being under attack by settlers & affected by military exercise activities, health risks related to lack of proper ventilation or proper structure & imposing economical burden on the household for the expenses of rehabilitating the shelter.

Through the assessment conducted by GVC during September & October, GVC found that average expenses of the household on rehabilitation of the dwelling reaches up to 1000 USD per year but the rehabilitation itself doesn’t exempt the household from being vulnerable for any further rehabilitation after being exposed to storms. These communities suffer from demolition orders & are not able to expand the size of the dwelling or adding any new structure. During 2013 & 2014 GVC rehabilitated over 80 shelters in Area C & military zones. Through using the methodology of implementation through the community, GVC was able to avoid exposing the targeted families to risk of demolition orders nor displacement having the community through participatory approach in conducting the technical implementation & designing the interventions according to the kind of structure in the community, material used ensuring the technical specification in building adequate shelter respecting protection against all kind of risks.

During the assessment specific interviews with women had been carried out, showing that the current shelters do not provide adequate privacy. Shelters present the following situations:

- No separate rooms for women & men (girls & boys) & consisted from one big room. As an example of the direct effects, women have to organize with children to monitor passers-by & men to enter when they need to take a shower, since they use only part of a tent as cover.
- No proper doors to provide privacy for women
- Tents with no walls & doors made from tent cover.
These structures pose a daily burden to the household caring workload of women, for different factors such as: having no doors in the shelter require women to clean the house at least 3 times per day. Having no proper walls, doors & windows for the house (specially for tents shelters), expose the family to wild animals & insects, specially women & children.

The assessment findings showed the inadequacy of the housing conditions that fail to meet the basic need of the targeted population.

- 5 communities located in or near military training bases lack of proper housing conditions to ensure the safety during military exercises.
- 2 communities located near settlement lack of house condition providing safety.
- 2 communities located near the boarders/military checkpoints.

The targeted communities lack the ability to afford the means to build resilient shelters that exempt the household from annual rehabilitation not being destroyed during strong storms & no insulation exists to protect the household members from the extreme conditions of weather.

GVC’s community implementation methodology is based on the establishment & direct leading of a local committee in the community. It includes women, active members in the community, village councils & community representatives. Planning of the implementation is done with the community through workshops conducted with women & men. The implementation is lead by the committee under the supervision of GVC technical engineers. Based on GVC experience the community implementation allows a quick implementation of the shelters; in a recently finished intervention 12 shelters had been implemented in two weeks. With this methodology the community invests in their expertise in conducting the construction or providing the needed labour from nearby communities. It gives as well the opportunity to the community to lead the risk mitigation entailed with working in Area C & military zones.

Activities or outputs

Outputs

Output 1
Support self-help for the most vulnerable families to provide shelter repairs and transitional shelter solutions close to former homes, to promote self-reliance and maintain links to communities, livelihood activities and support networks.

Through the implementing methodology of GVC in involving the communities, it invests in the community capacities in supervising the work and being a vital role in the technical implementation. Through GVC partnerships with NRC, a capacity building for the community in seeking legal support, knowing how to avoid the legal risks and being prepared for any possible risks through having links with the needed parties.

Output 2
Support most vulnerable families with shelter-related technologies to reduce the cost of living.

According to previous evaluation of shelter-related interventions implemented by GVC, the technical specifications used and review within the Shelter Cluster, assure a significant average yearly cost reduction.

Activities:

Rehabilitation of 133 shelters:
GVC will rehabilitate already existing shelter by replacing old material (walls, floor & roof) with new materials respecting SPHERE standards. The technical specifications will follow the agreed within the shelter cluster, & reviewed amongst the cluster's active partners. Do no harm & specifically security, safety & culture respect will be key priorities during the implementation & sought through a community approach.
Prior to technical implementation a group interview will be conducted with women to define more thoroughly their needs. Technical specifications will be discussed as well to check if they comply with the women's needs.
Rehabilitation of 133 latrines:
Households with already existing latrines will be provided with materials for its rehabilitation, while households with no latrines will be provided with the means & materials to install one. Upon the household & community risk & vulnerability assessments (related to culture & security), it will be determined between installing fixed or mobile latrine. The household will be provided with tanks for the latrine & septic tank to be constructed.
Hygiene campaign & distribution of hygiene kits
A hygiene campaign will be conducted based on participatory approach where awareness workshops & activities is tailored in each community. Assessment workshops will be conducted with the women in each location. The hygiene campaign will be tailored according to the findings of the assessment workshops to include raising awareness workshops & distribution of hygiene kits to the households of the community.

The current activities had been identified according to humanitarian shelter needs, to assure proper SPHERE standards. Their implementation will be complementary with the actions inscribed in the intervention.
“Humanitarian Support to Protect Palestinians in the West Bank from Forcible Transfer”, which will be identified against specific protection needs. In addition GVC is an active partner of the WASH cluster, in which all WASH related intervention are constantly reviewed & planned jointly.

Advocacy:

GVC will participate to all the clusters related to Shelter Cluster by providing data & evidences of demolitions collected on the field. All material will contribute to the elaboration of national & international advocacy campaigns. GVC is also directly active in sensitization campaigns conducted in Italy & is part of international platforms.

Indicators and targets

Indicators & targets:
The overall target of the intervention is to assure the adequate standards of housing conditions.
- 133 shelter repaired through community-driven methodology
- 337 women exempted from physical burden & privacy is provided for them
- 50% decrease on annual rehabilitation of the shelter

Additional indicators:
- Improved ventilation in the shelter
- Improved insulation from extreme weather conditions
- Improved hygiene & safety of the household members

M&E:
GVC conducts surveys prior & post technical implementation, containing specific sections capturing any identified indicator. The technical specific sections capture data about the improvements of human shelter situation (ventilation, number of rooms, separation between girls & boys). The hygiene sections capture the improvements of the hygiene related to SPHERE standards. Moreover a KAP survey is conducted prior & post hygiene campaign to measure the impact of the hygiene campaign on the households.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gruppo Volontariato Civile (GVC)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input costs (works, transportation, material, awareness, technical implementation)</td>
<td>$741,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting</td>
<td>$122,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ indirect support costs (7%)</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$915,200</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$915,200</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeal Agency</td>
<td>NORWEGIAN REFUGEE COUNCIL (NRC)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
<td>Humanitarian Support to Protect Palestinians in the West Bank from Forcible Transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project Code</strong></td>
<td>OPT-15/S-NF/73542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
<td>Shelter/NFI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Contribute to the protection from forcible transfer of Palestinians in West Bank communities facing such risk through provision of humanitarian assistance including support to livelihoods, awareness raising, humanitarian shelter, WASH, legal assistance and advocacy. The Action seeks to contribute to the coordinated humanitarian response in the West Bank through coordination by the Shelter, Protection (including the legal taskforce and settler violence core group), WASH and if relevant Food Security Clusters. The project brings together five international NGOs each will provide the following technical expertise to the project: A1: humanitarian shelter, WASH and agricultural inputs (led by GVC and ACF); A2: protection and community empowerment (led by PUAMI); A3: legal assistance (led by NRC); A4: policy change advocacy (led by NRC); and A5: emergency response after demolitions and property damage caused by settler violence (led by ACTED). It is noted that all agencies are active members of the Clusters and will report to Clusters on implementation, and gaps. The Action is led by NRC however 85% of the funds will be provided to national and international implementing partners. It is noted that some agencies have included additional projects to the HCP however these projects are partially based on different needs and different response and or a contingency for additional needs to the current Project sheet which may arise during the year. It is noted that all funding and implementation will be reported to and coordinated with the Cluster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Beneficiaries** | Total: 26,811 individuals  
Children: 12,969  
Women: 5,896 |
| **Implementing Partners** | Consortium Partners: ACTED Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI) Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC) Action Against Hunger (ACF)  
National Implementing Partners: Jerusalem Legal Aid Centre (JLAC) Yesh Din Hamoked |
| **Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $8,325,000 |
| **Location** | Projects covering only West Bank |
| **Priority / Category** | Top |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details** | Vance Culbert, vance.culbert@nrc.no, +972 (0)54 39154 93 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank |
| **Project filtering** | Area C and East Jerusalem |

**Needs**

As identified by the October 2014 Humanitarian Country Team’s (HCT) Humanitarian Needs Overview, ‘thousands of Palestinians throughout the oPt have been forcibly displaced or are at acute risk of forced displacement as a result of multiple factors including policies and practices related to the ongoing occupation’. Forced displacement has a multitude of negative impacts upon Palestinian families and communities. ‘It deprives Palestinians of their home and land, often their main asset, and frequently results in disruption to livelihoods, a reduced standard of living and limited access to basic services’. The impact of the loss of agricultural and WASH inputs for Bedouin communities is great, as their primary resources often come from agriculture/livestock. The impact on women and children from forced displacement and demolitions can be particularly devastating, with woman bearing significant burden of caring for the family and children during displacement and negative coping mechanisms include child labour, early marriage of girls and loss of community resilience has been documented.

The underlying causes of the humanitarian need result from continued violations of International humanitarian
law (IHL) including domestic laws, policies and actions aimed at the forcible transfer of the protected population and expansion of settlement. Discriminatory planning laws, demolitions, evictions, seizure of land, declarations of state land and military zones, and freedom of movement restrictions, settler violence and land grab continue to pressure Palestinians including whole communities to leave their homes. Humanitarian assistance is systematically impeded with seizure of humanitarian equipment and indications of an intention (discussions in the Knesset Sub committee on Defence and Foreign Affairs from June 2014) to crackdown on the work of humanitarian agencies and third states providing humanitarian assistance in Area C. Since November 2013 to 27 October 2014 over 600 structures have been demolished displacing over 1200 people, including a recently re-introduced practice of punitive demolitions. The risk of forcible transfer of Bedouin communities from the central West Bank is an acute threat following the publishing of two sets of design plans, with a capacity to accommodate approximately 12, 500 people, for the Bedouin township at Nuweima in August and September 2014. Studies have highlighted the particularly detrimental impact of the implementation of this plan on Palestinian Bedouin women’s lives and particularly their freedom of movement. Further in 2014 two large parcels of land in Bethlehem were declared as ‘state land’, a practice which was used in the past for creation of settlements. It is expected that there will be continued displacement of Palestinian communities in Area C, H2 and East Jerusalem in 2015 due to settlement expansion.

Whilst legal representation can successfully delay demolitions and evictions in the vast majority of cases permanent security is not obtained for the household. Legal assistance for victims of settler violence can support victims to file complaints and in some cases re-open closed police investigations and prosecutions however conviction rates for such violence are very low. The most common reasons cited by people who had experienced settler violence but had not made complaints or sought legal assistance was because they believed there was no benefit to the system and of the approximately 60% of those who thought there would be not benefits to lodging a complaint, approximately 68 percent said that their opinion would change if they had free legal assistance to monitor and advocate for their case and for some having a female NGO fieldworker/ lawyer accompanied their families to the court/police station is desired. (Al Sahel, Jan 2014 ). Legal remedies will only provide temporary reprieves to displacement if there are no changes to Israeli policies and compliance with IHL.

Activities or outputs

Within the framework of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) coordination mechanisms, the Project seeks to coordinate with other actors working in the West Bank to contribute to meeting the humanitarian needs of communities at risk of forcible transfer. The project seeks to support the implementation of the HCT’s Area C framework aimed at facilitating rapid, unimpeded and impartial provision of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need in Area C. The vulnerability of the communities was initially assessed using the OCHA Vulnerable Persons Profile and supplemented with intervention specific vulnerability assessments by implementing agencies. The Project relies on the OCHA trigger and ICCG coordination of response to demolition and settler violence incidents. The coordination of shelter, WASH and legal responses, settler violence interventions will be coordinated through the relevant Clusters. Advocacy will be coordinated through the AIDA and HCT advocacy groups.

The Project is built on an integrated protection approach envisaged to influence changes in the policies which lead to IHL violations, as well as reducing the vulnerability of the communities to such risks.

A1. Provision of material assistance and essential services to communities vulnerable to forcible transfer. Communities will be identified according to their vulnerability against the main protection factors generating the prolonged protection crisis and female headed houses will be targeted. These include communities subject to transfer plans or are under pressure to evacuate, communities subject to repeated settler violence and land grab and there is an humanitarian need to rehabilitate essential infrastructure such as homes, communities services, roads, land, and livelihood inputs to allow them to stay in their location, or to support the use of threatened land. Interventions will be developed with input from women and seek to ensure gender concerns are taken into account.

A2. Community empowerment/ mobilization for communities living in environment in which IHL violations are ongoing or likely to occur. Community eye watch/ protection committee mechanisms, including representation by women, will be re-enforced and or established to provide community based mechanisms for protection solutions, implementation of early warning systems in relation to violations and support referral systems particularly for women.

A3. Legal assistance will be provided to those vulnerable to forcible transfer to support ensure people to stay where they are living. Legal assistance will be provide in respect of domestic law remedies to delay implementation of demolition and eviction orders, land seizure and seizure of personal property, settler violence, settler take over of land, freedom of movement restrictions.

A4. Seeking to change policies which lead to forcible transfer. Toward the prevention of forcible transfer political advocacy will be undertaken to prevent and seek restitution in cases of forcible transfer and or demolition, seizure, eviction, settler violence. In support of the implementation of the HCT Area C framework, the project will seek to ensure systematic response by diplomatic, UN and Government of Palestine actors to
such incidents. The project will support the messages of Palestinians, including women, from communities vulnerable to transfer in advocacy.

A5. Systematic response and follow-up to demolitions, evictions and settler violence resulting in property damage through the provision of material and cash response, taking gender concerns into account, to cover damages to shelter, WASH, agricultural and community infrastructure as well as agricultural inputs.

Monitoring
Monitoring will be undertaken on a regular basis through interviews with beneficiaries, field visits, and review of documentation. Two monitoring visits will occur (within two weeks and between 45 and 90 days) after the delivery of the emergency response.

Indicators and targets
Anticipated project outcomes within the project duration include the following:

1. Upon reception of the OCHA trigger, material and cash assistance will be provided in a timely manner to households who have suffered from demolition and settler violence (# of days between receiving trigger and delivery of material and or cash assistance).
2. Targeted households (including female headed households) consider the support provided as protecting them from forcible transfer;
3. Targeted households including female headed households, have an increased understanding of their housing, land and property (HLP) rights, applicable regulations and possible responses to such violations;
4. % of beneficiaries (including female headed households) in the West Bank who have eviction or demolition orders remain on their land thanks due to material support and or legal representation provided through the Project;
5. # of instances of change in policy or practice by authorities or stakeholders in which project information has played a contributing role;
6. # initiatives taken by power holders to prevent forcible transfer or its triggers based on information provided by the project;
7. HCT Area C framework is substantial implemented;
8. Number of households (including female headed households) provided with access to sufficient housing, sanitation facilities and safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene use in compliance with emergency standards (eg: SPHERE standards).

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<tr>
<th>Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Aid and national implementing partner costs</td>
<td>4,495,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programme staff costs for all international implementing partners</td>
<td>1,498,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support staff costs including for all international implementing partner</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support costs including for all international implementing partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration Costs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,325,000</strong></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Aid and national implementing partner costs</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
### Project Title
Improving Shelter Response in oPt Through Shelter Cluster Coordination

### Project Code
OPT-15/S-NF/73546

### Sector/Cluster
Shelter/NFI

### Objectives
Shelter & NFI Cluster member organisations benefit from coordination services including information sharing on needs, activities, gaps and standards, preparedness planning, training and response monitoring in the Shelter & NFI sector in WB and Gaza and with other clusters directed towards assuring that displaced Palestinians and Palestinians at risk of displacement obtain secure and adequate shelter solutions.

### Beneficiaries
Total: 20 Member agencies of the Shelter Cluster
Other group: 1,000,000 Indirect beneficiaries of coordination - the beneficiaries of the member agencies of the Palestine and Gaza Shelter Clusters

### Implementing Partners
Members of the Shelter Cluster Palestine

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$884,000

### Location
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Vance Culbert, vance.culbert@nrc.no, +972 54 391 5493

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
West Bank
Gaza Strip

### Project filtering
Area C, East Jerusalem and Gaza

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**Needs**

The Shelter & NFI Sector faces very different challenges in Gaza, the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

In Gaza, the entire population has been directly or indirectly affected by Operation Protective Edge (OPE), conducted in July and August 2014. The combined aerial bombardment and ground invasion caused widespread damage to structures and houses, displacing large portions of the population, in addition to affecting people's access to privacy and protection, livelihoods and coping mechanisms.

Combined UNRWA estimates and finalised UNDP findings show that the damage caused during OPE resulted in 13,500 houses being completely demolished and 8,400 houses being severely damaged rendered uninhabitable. Those forced from their homes have taken shelter in host families or collective centres or have rented new apartments, in a context of chronic housing shortages and 4,000 outstanding repairs from previous conflicts. On top of the immediate effects of OPE, there is a high risk of flooding due to rubble and damaged drainage networks and wastewater pumping stations. Furthermore 91,445 housing units were damaged requiring major or minor repairs. These needs are exacerbated by the blockade on so-called dual use construction materials.

In the West Bank, housing demolitions over the past three months have increased, putting Palestinians at heightened risk of displacement. Additionally, restrictions on construction due to a range of administrative barriers imposed under the occupation and 'price tag' attacks are all challenges to the shelter sector in the West Bank. While displacement is ongoing, careful coordination is required to address the barriers to reconstruction or construction to address the housing shortage. The shelter shortage is also acute in public service buildings, including schools.

Several agencies are responding to housing demolitions in the West Bank through emergency shelter provision, advocacy and legal advice. Coordination could be improved on technical standards and engaging with donors and authorities on permitting and finding ways to avoid re-demolitions. Disaster preparedness and response could benefit from greater coordination – winter storms are a recurrent problem in the West Bank. The contingency plan was recently updated, but will need coordination support to ensure the necessary preparedness is undertaken and implementation of the plan if required.

NRC has been the Cluster lead agency in Gaza since 2009 and the national lead in West Bank and East Jerusalem since it was established in 2014. NRC’s work in this sector complements NRC’s work in legal
assistance on housing, land and property rights, and its engagement to increase school capacity. Shelter sector coordination across oPt will contribute to improved outcomes, standards and preparedness. The barriers to shelter and related NFI provision across oPt are largely political and legal; improved coordination will proactively address these challenges.

The overall objective of this program will be met through timely assessments, contingency planning, regular Cluster meetings, timely provision of information on shelter beneficiaries through information management, response monitoring and training to meet requirements evidenced by need e.g. in different aspects of emergency response, principles of partnership, protection, gender equality, accountability, HLP and data collection technologies.

Simultaneously NRC as the Shelter & NFI Cluster lead will increase its focus on the Cluster advocacy strategy and coordinate with other stakeholders to ensure that important messages are effectively communicated.

For oPt, the team will grow from 1.5 full time staff to 2.5 including 1 international coordinator, 1 national coordinator and 0.5 information manager. In Gaza, staffing will increase from 3 full time staff to 8.5 including 5 monitors, 1 training coordinator, 0.5 information manager, 1 international coordinator and the Gaza coordinator.

Activities or outputs

Through the project NRC will ensure:

- Effective Cluster coordination and information management mechanisms are maintained
- Cluster advocacy activities and initiatives are continued and strengthened
- Cluster fact sheets and infographics publications are produced in a timely manner
- Training responsive to evident needs is provided
- Cluster contingency plans and the cluster strategy are revised in coordination with main stakeholders.
- Monitoring of the overall shelter response will be performed by 5 monitors leading to improved accountability
- Accountability, Vulnerability, prioritisation, Protection and Gender Equality concerns are mainstreamed in the cluster strategy, regularly emphasised in communications and included by cluster members when they design projects. Evidence that these concerns have been incorporated during implementation will be sought during monitoring.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the program will be conducted against the indicators and targets and through cluster performance evaluations.

To adequately support these services will require significant staffing costs, including full time international coordinators and information management staff, professional staff to monitor the implementation of the response, drivers and vehicles to transport them, a technical coordinator to support standards and guidance whilst liaising with authorities on policies and standards and a training coordinator to support capacity development of Cluster members.

Indicators and targets

- # of Cluster meetings facilitated
- # of information management products shared and frequency: Contact List, 4W, Contingency Stocks and Actor Capacity Mapping plus infographics showing gaps
- # of joint advocacy initiatives undertaken
- Contingency plan updated
- Trainings conducted and evidenced as useful: 20 attendees x 5 trainings
- Monthly field monitoring visits with reports to members and sharing of lessons learned according to intervention type with the cluster members through the website, emails, working groups and cluster meetings.
- Improved performance of cluster members in project design and implementation in gender related matters to the 2a Gender Marker standard
- Evidence of prioritisation of vulnerable groups and particular issues including female ownership and inheritance in respect of housing, land and property rights especially the newly widowed
- Cluster performance to be evaluated at start, middle and end of the year aiming to achieve 80% membership satisfied with the cluster performance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Category</th>
<th>Original Amount</th>
<th>Revised Amount</th>
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<td>Materials, goods and services</td>
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### Appealing Agency

PALESTINIAN HOUSING COUNCIL (PHC)

### Project Title

Urgent Housing Rehabilitation for Poor and Marginalized Palestinian Families in East Jerusalem

### Project Code

OPT-15/S-NF/73584

### Sector/Cluster

Shelter/NFI

### Objectives

Expand the available habitable housing stock in Jerusalem in specific for poor and marginalized families living in extremely difficult living conditions through rehabilitation of their houses to the extent that they become suitable for living and allows healthy growth of children and enable. Creating more space inside houses of extended families for young families to reduce displacement outside Jerusalem.

### Beneficiaries

Total: 1,200 poor families living in extremely difficult living conditions in old houses that need rehabilitation, renovation and provision with basic services with emphasis on families headed by a female
- Children: 600
- Women: 200
- Other group: 400 Youth

### Implementing Partners

Ministry of Social Affairs, Local committee, CBO's, beneficiaries

### Project Duration

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested

$2,260,000

### Location

Projects covering only West Bank

### Priority / Category

Top

### Gender Marker Code

1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

### Contact Details

Usama Sadawi, usamasadawi@yahoo.com, 00970 599 411182

### Enhanced Geographical Fields

West Bank - Jerusalem

### Project filtering

East Jerusalem

### Needs

The Israeli government and municipal policies in Jerusalem have negatively impacted the estimated 280,000 Palestinians in East Jerusalem; these policies affect their residency status, economical situation, their access to education and health services, and their ability to plan and develop their communities. Those policies significantly increase the humanitarian vulnerability of the Palestinian people of E. Jerusalem.

- The decline of the economic situation of Palestinians raised one of the main problems that facing the poor families living in East Jerusalem which is to improve the deteriorated conditions of their abject shelters. An increasing number of families are unable to do the necessary maintenance to their shelters to meet at least the minimum standards. Extended families living in one house is common.
- Due to the bad shelter conditions of a lot of extended families with the existence of lack of financial resources and the high rate of rental fees in Jerusalem, a lot of families leave to outside the city seeking affordable rental fees and that requires creation of more suitable space within the existing housing stock.
- In addition, and due to overcrowding, extended families living in one housing unit is common. In such cases, the fixture units (bathrooms and kitchen) and living rooms are common. This fact seriously attack the privacy of women and girls and its crucial to find solutions to maintain privacy.
- Children are as well effected by overcrowding and deteriorated houses and that is reflected in their academic achievement and violence.
- It is important to the women to take an equal role with men in planning and choosing the types of interventions to fulfill their needs and later in implementation.
- Recently PHC finished two phases of rehabilitation of houses for 101 families through similar project funded by the French Government through UN HABITAT. During the final stage of that project, the PHC undertaken social study for further beneficiaries using scoring system analysis to find the most vulnerable. Accordingly, 400 families were found vulnerable and in urgent need for shelter rehabilitation. Among these families, the PHC aims to assist the most vulnerable 200 families.
- The families will be provided with financial grants of an average of $10,000, a self help approach will be used with on the job training, technical support and supervision to improve the skills of family members, which resulted at the end in reducing the cost of rehabilitation. Payments to beneficiaries shall be on installments according to progress of work.
There is a need to capacity building of beneficiaries in relation to developing skills in maintenance works

**Activities or outputs**

**Selection of beneficiaries**
- Site visits and surveys for 400 houses by the project team (two engineers (male and female) and two social workers(male and female as well))
- The Classification and the Advisory Committees will select the most vulnerable using the scoring system.
- Detailed study for the needs for the selection beneficiaries will be conducted.
- Coordination will be done with other implementing NGO’s, MOSA to insure that the selected beneficiaries are neither listed in other similar projects nor had prior similar benefits
- Agreement will be signed with the household. In case the family is headed by a male, agreement will include both the wife and the husband to insure gender equality.

**Training of beneficiaries**
- Training will be conducted to beneficiaries to assure proper implementation of works and quality

**Rehabilitation works**
- Intervention mainly include: rehabilitation of bathrooms, kitchens, restoration and renovation of old buildings roofs and facades such as replacing asbestos roofs by healthy ones etc.
- In addition, to installation of solar systems for hot water and other normal works were plastering, pointing, tiling, electrical works including provision for solar energy, sanitary works, etc.

**Technical support offered by PHC**
- TS will be provided including interior design revision prior to implementation
- Planning of works to avoid displacement
- Quality and financial control,
- Site supervision of works
- Assisting in selection of labor and materials

**Payments and financial control:**
- Self help modality will be followed
- beneficiaries Beneficiaries will be paid three payments according to the progress

**M& E**
- PHC has a system of monitoring that will be used for the project covering the different aspects related to managerial, technical and financial matters.
- Evaluation of the impact of the project on beneficiaries using questionnaires and focus group techniques will be undertaken.

**Expected Impacts**
- 200 families will be living in inhabitable houses
- Strengthening the role of woman through gender equality in all project dimensions.
- Housing units will be also adapted to the special needs of physically challenged family members.
- Reducing the cost of living by using solar energy

Rehabilitating of houses will reduce displacement rate behind the barrier, the poor Palestinian inside Jerusalem have no affordable housing opportunities, they have only two choices; to stay in their current shelters or to move outside Jerusalem where they can find affordable shelter to rent, rehabilitation their current shelters will indeed reduce displacements.

**Risks and assumptions**
- No permit is needed for maintenance works and no need for legal support to deal with Israeli Authority.
- Using self help modality in payments minimizes risks to almost zero.

**Relevant experience & lessons learned**
- In addition to PHC programs in social housing, PHC implemented rehabilitation projects that included 1651 houses in Palestine 319 of them in East Jerusalem.
- Self help modality was proven the most effective and efficient.
- No risks were faced

**Indicators and targets**
- Number of families supported with inhabitable shelter
- Number of housing Units repaired through supported self-help process driven by owner
- Number of beneficiaries who got training and the number of females among them
- Sufficiency of grants for planned activities
- Reduction in the number of displaced families
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urgent Housing Rehabilitation for Poor and Marginalized Palestinian Families in East Jerusalem</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project supervision cost, including staff, transportation and others</td>
<td>180,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation fees for PHC (4%)</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tbody>
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<td>Urgent Housing Rehabilitation for Poor and Marginalized Palestinian Families in East Jerusalem</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,260,000</strong></td>
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Appealing Agency | PALESTINIAN HOUSING COUNCIL (PHC)
--- | ---
Project Title | Major damages repair for 150 effected housing units in Gaza
Project Code | OPT-15/S-NF/73586
Sector/Cluster | Shelter/NFI
Objectives | Expand the available habitable housing stock by 150 inhabitable safe housing unit
Providing all other actors with a leading experience in severely damaged housing units repairs as the case load of severely damaged housing units to be dealt with exceeds the capacity of any institution taking into consideration the time impact on effected people
Improving living conditions of at least 150 households
Evacuation of collecting centers to be used for the normal educational process

Beneficiaries | Total: 900 effected people living in collecting centres among them at least 30 families headed by women
Children: 540
Women: 150
Other group: 210

Implementing Partners | MPW&H, Beneficiaries, other implementing partners
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $3,245,000
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Usama Sadawi, usamasadawi@yahoo.com, 00970 599 411182
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs

The latest declaration of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing indicated that the number of severely affected houses units due to the launched Israeli military operation on Gaza July-August 2014 is around 28000 housing units exceeding the previous figures of 22000 (by UNRWA an UNDP) with 6000. These units are totally destroyed or severely damaged to the extent that they have now become uninhabitable or totally destroyed. As a result, Nearly 30000 IDPs are living in 19 UNRWA and Government schools in Gaza, in addition to 50000 sheltering in private homes with host families such as relatives. This fact lead to increase in poverty where effected people are almost isolated from their previous business, especially farmers and merchants who were doing their business in the commercial parts of their houses.

In this regard, women are the most effected where they are suffering from overcrowding either in collecting centres or with the family relatives. Women privacy in these temporary shelters is severely affected. In addition, the increasing poverty do not allow women to get their basic needs.

Children are severely affected and all studies indicated existence of depression and violence as well as lower academic achievement.

Occupancy of 19 schools is affecting the education process taking into consideration that the occupied schools are suitable for education and the existence of tens of affected schools that are not operational until being repaired.

The severely affected housing units still not dealt with and they are threatening public safety, especially children. Significant number of these units may collapse unless they are supported and repaired.

For the above mentioned reasons, and due to the significant experience of the PHC in reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected buildings, especially in the Caste Lead Operation, the PHC presents this project as a leading project in rehabilitation of 150 severely damaged housing units.

Activities or outputs

- Setting selection criteria for the target beneficiaries in coordination with the donor. As in the past practice, the PHC has access to the database of beneficiaries and used to work with other implementing partners and Ministry of Public Works and Housing to select beneficiaries with certain criteria as matter of prioritization to select the most vulnerable who meet the criteria. The output of this part is agreed list of beneficiaries.
• Field assessment of the needed interventions through high experience team, especially for damaged structural parts. The output of this stage is a preliminary assessment report for each housing units including specialized study for rehabilitation of damaged major structural elements.

• Joint assessment with beneficiaries of the needs and specifications. In this stage, if the family is headed by male, the wife must have an equivalent role in selection of the finishes and specifications. In this stage, the PHC will work with beneficiaries for rehabilitation and better shelter through possible alteration and renovation to provide with more convenient housing unit that avails privacy to women. The output of this stage is a detailed intervention plan with fair cost estimation of rehabilitation works.

• As included in other PHC reconstruction projects, the PHC will include green interventions in the rehabilitation process including solar energy usage for power generation and heating of water as well as planting, shading and rainwater collection to be used for domestic purposes.

• Upon teaching final conclusion of interventions required, the PHC will sign agreement with beneficiaries for the terms and conditions of the self-help owner driven rehabilitation. The agreement will include both the husband and the wife to assure equality in leading the process of rehabilitation.

• A training workshop will be conducted to beneficiaries, including women and men, for better implementation and control.

• Rehabilitation activities then takes place by beneficiaries with daily technical support of the PHC staff. In such activities, the PHC used to utilize three mobile technical support centres to provide with daily inspections and better service in the due time

• The PHC will utilize M&E system used in such activities including:
  o Technical assistance is provided in due time
  o Proper implementation of the rehabilitation plan including safety plan for each house
  o Financial control by both beneficiaries and PHC
  o Beneficiaries satisfaction
  o Solving any problems or disputes that may arise
  o Commitment to the schedule
  o Proper close out of the project
  o Assess the overall achievement of the project goals and objectives
  o Proper public awareness of the project as a lead. High quality brochures will be circulated as well as videos for rehabilitation process especially for dangerous parts.

Indicators and targets

• Numbers of housing units repaired
• Number of families living in collecting centres who returned to their houses and started practicing their normal life
• Number of beneficiaries who got training
• Number of beneficiaries who got training
• Number of beneficiaries among the target beneficiaries
• Number of beneficiaries among the target beneficiaries
• Number of circulate brochures for awareness of the techniques used in such interventions including green interventions
• Number of injured labours or beneficiaries (optimum at zero)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Palestinian Housing Council (PHC)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Major damages repair for 150 housing units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering consultancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervision and technical support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong>          | $ |
| Major damages repair for 150 housing units | 3,000,000 |
| Engineering consultancy            | 15,000 |
| Supervision and technical support  | 110,000 |
| Implementation fees                | 120,000 |
| <strong>Total</strong>                          | <strong>3,245,000</strong> |</p>
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<td>Project Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Shelter/NFI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>The displaced &amp; affected persons in Gaza Strip will have access to kitchen set, hygienic sets , plastic sheets, flashlights and blankets during &amp; after an emergency humanitarian situation &amp; to meet the needs of vulnerable women &amp; children. Also to protect vulnerable women &amp; children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 6,000 IDPs &amp; affected persons Children: 4,000 Women: 1,000 Other group: 1,000 Males</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implementing Partners</td>
<td>SIF</td>
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<td>Contact Details</td>
<td>Adel Kaddum, <a href="mailto:kaddum@secours-islamique.org">kaddum@secours-islamique.org</a>, +972 8 2863959</td>
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<td>Enhanced Geographical Fields</td>
<td>Gaza Strip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project filtering</td>
<td>Gaza</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Needs**

Gaza Strip’s population suffering has increased specially after July–August 2014 conflict which forced 475,000 persons-28% of the population of Gaza Strip to leave their homes & seek safe heaven leaving behind them all their belongs. 290,000 Persons were displaced at UNRWA shelter schools, 15,000 at government schools &170,000 in informal shelters such as empty buildings, churches, or mosques and with host families. The conflict also resulted in the death of 2170 & injured about 11,000 persons third of them are children. This the third military conflict Gaza Strip has in the last 5 years that resulted in displacement of hundreds of thousand persons & many lost their belongs & assets.

Part of Secours Islamique France’s (SIF) Emergency Preparedness Plan since 2008 is to have a stockpile of emergency items to be able to use during natural & manmade disasters. Also as an active member, SIF has contributed to the Inter-Agency/Cluster Contingency Plan.

SIF since 2008 has utilized many of its resources including the stockpiled emergency items in SIF’s main warehouse in Gaza City during 2008/2009, 2012 & July/August 2014 conflicts to help thousands of IDPs & affected persons in Gaza Strip wither at shelters & hosted families in coordination & cooperation with UNRWA, CDC, INGOs & LNGOs. In 2009 SIF has managed to bring into Gaza Strip thru Logistic Cluster & ANERA 10,000 hygienic kits, 10,000 kitchen sets, 24,000 square meters of plastic sheets, 10,000 water jerricans & 10,000 blankets reaching more than 35400 persons. In addition to 5,900 food parcels and medicine & medical equipment thru Rafah Crossing.

Based on SIF’s past experience during 2008/2009 military operation “Cast Lead “on Gaza Strip & as part of SIF’s Emergency Preparedness Plan & Inter-Agency/Cluster Contingency Plan and in order to provide immediate protection for women, children & adults forced to leave their homes, SIF stockpiled 6,000 Blankets, 2,000 flashlights with extra batteries, 2,000 hygienic kits & 2,000 kitchen sets. Following its own needs assessment which conducted by both male & females to ensure gender equality & the clusters recommendations, SIF has ensured to cover the needs of women, children (boys & girls) needs. To do so, SIF has included in the hygienic kits women diapers, diapers for baby girl & diapers for baby boys. Accordingly, SIF was the first agency to distribute NFIs, hygienic kits & kitchen sets among IDPs & affected families in cooperation with UNRWA & local partners.

After situation calm down in Gaza Strip & as part of its Emergency Preparedness Plan as well as the Inter-Agency/Cluster Contingency Plan, SIF has replenished the emergency stockpile used after the military operation “Pillar of Cloud” in 2012 & provided all details with the Shelter / NFI Cluster including quantities, type of emergency items & location of SIF warehouse.

During the military operation “Pillar of Cloud” 2012; because of its Emergency Preparedness Plan SIF was the first agency to distributed NFIs & blankets for 2,000 IDPs & affected families in cooperation with UNRWA & LNGOs & coordination with Shelter/NFI Cluster reaching about 12,000 persons.
During July / August 2014 conflict “Protective Edge” SIF in coordination with the Shelter/NFIs Cluster and cooperation with UNRWA & many NGOs has reached 12,000 IDPs & affected persons at UNRWA School Shelters & hosted families in 2 phases. In Phase I, SIF has distributed 2,000 blankets, 30,000 meters of plastic sheets, 3,000 tape, 1,000 flashlights with extra batteries, 1,000 hygienic kits, & 1,000 kitchen sets. In Phase II with a donation from French Crisis Center, SIF has distributed similar quantities as in phase among 6,000 IDPs at UNRWA school shelters in North, Middle & South of Gaza in coordination with MOSA & Shelter/NFIs Cluster. In all its emergency projects & activities, SIF has followed SPHERE Standard including M&E that also endorsed by Shelter/NFI Cluster to help IDPs & affected families.

Activities or outputs

Activities:
The project will be coordinated & cross check names of beneficiaries with the Shelter/NFIs Cluster & other appropriate agencies.
The stockpiled emergency items distribution among 6,000 IDPs & affected persons in Gaza Strip will be according to the National Emergency Plan.
The project team will have females & males to ensure full respect of gender & to protect females & children & other vulnerable groups need.

M&E System will be designed for the project & will include the following tools:
Individual interview
Focus group interview
Field & home visits
Beneficiaries list
Reports & photos with details

Indicators & targets

Indicators:
# Of IDPs & affected persons will receive kitchen sets
# Of IDPs & affected persons will receive hygienic kits
# Of IDPs & affected persons will receive blankets
# Of IDPs & affected persons will receive plastic sheets & tapes
# Of IDPs & affected persons will receive flashlights

Targets:
6,000 IDPs & affected persons have received kitchen sets
6,000 IDPs & affected persons have received hygienic kits
3,000 IDPs & affected persons have received blankets
6,000 IDPs & affected persons have received plastic sheets & tapes
1,000 IDPs & affected families have received flashlights

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<th>Secours Islamique France (SIF)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
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<td>Operation Cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect Cost</td>
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<td>NFIs</td>
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<td>Operation Cost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect Cost</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>
### Project Title
Urban Displacement Out of Camps (UDOC) in Gaza: Strengthening community participation, communication and service coordination in the emergency response to displacement in Gaza

### Project Code
OPT-15/S-NF/73730

### Sector/Cluster
Shelter/NFI

### Objectives

- **Overall project objective:** To ensure that all IDPs and conflict-affected communities in Gaza have improved access to information, greater engagement in decision-making processes, and meaningful involvement in coordination of the emergency response at a municipality level.

- To establish inter-agency municipality level coordination mechanisms, that ensure community participation (with a focus on women), to improve coordination of municipal, NGO, UN, etc. services at the field level including in temporary displacement sites (TDSs)

- Within existing municipal premises, assist municipalities to become centers for communication, meaningful community engagement and coordination.

- With an emphasis on women and youth, establish and/or support and strengthen existing community groups to facilitate active representation of community needs to municipalities and service providers.

- Strengthen community-based protection networks and ensure their active involvement in needs assessments and community outreach initiatives to ensure the needs of all women, girls, boys and men are met.

### Beneficiaries
- Total: 50,000 IDPs and conflict-affected people in 20 municipalities in Gaza
- Children: 25,000
- Women: 12,500

### Implementing Partners
N/A

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$599,200

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Top

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Steve Catling, steve.catling@nrc.no, +972 54 778 7608, +972 59 598 8868

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
Gaza Strip

### Project filtering
Gaza

## Needs

The term ‘urban displacement’ refers to the challenges related to urban scenarios where displaced populations are not supported through traditional communal settings like camps or collective centers. IDPs ‘outside of camps’ may live in a variety of situations that include urban, rural, or remote areas, renting, sharing a room, living with a host family, homeless, occupying a building or land, or living in makeshift shelters and slums. Due to the varied and scattered nature of displacement, UDOC settings like Gaza are very challenging in terms of communication, coordination and engagement with and between IDP communities and service providers. Participatory management structures and community based protection networks are essential to ensure that humanitarian responses are well coordinated and protection risks, such as those associated with different shelter options (e.g. GBV or child abuse in camps or host families) are mitigated from the outset.

**Need: Improve service coordination**

In camp contexts, assistance is normally coordinated by a UN, NGO or government camp manager. Currently in Gaza, multiple service providers approach and assist IDP families directly, often without coordinating with others or consulting with communities. UN agencies, clusters and service providers have all identified the need to enhance field-level coordination to avoid gaps and overlaps in services. In UDOC contexts, field level coordination naturally falls to municipalities supported by NGOs. Through an extensive consultation workshop...
with the 25 Gaza Strip municipalities, NRC found that all municipalities highlighted the need to enhance communication with clusters and ministries and coordination of assistance in the field.

Need: Improve community engagement and participation
NRC mobile legal teams conducted a survey with 200 IDPs across the Gaza Strip and almost 100% reported that they had never been involved in discussions around services, that assistance often did not meet their needs and that they would welcome the opportunity to be more involved in the design and coordination of services. NRC endorses a community-based approach that includes community empowerment, mobilization of IDP volunteers, and joint outreach initiatives for IDP and hosting communities in urban and camp settings. These initiatives help to preserve and promote dignity, self-esteem, productivity and the creative potential of refugees by mainstreaming age, gender, and diversity. Participatory assessments underpin this mechanism. When asked, all municipalities recognized the need to establish and/or strengthen participatory community-based management mechanisms.

Need: Improve information and communication
Importantly in Gaza, the scattered nature of the IDP population has made information collection to better understand the needs of the IDP population, very difficult. For instance, very little is known about the situation of IDPs in host families. What is known however, is that prior to the conflict there was a shortfall of 71,000 homes in Gaza and an average of almost five people slept in one room. The target is less than three. With the large numbers of displaced, overcrowding is expected to have increased drastically since the crisis. (NRC Overview of housing, Gaza, 2013) Substandard overcrowded living conditions do not offer adequate protection, privacy or dignity. Displacement and overcrowding have a particular impact on women and children and there is clear evidence to show a direct causal link between overcrowding and increased incidents of domestic violence and sexual abuse. In the Initial Rapid Assessment (August 2014), 52% of community leaders identified GBV as a major concerns in their municipalities post conflict, and issues such as sexual abuse, honor killings and early marriage are well known. Improved information about and communication with conflict-affected people in Gaza is vital to better protect them and provide relevant services.

NRC’s Approach:
NRC believes that working through and building the capacity of existing local government structures is vital with respect to early and successful recovery, particularly for those neighbourhoods that suffered wide-scale destruction. NRC is currently piloting the project by working with five of the worst-affected municipalities to help them register and profile IDP populations, to better advocate for relevant humanitarian services, and to facilitate effective forums to ensure timely and coordinated service delivery that includes community participation. This will help pave the way towards reconstruction that itself will only be successful with meaningful community participation at all stages. The project will expand through 2015 to include up to 20 municipalities prioritizing the worst-affected areas.

NRC is actively coordinating with the Municipal Development and Lending Fund (MDLF), MoSA, MoLG and MoPWH to make sure that all humanitarian and early recovery activities feed into and complement existing development plans to ensure sustainability. All of the aforementioned offices are very supportive of NRC’s approach and have endorsed the project.

Data collected as part of registration and profiling activities as well as community forums and municipality coordination mechanisms will be invaluable to the shelter cluster and other clusters alike in order to ensure an inter-sectoral coordinated approach.

Output 1
Community-based protection networks are mobilised and actively involved in assessments, information collection and dissemination, and community outreach initiatives in urban areas and camps

Activities
• Registration and profiling of IDPs in each municipality to better target needs and monitor assistance
• Conduct inter-agency multi-sectoral needs assessments and profiling exercises
• Outreach to identify and respond to vulnerable groups and protection cases through regular home visits and focus group discussions utilizing an age, gender, diversity mainstreaming perspective
• Make information about services and entitlements available for IDPs at each municipality including regular briefings and information sessions
• Receive updates regarding the changing situation of the IDPs

Output 2
Community mobilization and self-management strengthened and expanded to actively represent community needs to municipalities and service providers, including a community based complaints mechanism
Activities
• Formation or strengthening of existing community committees to enhance involvement of IDPs and host communities in planning and self-management in temporary displacement sites and urban areas
• Ensure that all community groups are representative of age, gender and diversity
• Establish or enhance existing women’s forums to allow women to express their opinions without inhibitions
• Arrange awareness raising and sensitization events to include GBV
• Channel feedback and complaints in a centralised cross-sectorial feedback mechanism
• Establish reliable venues for regular community meetings, trainings and events within existing municipal buildings

Output 3
Municipality-led coordination mechanisms, facilitated by NRC, that ensure community participation, are in place and functioning

Activities
• Manage temporary displacement sites in partnership with municipalities
• Using cluster information, update mapping of all stakeholders (Who/What/Where) working in the municipal area and facilitate discussion on clear and agreed division of tasks
• Facilitate dialogue with overarching coordination mechanisms of local authorities and clusters
• Advocate for assistance and protection with relevant actors based on gaps and duplications identified
• Facilitate agreement on common definition of criteria for targeting assistance to the most vulnerable
• Promote the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues like protection and gender
• Facilitate information management and support data collection

Indicators and targets

Note on M&E:
Regular M&E exercises will be included into the project. This will include both qualitative focus group discussions to gauge community perceptions about the project and if they feel that their greater participation is leading to meaningful improvements, and quantitative exercises to follow the number of action points successfully resolved from meetings and the number of achievements or successful outcomes resulting from coordinated action.

Note on Temporary Displacement Sites (TDSs):
While NRC is not planning to establish any TDSs and does not necessarily endorse prefabricated units as an appropriate transitional shelter solution, NRC is currently managing one TDS in Khuzaa because of a need identified by the municipality. NRC will build the capacity of the municipality to take over the management of the site. If other TDSs are established in other municipalities without provision for management, where NRC is active, NRC may manage the sites building the capacity of the municipality to take over. Management of TDSs is thus reflected in the budget.

Output 1 indicators:
# municipalities that complete IDP registration exercise
# municipalities that complete IDP profiling exercises
# municipalities that complete inter-sectoral needs assessments

Output 2 indicators:
# municipalities with active community engagement centers for meetings, trainings and events
# new projects/initiatives identified by municipalities and communities
# women’s and youth groups established
# complaints mechanisms established and functioning

Output 3 indicators:
# municipalities with inter-sector coordination mechanisms with agreed ToRs
# temporary displacement sites managed by municipalities facilitated by NRC
# municipalities with updated 4Ws
# IDPs and conflict affected populations benefiting from improved service coordination
# positive outcomes from inter-agency coordination
### Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

#### Original BUDGET items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Materials, goods, services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin (7%)</td>
<td>39,200</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>599,200</strong></td>
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#### Revised BUDGET items

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<td>Appealing Agency</td>
<td>BELOVED PALESTINE FOUNDATION (BPF)</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Enhance the Protection and Improve Basic Living Conditions for the Affected Families in the Gaza Strip through the Provision of Appropriate Transitional Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/S-NF/74502</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>Shelter/NFI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. To reduce vulnerability of 2100 homeless people who lost their house fully due to the last war on Gaza (1500 child, 400 women and 200 from other groups) through provision of 300 emergency shelters with modern techniques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Enhancing safety for 300 households through the provision of transition shelter to the most vulnerable and affected and homeless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. To provide sustainable and culturally-appropriate emergency shelter that enables 300 homeless households in Gaza to become self-sufficient and prepared for future recurring disasters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The project fits with the cluster objectives through providing appropriate emergency, transitional and durable solutions for IDPs aligned with categories of damage; urban/rural; that avoid re-displacement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The project will consider the protection mainstreaming through avoiding the causing harm, achieving the equality, accountability to beneficiaries, and enhance participation and empowerment in self protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simple, effective and flexible M&amp;E mechanisms will be designed. Immediately after the approval of the project a baseline exercise will be carried out with the help us to come out with qualitative and quantitative indicators of the situation before the implementation of the project. The project manager will be overall in-charge of monitoring and evaluation of the program who will be ably supported by an M&amp;E officer. The M&amp;E officer will work on the format of the monitoring in close consultation with the communities and other stakeholders. The monitoring format will focus on the qualitative as well as quantitative progress in the project. The findings of the M&amp;E will be shared at various levels starting from the project partners to larger stakeholders in the form of lessons learnt from the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M &amp; E tools : Focus group interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GPS data</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individual interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photo with or without GPS data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distribution monitoring and post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Observations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Case studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assessment forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total: 2,100 Beneficiaries: 1. Displaced People whose houses were completely damaged during the last war from 4 areas in the Gaza Strip (Beit Hanoun, Rafah, Khuzzaa, and Al-shijaa3ia) 2. Displaced people living outside (homeless) or in schools centers. 3. Displaced people (including separated family members) who are unable to return to their homes due to damage. 4. Priority will be given to very vulnerable individuals and their displaced or returnee family community. Including but not necessarily limited to single parented headed households (male or female), Families supporting disabled or chronically sick. 5. (48) Skilled workers, Unskilled workers (48), and Technical and Admin. staff (9), Female staff (4), Male staff (5). Children: 1,500 Women: 400 Other group: 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing Partners</td>
<td>specialized company for alternative architecture SCAAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
<td>Jan 2015 - Sep 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Needs

The project is very important for the families whose houses were demolished in the Gaza Strip. The project targets 4 main areas (Rafah, Khuzaa, Shija3ia, Beit Hanoun). Thousands of the targeted families are currently living in a catastrophic life some of them live at UNRWA’s collective centers in a difficult humanitarian situation. 12 IDPs families 3 field visits to UNRWA’s centers held, the indicators show that women, girls and boys started to suffer from different psychological problems. Water and sanitation are particularly problematic for IDPs in UNRWA’s collective centres, despite major efforts. The massive number of IDPs in schools visited by the assessment is overwhelming the shelters and their shared accommodations. IDPs interviewed in schools have systematically complained about limited access to water and lack of hygiene. Most of them have also complained about the lack of access to cooking ware and fuel to prepare food. Other IDPs are hosted with other families which increase the financial burden on these families.

On the other hand, the excess demand for houses led to increase spending and the rental cost which exceeds US$ 200 a month which are high expensive for families with no income or whose lost their source of income during the war. Nowadays, during winter season the situation will be more difficult which needs quick intervention to protect the IDPs.

The project is consider as a new initiative in Gaza, it's good insulation for heat and cold, energy-saving, familiar with traditional homes in Gaza, suitable for community culture, no maintenance cost needed, the production process needs a small workshop and unskilled labor. Domestic raw material (Kurkar) will be used which is humidity resistant, and wonderful building designs. In addition, little quantities of wood are used that reduces manufacturing cost. This will help in coping with siege and lack of construction material.

The project will protect women and men through providing them with a safe emergency houses which will contribute strongly in improving their life and wellbeing. The targeted women and men will have an equal opportunities to get shelter kits to be aware about the risks and how to deal with it.

BPF will coordinate with the shelter cluster members to avoid duplications especially in the selection of beneficiaries and to share knowledge.

As an emergency project, it comes under the difficult circumstances in Gaza after war, siege, internal political conflict, lacking of construction materials and large number of families still homeless.

BPF is committed to a gender-sensitive approach throughout the project which recognizes and addresses the different needs, responsibilities, and vulnerabilities of affected women, girls, boys and men. BPF will mainstream gender, age and diversity by ensuring representation and participation of identified groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project to ensure that both women and men benefit equally. Protection and access to other services will be mainstreamed by involving women and men in determining the shelter design, site layout, prevention and the provision of basic services (addressed with other clusters and coordinated with other programs). In the identification of beneficiaries, beneficiaries at high-risk for protection violations, particularly female headed households and desolate women, will be given priority shelter.

### Activities or outputs

**Outputs :**
1. 300 shelters are built and handled for 300 homeless families allocated as follow: ( 100 Beit Hanoun, 100 Rafah, 50 Al-shija3ia, 50 Khuzaa village )
2. At least 300 vulnerable and homeless families in most affected areas are living in transition shelters.
3. 2100 homeless person ( women, girls, disabled, children, boys, and men ) live in safety and healthy shelters
4. 105 job opportunities created for unemployed workers ( 96 will work on manufacturing and construction of shelters, 9 technical and admin staff )
5. Local and innovative model used as a modern technique produced and will be composite for all homeless families in all affected areas in Gaza.

**Activities :**
1. Preparing the project action plan and Staff recruitment
2. Coordination with the project’s stakeholders

BPF will coordinate with shelter cluster, governmental bodies, and NGOs to avoid duplications especially in the selection of beneficiaries and to share knowledge.

Role of BPF: BPF will be responsible for all administrative and financial issues like planning, monitoring and evaluation, admin. Staff recruitment, reporting, budgeting, financial management, follow up, contact donor, selection of beneficiaries, preparing for workshops and meetings, designing and preparing the shelter kits.

Role of partner company: The partner will be responsible for the implementation of all technical issues in the project like building the shelters, engineering, site management, manufacturing of soil plates and wooden frames.

3. Establish 4 community planning committees in IDP areas that include government, and civil society representatives, ensuring at least 30% representation by women.
4. Facilitate 4 multi-stakeholder consultative meetings, ensuring at least 30% representation by women, on shelter planning that incorporates opportunities for durable solutions, site layout, plot demarcation and participatory beneficiary identification whereby outputs include ToR, responsibilities, implementation plans for transitional shelter.
5. Selection of beneficiaries according to specific selection criteria with focusing on most vulnerable families and women headed households (Please refer to description of beneficiaries).
6. Facilitate consultative meetings with community stakeholders and beneficiaries identify standard materials and design, ensuring design is gender sensitive.
7. Manufacturing and construction of 300 shelters includes the following activities:
   - Preparing maps and layouts
   - Manufacturing the soil plates and wooden frames. To produce soil plates, a specific combinations of local soil will be used to form a homogeneous and coherent mixture of the following materials (pure sand, crunched sand, pebbly Kurkar, Sandy Kurkar, water, salt, natural substances of Kurkar soil, plant fibers, natural carbonate).
   - Construction works for 300 shelters includes (Construction of wooden frames and soil plates, electricity, plumbing, and carpentry works)
     - The manufacturing and construction of one shelter takes 7 days (manufacturing & construction of wooden frame 4 days, construction of soil plates 1 day, testing the shelter before finishing 1 day, construction of windows and doors, water & electricity extensions 1 day)
     - 48 shelters will be built a month using 12 team works, each team consists of 4 skilled and 4 unskilled workers. Each team work will prepare 4 shelters a month.
   - Distribution of shelters for 300 families. The distribution process will be continue for 6.5 months. Each month BPF will deliver 48 shelters for 48 families.
8. Preparing shelter toolkits includes advices to mitigate risks and enhance protection opportunities.
9. Distribution of 300 shelter kits to 300 households of both men and women (150 female and 150 male) in Gaza. Also in these beneficiary selection ensure equal presentation and participation of men and women from the local authorities and the communities.
10. Preparing narrative and financial reports

Indicators and targets

Outcomes:
Outcome 1: Strategic, participatory settlement planning, site layout and plot demarcation for shelter rehabilitation enables the safe access to basic services and pathways for durable solutions are facilitated.

Indicators for outcome 1:
Indicator 1.1: (300) of households with improved security of tenure
Indicator 1.2: (15) of persons trained on urban planning and conflict resolution
Indicator 1.3: (4) of consultative meeting action items completed by project end (TOR, roles/responsibilities documents, implementation plans drafted & completed)

Outcome 2: Transitional and innovative shelter, design and materials are identified and constructed in a manner that provides protection, promotes safety and security, and contributes to economic recovery, while avoiding negative environmental impact.

Indicators for outcome 2:
Indicator 2.1: (300) of homeless families provided with temporary and transitional shelter
Indicator 2.2: (96) of persons employed through cash for work for the purpose of assisted shelter construction in the Gaza Strip within a 7 month implementation period.
Indicator 2.3: (96) of persons trained on shelter construction.
Outcome 3: Improved access to temporary shelter kits for 300 households (300 men and 300 female) of destitute households in 4 targeted areas in the Gaza Strip. Also in these beneficiary selection ensure equal presentation and participation of men and women from the local authorities and the communities.

Indicators for outcome 3:
Indicator 3.1: (300) of people provided with temporary and transitional shelter
Indicator 3.2: (600) of people provided with emergency shelter kits.
Indicator 3.3: (50%) of kits distributions conducted in the targeted areas of the project within 1 month of distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beloved Palestine Foundation (BPF)</th>
<th>$</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing unit of 42 m2 -- 300 unit</td>
<td>2,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Admin. cost</td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>68,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shelter kits</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,181,650</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relief item costs</td>
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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

Shelter repairs and reintegration packages

OPT-15/S-NF/75507

Shelter/NFI

UNRWA’s early recovery intervention in Gaza falls within the Agency’s strategic goal of providing a decent standard of living for Palestine refugees, through the strategic objective of mitigating the effects of emergencies (both small scale family emergencies and national crises) on individuals. This objective will:

Enable repair/reconstruction of refugee families’ shelters that have been damaged during the hostilities and provide a reintegration package for basic household items

In addition, this project comes in response to Strategic Objective # 6, to ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re) displacement in Gaza, working towards a durable solution.

Total: 245,700 (16,000 refugee HH re-integration package; 23,000 refugee HH minor home repairs @ average HH size of 6.3 members)

N/A

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

$34,410,000

Projects covering only Gaza

Other

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Kurian James, k.james@unrwa.org, 0599609492

Gaza Strip

Gaza

The summer hostilities caused unparalleled damage to homes and other civilian infrastructure, further compounding an existing deficit of 71,000 housing units. Immediately following the 26 August ceasefire, UNRWA initiated a detailed shelter assessment, in coordination with the Government of National Consensus (GNC), Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW) and UNDP.

UNRWA social workers have now completed preliminary assessments. Up to 85,000 refugee homes are eligible for repair work. Assessments are followed by technical site visits by UNRWA engineers, to determine the degree and extent of damages, and estimate repair needs and costs. As of 3 November, engineers have undertaken technical assessment of 50,000 eligible refugee homes. Early estimates indicate that nearly 45,000 homes are in need of repair and over 5,500 homes have been destroyed. Estimates based on current results indicate that approximately 17,000 homes have been rendered uninhabitable, of which 10,000 have been wholly destroyed, and 7,000 will require extensive repair.

At least an estimated 80,000 individuals remain displaced, including approximately 30,000 refugee and non refugee IDPs who continue to reside in 18 UNRWA school buildings designated as Collective Centres (CC), which are now managed by UNRWA’s Collective Centre Management Unit (CCMU). UNRWA anticipates that by 1 January 2015, 30,000 refugee and non refugee IDPs will remain in 15 CCs, providing that the ceasefire holds and there is no significant change in the security situation, this number is expected to gradually decline to 20,000 by mid 2015, and zero out by the year end, partly as a result of this intervention.

In addition to IDPs in CCs, many Palestine refugee families are currently being hosted by family, neighbors and friends.

UNRWA has developed a Shelter Assistance Package (SAP) to alleviate housing costs, until refugee families find more sustainable solutions. The SAP will be managed and distributed by the CCMU, and consists of a transitional shelter cash allowance (TSCA) to support temporary housing arrangements, as well as a Reintegration Package, to provide support to purchase of basic household items lost during the hostilities.
During September 2014, a temporary agreement between Israel and Palestine was put in place allowing for the entry into Gaza of machinery and materials (mainly cement, aggregate, and metal bars). The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) aims to enable the Government of Palestine (GoP) to lead reconstruction by the Gazan private sector of housing and infrastructure damaged and destroyed during the summer hostilities. The GRM will facilitate UNRWA’s shelter self help activities, as there are no “dual use” construction materials otherwise available on the local market.

Activities or outputs

UNRWA will support Palestine refugees and non refugees displaced as a result of the summer hostilities.

The Agency will provide a $500 cash grant to eligible IDP refugee households through the SAP’s Reintegration Package, to support the purchase of basic household items lost during the conflict. In 2015, an estimated 16,000 households will receive this reintegration package. The Agency will provide 23,000 refugee families (other eligible families are being reached during the current year) with emergency minor repairs support, with prioritizing female headed households and households with a disabled family member. All shelter projects are coordinated with the Shelter Cluster and added to the Unified Shelter Sector Database.

This project complements UNRWA project activities presented separately as TOP priority to the 2015 Appeal, under ‘Emergency shelter, transitional shelter and Collective Center Management’

Indicators and targets

Indicators

- # Number of homes with minor damages repaired
- Percentage of IDPs in CCs accessing alternative transitional or durable shelter solutions

Targets

- 100 per cent of refugee IDPs access alternative transitional or durable shelter solutions, taking into account vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities, elderly, gender and age.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minor repairs and Reintegration package</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme support costs</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>34,410,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Project Title**
Rehabilitation of non refugee homes with major damage as a result of the 2014 military operations in the Gaza Strip

**Project Code**
OPT-15/S-NF/75538

**Sector/Cluster**
Shelter/NFI

**Objectives**
The project aims to provide rapid assistance to 2,316 non refugee families whose homes had major damage during the recent Israeli hostilities in the Gaza Strip. Home rehabilitation will be conducted through a self help mechanism and beneficiaries will receive payments in instalments through local banks against progress and quality control certification conducted by UNDP teams. The average value of assistance is estimated at USD 9,200 per family.

The self-help modality has been utilized extensively over the past years by UNDP in delivering support to the Housing Sector in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially in the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. This model provides the opportunity to carry out fast track implementation, increase community engagement and commitment and offer massive employment generation. It includes carrying out surveys and on site assessments, qualification of potential beneficiaries and selection processes based on pre set criteria and providing reasonable grants through a professional committee. Under this particular modality, UNDP enters into agreements with beneficiaries, who are responsible for implementing the activities by themselves or by directly hiring subcontractors to perform the works on their behalf. UNDP manages the process and provides technical support, quality control and assurance.

**Beneficiaries**
Total: 15,401 2,316 displaced non refugee families
Children: 13,085
Women: 1,284

**Implementing Partners**
N/A

**Project Duration**
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**
$21,706,499

**Location**
Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**
Other

**Gender Marker Code**
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**
Narjess Saidane, narjess.saidane@undp.org, +97226268200

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
Project filtering
Gaza

**Needs**
The recent military operations in the Gaza Strip brought tragic consequences to all Gaza residents. The impact has been catastrophic. The situation has further aggravated the humanitarian crisis that was prevailing prior to these operations due to the (still ongoing) eight year blockade, multiple military operations into and total isolation of the Gaza Strip from the external world. These have caused acute shortage of public and social services, mainly in power supply, water and housing. According to recent estimates, there was a deficit of over 71,000 housing units, in addition to poor health services and overcrowded schools, prior to the 2014 conflict. In addition, unemployment rates reached as high as 40% according to national statistics. Around 65% of the population was assessed as living in poverty and up to 50% in absolute poverty. In result, people have been more vulnerable to humanitarian shocks and unable to meet their essential needs, let alone able to cope with their displacement or repair damages to their homes during the recent offensive.

The Israeli military operations, which started in early July, have affected all aspects of life in the Gaza Strip, including housing and infrastructure. Over 2,000 individuals were killed, with children, women and elderly people constituting over 40%. More than 11,000 persons have sustained injuries ranging from very serious to mild. Add to this the psychological impact that is affecting the population in general and children in particular.

The Israeli military operations brought damage to more than 100,000 houses, ranging from total destruction to moderate and partial damages (minor and major damages). As a result, more than 450,000 Internally
Displaced Persons (IDs) fled their homes and sought refuge in shelters that had not been prepared for this purpose, such as schools and public establishments, particularly schools run by the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugee (UNRWA) and others. These shelters usually lack basic requirements to provide such services and have been themselves a target of severe Israeli firing.

The Israeli military operations targeted entire populated areas, such as the neighbourhoods of Shujaiya, Beit Hanoun, Khuza’a, Bani Suheila, Rafah and others, causing direct destruction of social and public basic infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, health centres, public roads, government offices, mosques and worship sites, power networks, and the only electricity power generation plant operating in Gaza Strip.

More than 22,700 homes were partially damaged implying that they incurred damages but are still adequate for living. The average cost of rehabilitation for partially damaged houses has been estimated at USD 2,500-3,000. However, this proposal is targeting 2,316 cases of houses with major damage that have an average cost of USD 9,200.

**Activities or outputs**

Within UNDP’s early recovery role, and in support of the Palestinian national efforts and relevant public institutions currently facing financial crises, UNDP seeks to offer cash assistance to Palestinian non refugee families displaced from their homes (since refugees are under the mandate of UNRWA), and whose homes have sustained major and limited damages and can be reconstructed immediately. The implementation of this intervention will be based on a detailed technical assessment that has been conducted in cooperation with the relevant national bodies in order to assess needs on the basis of damages. The average value of assistance will be around USD 9,200 and at all cases above the USD 5,000.

Home rehabilitation will be conducted through a self help mechanism and beneficiaries will receive payments in instalments through local banks against progress and quality control certification conducted by UNDP teams. A combined committee was formed to assess damages sustained by all citizens. Members of the committee included the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, UNDP and UNRWA, in cooperation with municipalities. The aim was to obtain accurate and unified data to verify eligibility of beneficiary families.

The non refugee homes that were partially damaged and assessed are located in the following governorates:
1. North Gaza: 9,509 of which 290 major cases
2. Gaza: 7,171 of which 1,386 major cases
3. Middle Area: 964 of which 80 major cases
4. Khan Yunis: 4,081 of which 517 major cases
5. Rafah: 1,422 of which 43 major cases

Since all targeted households will not be able to rehabilitate their homes within 12 months, the selection will be made according to the following criteria:
- Priority will be given to female-headed households
- Second priority will be given to large family sizes

The following table illustrates percentages of cases with female-headed households for houses with major damage across the Gaza Strip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Female headed</th>
<th>Male headed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Houses with major damage</td>
<td>9.15%</td>
<td>90.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The intervention will assure covering all geographical areas with priority to areas with massive destruction.

**Indicators and targets**

- Number and percentage of major damaged non refugee housing units rehabilitated
- Number and percentage of households receiving cash assistance
- Number and percentage of female headed households receiving cash assistance
- Number of beneficiary households using shelter assistance as a means to address other needs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Original BUDGET items</th>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash for non refugees to rehabilitate major damaged houses</td>
<td>$21,307,200</td>
<td>$21,307,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank, transfer fees and miscellaneous (project staff, working station, communication)</td>
<td>$399,299</td>
<td>$399,299</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21,706,499</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21,706,499</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Appealing Agency
ACT ALLIANCE / DANCHURCHAID (ACT/DCA)

### Project Title
Improve access to safe, affordable, reliable drinking and domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) in order to protect people’s rights under International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights.

### Project Code
OPT-15/WS/73175

### Sector/Cluster
WASH

### Objectives
- Contributing to WASH Cluster Overall Objective, which is:
  - Ensure access to basic WASH services and avoid displacement of water scarce communities in Area C in the West Bank.

- The project is contributing to WASH SRP Outcome Number Two (2), which is:
  - Integrated WASH intervention to ensure affordable and sustainable access to basic minimal services, by improve access to safe, affordable, reliable drinking and domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) in order to protect people’s rights under International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights.

- The project also is contributing to Outcome Number Two (2) for the 2nd SO in the WASH SRP, which is:
  - Integrated WASH interventions to ensure affordable and sustainable access to basic minimal services.

### Beneficiaries
- Total: 32,804
- E. Bethlehem and Bedouins are a priority area/beneficiary group.
- According to WASH vulnerability standards/ indicators, these populations are considered critically vulnerable. The assessment also revealed that hygiene practices at the HH level are very poor. The selected communities in Area C are not connected to a functioning water network.
  - Children: 9,841
  - Women: 11,022
  - Other group: 891 - 678 boy students/173 girl students/40 teachers

### Implementing Partners
- East Jerusalem - Youth Men's Christian Association - Women's Training Program

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$862,766

### Location
Projects covering only West Bank

### Priority / Category
Other

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Antony Grange, agr@dca.dk, +972543 446 577

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Al Ubeidiya
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Dar Salah
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Ash Shawawra
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Jubbet adh Dhib
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Al Manshiya
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Beit Fajjar
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Kisan
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Arab ar Rashayida
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Ar Rawain
- West Bank - Bethlehem - Arab ar Rashayida al Barriya

### Project filtering
Area C
Needs

• Violations of international Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) in OPT continue to result in impunity which causes a protection crisis with humanitarian consequences. The Palestinian Authority (PA) faces difficulties in providing services for its population in the areas of the West Bank and the Israeli Occupying Power continues to omit its obligations under IHL to be the service provider for the Palestinian population, which is in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention, Article 60. Actions targeting Israeli accountability are therefore needed.

• The main factors for the Palestinian to leave their homes are: Demolition or threat of demolition of Palestinian homes and livelihood assets, increasing settler’s violence, lack of access to basic services, movement’s restrictions and lack of access to and use of natural resources (ECHO/PSE/BUD/2014/91000).

• Water and Health: Access to safe drinking water is a fundamental precondition for the enjoyment of several human rights. It is also a crucial element to ensure gender equality and eradicate discrimination.

• The availability of water in OPT is a major concern, highlighted by the UN HNO 2014 process (WASH Cluster).

• 2.7 million Palestinians residence in the West Bank and almost 500,000 are under growing pressure to leave their homes and land. 280,000 Palestinians live in East Jerusalem; however, 30,000 are (or will be) separated from the West Bank by the Barrier, while 150,000 live in Area C (ECHO/PSE/BUD/2014/91000)

• Vulnerability Participatory assessment has been conducted in June and July 2014 with the targeted communities (Jubbet adh Dhib, Al Manshiya, Kisan, Ar Rawain, Arab ar Rashayida) to identify the risks and needs from people themselves.

• Preparatory meeting has been done with Ministry of Education to determine the most vulnerable and in need schools for Sanitation units improvements, and to discuss needed hygiene campaigns to improve hygiene practices for children over generations not just during project period. The selected schools for 2015 projects are in Jabb'ah Al Ubeidiya, Ash Shawarah, and Beit Fajjar.

• The assessment also revealed that hygiene practices at the HH level are very poor. Many communities in Area C are not connected to a functioning water network.

• Insufficient access to affordable water is caused by Israeli restrictions on Palestinian’s use of land and water resources and the impossibility to build required infrastructure.

• Communities are affected by confiscation of private property, demolitions and demolitions risks and are subject to forcible transfer (UNOCHA Special Focus, Aug. 2011). This means that the situation will continue to remain critical, or even escalate, regarding people’s right to access water and sanitation. During armed conflicts the obligations of States is to encompass the right to water and the provisions of IHL relating to water. This includes protecting objects indispensable for the survival of the civilian population, including drinking water installations and supplies, and ensuring that civilians have access to adequate water.

• E. Bethlehem and Bedouins are a priority area/beneficiary group. According to WASH vulnerability standards/indicators, these populations are considered critically vulnerable.

• The Bedouin/Shepherd residents of E. Bethlehem remain under severe pressure. The humanitarian concern for these areas is high due to remoteness of their residences, lack of services (no water/electrical networks, no transport services) and few (if any) health facilities nearby.

As part of the mitigation measures and before implementing the activities, legal awareness sessions will be conducted with related organizations in the targeted communities. Furthermore, a low visibility strategy will be followed during the implementation of the activities. Advocacy and documentation campaigns will also be prepared to address IHL and IHRL violations.

Activities or outputs

1. Improve water storage for human (Domestic, Household [HH]) use, by construction of 16 HH cisterns, 70 m³ capacity each one in Jib Adh Dhib and in Al Manshiya Villages East of Bethlehem, where these two communities they have water network but they receive water through network less than once a month especially in summer.
Safeguards for people rights under IHL and HR Law through coordinating with relevant stakeholders. Women, men, girls and boys are the main stakeholders that should be consulted in the project structure.

2. Distribution of 55 mobile latrines in Ar Rashayida and Kisan prairies to improve access to hygiene facilities for families during their staying in prairie, families have larger numbers of women and girls will be given more priorities.

3. Rehabilitation works for 24 Km roads , in prairies (in Al Kurshans Dar Salah, Ar Rawa'in, Ar Rashayida, Kisan), works include leveling of these roads, opening channels on roads shoulders and drainage pipes to prevent water collections, needed works and costs determined according to YMCA last experience in the same field.

4. Undertake 12 month campaign in schools " in coordination with MoE" for 891 students, by give hygiene trainings and distribution of gender sensitive hygiene kits (in Jabb'ah Boys school, Ashal Hamza Boys School in Al Ubeidiya, Ash Shawarah Secondary Girls School , Beit Fajjar Secondary Boys School) on personal hygiene and girls/women’s health (including mother and child health where appropriate) in order to enforce gender equality. Teachers, cleaners and administrative employees (40) will be part of the training and will also assume the responsibility of facilitation and coordination.

5. Establish four health committees at the same schools to confirm that basic hygiene practices are implemented and sustained by the students and schools' staff including teachers, administrative teams and cleaners.

6. Rehabilitate/construct 4 sanitation units in the same four schools with handicapped access in coordination with MoE and their needs assessment conducted as a measure to uphold equal access to both health sanitation and education. Sanitation units are providing the full privacy for users, especially girls.

Selecting schools with MoE was with taking into consideration that students in these schools coming from vulnerable communities in Area C, and improvement for these schools is part of priorities of MoE next year strategy.

7. 15 Legal support sessions will be provided for women and men. Separate sessions for women will be conducted if it is culturally sensitive for them to mix with men, to improve the protection sense of people’s (women, men, girls and boys, disabled and elderly) rights to health and hygiene under Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law through demanding accountability of the Occupying Power’s obligations in accordance with the Geneva Convention IV, Article 60.

**Indicators and targets**

1. At least 57 families their access increased to affordable safe and reliable water supply to vulnerable groups and communities in unnerved / partially served areas of oPt. (women, men, girls and boys, disabled and elderly)
2. Access to hygiene facilities will be increased for 55 households during their staying in desert
3. 891 Children and 40 schools employee involve in health committees at schools to undertake and mainstream hygiene practices, and have equal access to both health sanitation and education. Sanitation units are providing the full privacy for users, especially girls.
4. At least 300 family members their awareness Increased and knowledge of women, men, girls and boys, disabled and elderly in the affected communities and in the local and international community on people’s rights under IHL and the Occupying Powers obligation under IHL and HR.

### Indicators and targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid (ACT/DCA)</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services to beneficiaries</td>
<td>721,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics (running cost of vehicles, office expenses, and communications) and Staff</td>
<td>108,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Costs</td>
<td>32,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>862,766</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revised BUDGET items</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services to beneficiaries</td>
<td>721,286</td>
</tr>
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<td>32,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>862,766</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Objectives

The general objective of this project is to rehabilitate WASH facilities in 25 schools and to strengthen awareness of hygiene practices amongst school based population through active participation and involvement of teachers, children and CBOs. Two sub objectives work hand in hand to achieve the overall goal of the project:

- Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in 25 selected government schools
  - Rehabilitation of the school sanitation networks
  - Rehabilitation of the school water networks
  - Rehabilitation/construction of waste baskets
  - Provision of tool boxes and spare parts for schools for minor repairs
- Hygiene education & promotion in 25 primary government schools
  - Development of IEC materials in coordination with MoEd & Provision of education materials adapted to the age of the students (7-14 years old)
  - Interactive learning methodologies through playing games and organizing competitions with students with awards for the most successful teams.
  - School Cleaning campaign awareness
  - Provision of cleaning materials for the schools

## Beneficiaries

Total: 25,000 School-going children
Children: 25,000

## Implementing Partners

BLDA, FAFD

## Project Duration

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

## Current Funds Requested

$695,000

## Location

Projects covering only Gaza

## Priority / Category

Other

## Gender Marker Code

1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

## Contact Details

Joseph Aguettant, jag@tdh.ch, +972 544 59 40 61

## Enhanced Geographical Fields

Gaza Strip - North Gaza
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City

## Project filtering

Gaza

### Needs

On August 12th, the Foundation began a rapid three day needs assessment in its existing working areas designed to inform its planned interventions on behalf of vulnerable households in Beit Lahiya (one of the worst affected areas) and the Gaza governorate, and to give a fuller picture of the scale and complexity of the needs of its wider client base.

Through this assessment, Tdh found considerable needs across a variety of thematics that far outstrip the limited scale of its anticipated initial intervention. Tdh decided to respond to priority need in its existing working areas through an integrated/multi sectoral approach, whilst contributing to and learning from the findings of a larger Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) that took place in Gaza later on.

In choosing an integrated approach, Tdh was able to build on its social and professional capital, increase the opportunity for impact and afford itself a better opportunity to monitor and measure the value of its inputs. It was able to scale up rapidly within its existing work locations, and is in a good position to expand its areas of intervention as required.

Our CBO partners BLDA and FAFD have played an active role thus far, including in needs assessments. Based themselves in the area of intervention (Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun, Jabalia and Gaza city) and being also somehow affected, our partners were well placed (while doing distribution) to do continuous needs assessments and collection of information’s from single based cases while Tdh was doing random case
verification in the field where samples were taken from the list of families interviewed. As a new approach this methodology had very good results. Involvement of well placed local CBO’s, but on the same time keeping a certain degree of supervision through random checks.

Tdh has been in constant coordination with WASH Cluster and INGOs on the ground to avoid duplication of activities and gaps in programming. Tdh held wide consultations with NGO and UN partners to avoid duplication and to learn about gaps. Beyond active participation in the WASH cluster, Tdh held individual consultations with ACF, OXFAM, Save the Children, PU AMI, War Child Holland and IMC.

This focus on schools and rehabilitation of sanitation installation in schools and hygiene promotion has brought Tdh to connect with the MoE to complete the needs assessment.

More specific, lately on 29th October field visit with the MoEHE (Ministry of Education and Higher Education) General Directorate of School Health (SHD) and building maintenance department (BMD) were organized and schools were visited based on minor damage criteria’s and affected by war (including schools that were hosting IDPS). The MoEHE Building Department director has stated that around 40% of the 130 school buildings in North and Gaza city governorates are suffering various WASH maintenance problems and needs rehabilitation.

Finally, to confirm the needs for the rehabilitation of schools (Minor Water and Sanitation repairs in schools) and Hygiene promotion, Tdh has visited UNICEF and discussed the possibility to work jointly in this sector.

As a result of this several months continuous needs assessment information collection and field visits, and based on the needs for reinforcing this sector and bearing in mind that most INGOs do not plan to work very actively on hygiene promotion in schools, Tdh has proposed to work in the northern areas and East Gaza City on the rehabilitation of 25 schools located in 20 buildings (minor rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure) and on hygiene promotion.

**Activities or outputs**

The planned activities are proposed to be implemented in the North & Gaza City governorates where the 25 schools will be selected in full coordination with the MoEHE SHD and BMD and with other organizations working in the same field including UNICEF, SC, Oxfam and welfare association.

Tdh is aiming to coordinate with the MoEd and CBOs for hygiene promotion activities.

The selection criteria of the schools we are planning to work in will include schools directly affected by the recent military operations and or indirectly have suffered damages while being used as shelters by IDPs that had to flee from bombing and were looking for refuge. On the other hand, lack of maintenance from previous time accelerated the already weak conditions of the water and sanitary facilities in the schools, therefore schools with chronic WASH facilities problems will also be selected.

Tdh proposed intervention is focused on two main activities:

- **Hygiene education & promotion in 25 government schools**

  “Access to improved water and sanitation facilities does not, on its own, necessarily lead to improved health”

  Development of IEC materials in coordination with MoEd & Provision of education materials adapted to the age of the students (7-14 years old) and highlighting the girls hygiene needs.

  Health and hygiene sessions have demonstrated the potential for influencing behavior change through peer to peer teaching, role play and by using Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. This method also demonstrated that while teachers can successfully transfer knowledge to students, motivated students can also influence family members by sharing this information, which in turn may change behavior at the community level.

  IEC materials will be produced and distributed to children, posters and drawings will be posted in critical places in the schools.

  Interactive learning methodologies through playing games.

  School Cleaning campaign awareness

  In this part it is proposed to organize on a regular basis in each school collection of papers and other rubbish to raise consciousness regarding this very common weak point. In addition to provision of personal hygiene kits for male and female students.

  Provision of cleaning materials for the schools

  This part designed to the schools themselves. The schools will receive a one time school hygiene kit for general cleaning purposes.

- **Minor rehabilitation of water and sanitation networks in the 25 selected government schools located in 20**
Buildings
Rehabilitation of the school sanitation facilities & networks, taking into consideration the different needs for boys girls and disabled students in the toilet access.
Toilets will be built for children with disabilities according to sphere standards.
Some 200 sanitary facilities will be rehabilitated, with noticeable signs for boys and girls especially in co-ed schools.
Field visits have shown that almost every second sanitary facility needs repairs. This critical or rather said chronic problem is not ready to be solved at this moment by the schools and would need support. It has also been noticed too that some of the sewage systems are not functioning and need urgent reparation due to damages and over use.
  Rehabilitation of the school water networks
  Rehabilitation / construction of waste baskets
Waste baskets will be either repaired and or new installed in the schools where they were not present.
Cleaning campaigns will be organized.
  Provision of tool boxes and spare parts for schools for minor repairs
It is proposed that each school receive a tool box with basic tools and specified spare parts for water and sanitation repairs.

Indicators and targets
“Schools with poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions, and intense levels of person to person contact through high pupil ratios, are high risk environments for children and staff, and exacerbate children’s particular susceptibility to environmental health hazards (WHO, 2009)”

• Overall indicator
At the end of the project, 100% of the 25 selected government schools will have functional water and sanitation network facilities whereas at least 60% of the children have increased their knowledge and improved hygiene practices.
100% of school teachers will have tools and capabilities to promote positive hygiene behaviour and 100% of the schools will be equipped with appropriate tools for basic water and sanitation reparations and school hygiene kits.

The project aims at improving the health environment conditions of the students in the 25 selected government schools in line with the minimum SPHERE standards and raise the awareness and importance of doing good hygiene practice that will be applied not only in schools but transferred to house and public.

The final results will be:

Final result 1) Hygiene education & promotion in 25 government schools
  For each school, teachers have been trained and renewed their knowledge on the software aspects of sanitation and hygiene with the support of CBO’s trainers.
  At least 60% of children are practicing appropriate hand washing (after using the toilets and before eating) according to baseline pre KAP and post KAP survey (based on questionnaires and observations)
  At least 90% of the schools compounds, classrooms, toilets, hand washing and drinking water facilities are kept clean and free of waste and fecal matter (Post KAP survey and observations)
  100% of the schools receive a one time general school hygiene kits

Final result 2) Access to improved sanitation and water network facilities in the 25 selected government schools (20 buildings)
  100% of the 200 latrines are repaired in the selected schools
  At least 90% of the overall number of latrines are is maintained clean and functional
  100% of the school water networks are operational and functional
  100% of the school sanitation networks are operational and functional
  At least 100% of the school waste bins are repaired and functional and or new installed
  100% of the 25 selected schools will be equipped with tools box and minor spare parts for basic reparation of water and sanitary networks.

• Pre and Post KAP surveys
Pre and post KAP surveys will be done to measure the impact of project activities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terre des Hommes - Lausanne (TdH - L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation costs 25 schools (latrines, sanitation networks, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion in 25 schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation JLM, GAZA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative cost (Gaza office rent, utilities, etc)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>Revised BUDGET items</strong>             | $               |
| Rehabilitation costs 25 schools (latrines, sanitation networks, etc.) | 367,500         |
| Hygiene promotion in 25 schools       | 230,000         |
| Transportation JLM, GAZA              | 7,500           |
| Project personnel                     | 60,000          |
| Administrative cost (Gaza office rent, utilities, etc) | 30,000         |
| <strong>Total</strong>                            | <strong>695,000</strong>     |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appealing Agency</th>
<th>ISLAMIC RELIEF WORLDWIDE (IRW)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Securing access to safe drinkable water and safe hygiene practices for affected populations at border areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/WS/73226</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>WASH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Enhanced access to safe drinkable water and improved sanitation use and hygiene behavior for affected populations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Beneficiaries    | Total: 6,500 1000 households x 6.5 members, 3500 children, 1000 women, 2500 adults  
Children: 3,500  
Women: 1,000 |
| Implementing Partners | Women Affairs Center, SWG |
| Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Oct 2015 |
| Current Funds Requested | $600,000 |
| Location | Projects covering only Gaza |
| Priority / Category | Top |
| Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| Contact Details | Salah M. Tayeh, s.tayeh@irpal.ps, +970598386126 |
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun  
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Khuzaa |
| Project filtering | Gaza |

**Needs**

All Gaza governorates have been equally affected by damages and/or interruptions to supply of water services, sanitation and water storage. Those communities with chronic WASH deficiencies are particularly vulnerable to further disruptions in service provision. All governorates have higher counts but specific communities and even governorates require an equally vital response.

Gaza's water system has been deteriorating for years. Safe drinking water is becoming increasingly scarce in the Strip. Water is becoming contaminated and sewage is overflowing, bringing a serious risk of disease. A further disruption to WASH services will expose the people in Gaza Strip to health and environmental disasters. Children and women will be the most at risk. The existing water, when available, is not drinkable water because of the high amounts of chlorides and the continuous chlorination of the water. Several health problems occur as a result of drinking this type of water such as kidney failure and dental problems. Most of the water resources (wells) in Gaza Strip are old wells with deteriorated networks. This has negative impacts on water in terms of quality and quantity. Houses in Gaza Strip are connected to the municipal networks which make them suffer from bad quality drinking water.

Water shortages significantly affect women’s ability to carry out household tasks. The irregular supply of water increases women’s workloads and forces them to develop a range of coping strategies especially in areas not connected to water networks. In addition to collecting water, Palestinian women are usually responsible for maintaining family health and hygiene. The lack of sanitation facilities also impacts the safety, privacy and dignity of women and girls.

One of the suggested solutions to alleviate this problem is to provide the selected houses with in-house reverse osmosis units for desalination (RO units), as well as provide them with water storage tanks, and public environmental awareness for women on water, health, and hygiene.

In the Gaza Strip there are about one hundred water vendors selling drinking water produced through brackish water desalination plants with a capacity of 20-40 m³/day and operated for 4-6 hours/day. More than 80% of the Gaza people use this water for fulfilling their drinking and cooking water needs. The remaining 20% use in-house reverse osmosis units for desalination.

Internationally and within the Gaza Strip, it is often claimed that beyond the issue of basic needs, women’s position within society can be transformed through WASH interventions. WASH is an acceptable area for women to be involved in, and that this involvement can start to push the boundaries of women participation to a wider community issues.

This project will improve the access to drinkable water and sanitary services in addition to enhancing hygiene behaviours inside targeted households with a clear empowerment trend for women and girls in addition to engaging them in community activities. Similar projects have been implemented by Islamic Relief since 2010.

For all the reasons summarized above, this project will provide significant positive impact of IRPAL’s WASH
interventions on the daily activities of women, and second, to contribute to women’s empowerment, for example by promoting opportunities for skills, and self-confidence during providing sustainable safe drinking water source and raising the awareness of public health and hygiene behavior.

**Activities or outputs**

1) Preparation: Need Assessment & Beneficiary selection
   - Need Assessment: IRPAL has continuous follow-up and needs assessment of the target group where IRPAL is sponsoring 6,000 orphans in all areas of Gaza Strip. In particular, there are 250 orphans’ families in Bait Hanoun, 37 on Khuza’a and 713 in eastern Gaza (Al Shajaeyya and Al Tuffah). These Orphans and the poor families of the families sponsorship program will be main sources of nomination for target beneficiaries.
   - Preparations and coordination: IRPAL will keep close communications with other organizations working in the same area and coordination will be taken with area focal points for the project activities to ensure complementarity and maximization of coverage.

   The selection methodology will start with nominating beneficiaries households according to tight socio-economic criteria, most vulnerable, and affected through the last War and it will be followed by conducting a field survey of 100% of the nominated beneficiaries in order to collect the relevant data in addition to their water quality and sources.

   The collected data will be entered into a scoring system to be ranked according to the household’s vulnerability conditions, and then the final beneficiaries will be selected after cross checking with other active organizations in the Gaza Strip.

   Preparation of detailed survey questionnaire and list of beneficiaries

   Islamic Relief will conduct a detailed survey for the target families. It will be implemented by IRPAL social surveyor and the RO technician to determine the needs of the family, and measure the water salinity (concentration of total dissolved solids, TDS) which can be measured using a TDS meter kit which is available at IRPAL.

2) Installation of RO units and storage water tanks:

   The procurement process will be implemented by IRPAL procurement department based on the technical specifications of the RO units.

   ROU will be delivered and installed at the identified houses and will be inspected by IRPAL RO technician.

   All beneficiaries will receive storage water tanks which will be connect to RO system where the brine water will pumping to tanks and reuse it again

   - The beneficiaries will receive onsite training about installation, operation and maintenance of the reverse osmosis system including the process of replacing the filters will be conducted by the vendor and IRPAL RO technician.

   The Reverse Osmosis (RO) system will be maintained by the contractor for two years, this will provide at least two years of project sustainability. The contractor shall replace or repair any damage of any part of the system. The contractor shall visit each house periodically every 6 month and perform the needed maintenance which includes replace the pre filters. At any time the contractor will be responsible for replacing the membrane if it is failed to comply with treatment limitations.

   - IRPAL will follow up the maintenance procedures with the contractor. This will provide at least 2 years of project sustainability

3) Household public health awareness campaign:

   An advertisement will announce at SWG (The Society of Women Graduates), calling female fresh graduate (BA in environmental sciences – Nursing or related field, Unemployed and available for training, Resident in the target area) to participate in Health and Hygiene Promotion Training Course in order later on to do the awareness at the households.

   Selecting 50 female graduates from relevant disciplines to receive capacity building in WASH community mobilization.

   - The selected 50 female graduate will attend 15-hrs training in Gender.
   - The selected 50 female graduates will conduct home based awareness session regarding best hygiene and sanitation practices.
   - Conducting hygiene promotion activities and health awareness sessions by female graduates to women households including provision of hygiene kits (woman to woman approach)

   Procure and distribute sufficient hygiene kits.

**Indicators and targets**

- Targeted households in affected area have permanent safe drinking water source.
- 1000 high quality ROU’s are distributed for targeted households by the end of the project.
- Targeted households are having sufficient water storing tanks by the end of the project.
- 100% of targeted beneficiaries are having sufficient quantity of drinking and domestic water.
- 100% of targeted households are having safe drinking water with sufficient quality according WHO standards.
- 1000 households will receive maintenance services for their ROUs for the following two years after the end of the project duration.
- 100% of the targeted households reduce their HH’s expenses on purchasing desalinated water.
- Targeted female headed households’ members have greater knowledge of health information and are consistently using best health/hygiene practices.
- 100% of targeted families report spending less time and energy obtaining safe water
- 50 unemployed female fresh graduates participate for six months in sufficient WASH and community mobilization training and complete it successfully per the agreed training hours in addition to practical coaching on the use and maintenance of ROUs.
- 50 female graduates receive their salaries per agreed wages for conducting hygiene promotion activities at the household level.
- 50 female fresh graduates will obtain training in Gender.
- Women and girls in targeted households receive public health awareness sessions.
- 1000 hygiene kits distributed on targeted households.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Personnel cost (coordinator, RO technician, social worker, accountant, logistics,)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project deliverables  In-house RO units (1000 units)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project deliverables  Storage roof tanks (1000 units)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Health Awareness Campaign</td>
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<td>Direct operational cost</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</table>
The 51 days of Gaza summer war during the period 8 July -26 August 2014), caused huge destruction to the life and livelihood including houses and water distribution systems in the Gaza Strip.

The water and wastewater (WASH) situation in Gaza was already critical before the emergency, due to continued over-pumping and contamination of the coastal aquifer, and continual electricity and fuel shortages. Water and wastewater services were further hampered during the war, due to aggravations of electricity and fuel shortages and the inaccessibility of many wells, pumping stations, and other facilities within the Israeli declared buffer zone and/or access restricted areas (ARA). Despite the improved access to these areas following the cessation of hostilities, services remain affected due to the damage sustained to some facilities, including the Gaza Power Plant (GPP). An initial Damage Assessment Report (DAR) by the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU) indicates that 12 per cent of wells have been destroyed or damaged, particularly in Gaza City, Beit Hanun, and Deir al Balah municipalities. Agricultural and standby wells, typically with lower water quality and no chlorination, have been used by many municipalities to supplement water supplies and replace damaged wells. The DAR further identified over 33,000 meters of damaged water and wastewater network. The CMWU has been actively repairing damage and addressed about 80 percent of the priority repairs, focusing on those affecting the greatest number of people. Despite this, current estimates indicate that 20 to 30 percent of households, or 450,000 people, remain unable to access municipal water due to damage and/or low pressure. Additionally, many of these repairs are temporary and will require longer term repair after emergency works are completed. The reduction in network pressure due to damage and power cuts are also reducing the availability of water to households, with the result that the number of pumping hours reported by municipalities does not always correspond with the hours households receive water. Additionally, households which do not have electricity and/or supplemental pumps cannot fill rooftop storage tanks when water is available.

Solar Energy in Gaza Strip: Gaza Strip has a relatively high solar radiation. It has approximately 2861, annual sunshine - hour sunshine throughout the year. The daily average solar radiation on a horizontal surface is about 222 W/m2 (7014 MJ/m2/yr). This varies during the day and throughout the year.

The Identified Needs / Problems in this Proposed Projects are:
1- Access to domestic water is decreased (damaged water tanks – lake of water pressure – limited power
supply from the grid) in affected areas from the war east of Salah el Deen Road.

2- Access to drinking water is decreased for vulnerable groups in the affected areas from the war including persons with disabilities (damaged water tanks - vulnerable groups increased after the war, and poverty increased ).

3- Decreased access to hygiene material in the affected communities including the needed materials for women and girls menstruation and children diapers. The daily habits for affected families changed due to the lone emergency situation and the coping mechanisms following displacement.

Targeted Groups:
- Host families who face increased demand on water services.
- Poor families including persons with disabilities, women and children.

People living in the targeted geographic areas (East of Slah al Deen St.) for areas Beit Hanun, Gaza City, Juhor ad Dik, Al Qarara, ‘Abasan Kabera Khuza’a, Al Fukhkhari

Activities or outputs

1- Conducting a KAP study to identify the needs for all community members and their gender sensitivity as before and after to the intervention

2- Distribution of water tanks for domestic use in the targeted affected areas in Gaza strip. (For hosted families). The number of proposed tanks is 5000 water storage tank with a capacity of 1000 liter.

3- Distribution of drinking water storage tanks for the most vulnerable families (including persons with disabilities and female-headed households) in the targeted areas. The number of water storage tanks is 500 with capacity of 250 liter.

4- Installation of water pumps: Identification of beneficiaries to improve water pressure to pump at the household level. The identification will be conducted in partnership and support from local CBO partners. Cooperative approach in dealing with the pump units will be preferred and encouraged. 200 pumps will be installed.

5- Installation of 100 household RO desalination units for the most vulnerable families (including persons with disabilities and female-headed households) in the targeted areas. The RO units will be covered for one year for all maintenance needs and follow-up.

6- Installation of 100 PV emergency supply solar unit to operate 500HH desalination unit and 500 pumps to ensure power supply and filling of domestic and drinking water for 500 houses of host families in targeted areas

7- Conducting hygiene promotion campaigns in the targeted areas through printing material and the distribution of 200. Hygienic kits in targeted areas

All these activities will be coordinated with the WASH cluster, and with all geographic distributed WASH area focal points organizations to eliminate possibility of duplication.

The project team, together with local partners and CBOs in the affected targeted areas will monitor the implementation of the project activities and make all needed assessments to verify the quality of each activity and its impact on the targeted beneficiaries including women and persons with disabilities. . KAP study will be conducted to ensure the results of hygiene promotion campaigned in the affected communities.

Indicators and targets

During the implementation of the project, the targeted groups and beneficiaries will be identified and screened through a well-defined selection criteria including gender, level of vulnerability and poverty, number of family size, number of members within the host families, situation of water services and availability in the area to define areas for installation of water pumps, and cooperation between multiple houses will be encouraged.)

The following indicators will be used:

100 % of target improve water storage capacity for domestic water usages
100% of target improve drinking water storage capacity for drinking usages
100 % of target have alternative power supply to access to water
100% of target improve access to drinking water
100% of target receiving hygiene kits and knowledge on health promotion
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<td>Material and supplies (5000 domestic tank 1m³, 500 drinking water tank, 250 letter, 200 pump, 1)</td>
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<td>Human resources</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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**Appealing Agency**  
OXFAM GB (OXFAM GB)

**Project Title**  
WASH support to vulnerable and war-affected Gaza population

**Project Code**  
OPT-15/WS/73295

**Sector/Cluster**  
WASH

**Objectives**  
This proposal is within the framework of WASH Sector Objectives 2, 4, 5

Ensure an appropriate WASH response for war affected and critically unserved communities in the Gaza strip.

Specific Objectives:
1. To increase access to safe drinking water of vulnerable households in war-affected and critically unserved communities in the Gaza Strip
2. To improve water quality monitoring from the source to the household level and develop a safe water plan at the neighbourhood level
3. To promote positive hygiene practices and safe water handling of women, men, girls and boys in targeted households
4. To repair WASH facilities of partially damaged houses in vulnerable or critically unserved communities to support in maintaining women’s dignity in hygiene and sanitation

**Beneficiaries**  
Total: 43,000 Individuals (6300 Vulnerable and war-affected households)  
Children: 18,576  
Women: 11,968  
Other group: 12,456 Men. Estimates as per PCBS (July 2014) in Gaza are children 43.2%, women 49%, men 51%

**Implementing Partners**  
Palestinian Friends of the Environment (PEF) and Youth Empowerment Centre (YEC)

**Project Duration**  
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**  
$2,093,971

**Location**  
Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**  
Top

**Gender Marker Code**  
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**  
Luay Alwuhaidi, lalwuhaidi@oxfam.org.uk, +972597 550002

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**  
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City  
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Al Mughraqa (Abu Middein)  
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Juhor ad Dik  
Gaza Strip - Khan Yunis - Bani Suheila  
Gaza Strip - Rafah - Shokat as Sufi

**Project filtering**  
Gaza

**Needs**


- Access to safe drinking water and other domestic water needs of vulnerable and war affected population
- Replacement of water storage tanks damaged by the war
- Support to water vendors to improve capacity to provide safe drinking water services while HH and communities are trained to monitor safe drinking water
- Repairs of WASH facilities of partially damage houses
- Prevent spread of diseases by promoting awareness in hygiene and sanitation
- Repairs of damaged water, sanitation and sewage facilitates to prevent spread of diseases
- Support solid waste management to prevent spread of diseases

The water crisis in the Gaza Strip was critical even before the July 2014 war. Around 90 to 95 percent of the
Coastal Aquifer, on which Gaza inhabitants are dependent for water, is contaminated due to over extraction and sewage contamination making the water unfit for human consumption. The majority of Gaza population are unable to rely on the safety of water from municipal supplies and private wells. They use water from private water vendors for drinking, drawn from private desalination plants and distributed to HH by water tanker. Private water vendors are licensed by PWA based upon safety assessments by the Ministry of Health. However in practice the regulatory mechanism remains weak, with enforcement and monitoring inconsistently and ineffectively applied.

During the July 2014 war, the situation was further exacerbated as vital public infrastructure have been hit very hard such as electricity, water and sanitation facilities. According to OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin Sep 2014, the long power outages due to limited operations by the Gaza power plant (GPP) have made service provision increasingly dependent on fuel powered generators run by facilities. Likewise, damage of essential water and sewage infrastructure has led to a situation where over half of Gaza’s population continues to have no to limited access to safe water, whilst the other half is reliant on water supply for only limited hours per day. Sewage pumping stations were badly damaged, with spills of raw sewage increasing the risk of water contamination and health problems. Despite progress achieved in network repairs, damage to key segments of the network has further impaired water and sanitation services delivered via an already inadequate system. Damage sustained by a number of key water storage facilities and pumping stations has reduced the level of water pressure and delivery in many areas and will take months to repair. Around 450,000 people are unable to access municipal water due to infrastructure damage and/or low pressure according to the Damage Assessment Report by the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU), 07 July – 14 August 2014.

**Activities or outputs**

1. Water vouchers (for safe drinking water):
   Oxfam, YEC and PEF together with local authorities will identify the targeted HHs in 7 disadvantaged communities and supply desalinated, chlorinated water via voucher modality. The targeted HHs will receive a monthly voucher according to HH size, an average of 6 litres/ person/day for a period of 8 months. A total of 6000 HH's will be targeted with priority to IDP’s within host families. The voucher will include distribution of 500 litres water tanks for a 50% of targeted beneficiaries having no drinking water storage. The water will be distributed from PWA certified private water vendors who were screened and selected by Oxfam based on capacity to deliver safe drinking water.

   Outputs: 1) women, men, boys & girls in 6000 war affected/vulnerable HHs received sufficient safe drinking water for 8 months through water voucher 2) Women, men, boys and girls in 3000 HHs received 500 litres drinking water storage tanks.

2 Water Quality Monitoring (WQM):
   WQM from the source to HH is integrated in water voucher modality. Oxfam will set a monitoring system and tools for water testing and chlorination at private vendors’ desalination units, trucks tanks and at HH storage tanks. Water Safety Plans (WSP) in neighbourhoods’ level will be done and linked to the national level with participation of HH, especially women, and local committees in the water and chlorine testing mechanism and development of WSP. This will be done through awareness campaigns, capacity building of water vendors, local committees and women and men in the HHs.

   Outputs: 1) WQM mechanism is in place and functioning in 7 targeted communities with participation of both women and men 2) WSPs are developed in 7 neighbourhoods

3 Hygiene Promotion and Safe Water Handling:
   6000 targeted HHs will benefit from Total Behaviour Change Approach (TBCA). TBCA aims to improve HH and community safe water handling, hand washing, rationale of using water during limited supply and other hygiene practices. 3000 HHs identified with higher public health risks and limited financial capacity will be supported with $20 worth hygiene kits monthly vouchers for a period of 4 months. Women and girls will be the focus of activities as they are playing significant roles in water handling and greater responsibility of the overall hygiene situation and are most influential in changing behaviours in the HHs. Men and boys will be involved to increase their understanding of shared roles and responsibilities in maintaining HH hygiene.

   Outputs: 1) Women, men, boys and girls in 6000 targeted HHs are knowledgeable of safe water handling, hand washing and other hygiene practices. 2) 3000 most vulnerable HHs received a monthly hygiene kits for 4 months to support women and girls on meeting HH hygiene needs.

4 HH level WASH facilities repairs:
   A rapid field assessment conducted by PEF in Shokat as Sufi in Rafah (12Aug2014), shows an estimation of 40% of partially damaged houses are in need of immediate WASH facilities repairs. 300 vulnerable HHs will be identified and supported on HH water network connections repairs, internal house water network repairs
and, sanitation (e.g. toilet) facility repairs. A comprehensive engineering assessment and survey will be conducted to identify HHs with the most priority repair needs. Specific needs of each HH will be identified through consultation especially with women on the WASH facility repair. Women will be encouraged to engage in decision making process. This activity will contribute to the overall hygiene conditions of the HH and will positively improve women’s well being and support in maintaining their dignity in practice of hygiene and sanitation.

Outputs: 1) 300 HHs, with partially damaged houses, repaired their damaged WASH facilities.

Indicators and targets
- 90% of targeted beneficiaries have improved storage of and access to safe drinking water through water vouchers.
- By the end of the project, 80% of targeted women, men, boys and girls have increased knowledge on, and 50% have improved water handling, water quality monitoring and hygiene positive practices.
- At least 5 communities have implemented HH and community level water quality monitoring and water safety plans.
- At least 80% of HH with partially damaged houses in Shokat have repaired and improved access to WASH facilities
- At least 50% of women and girls reported decrease work load in relation to maintaining hygiene and sanitation at the household level due to increase participation and support of men and boys.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)
Oxfam and partners will implement a MEAL system to track indicators and targets, ensure accountability to beneficiaries, local community/authority and donor, and ensure lessons learned are documented for improvement of programmes. This includes WASH Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) as baseline survey at the beginning and end line (KAP) survey at the end to measure knowledge and improvement in water handling, water quality monitoring, positive hygiene practices, participation of men and boys in maintaining hygiene and sanitation in the household and decrease workload for women and girls. Periodic post distribution monitoring will be done for both water and hygiene kit distribution to get beneficiary feedback on relevance, quality and effectiveness of support provided. Regular water quality monitoring will be conducted at source, water truck and HH level to ensure safety of water for the HH beneficiaries. Focus group discussions and interviews with men and women will be conducted to get their feedback on the improvement of their WASH facilities and also on the usefulness of the water safety plans in the neighbourhood. Regular monitoring of WASH facility repairs will be done by Oxfam’s and partners’ staff to ensure safety and quality of the support provided to the HH beneficiaries. Lessons learned workshops will be done at 6th and 12th month to ensure learning is captured to improve programming. However, significant lessons learned can also be discussed Ad Hoc, documented and programme adjusted as needed.

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<td>Project Supplies &amp; Materials (WASH Program direct cost)</td>
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<td>Direct Staff Cost</td>
<td>399,871</td>
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<td>Appealing Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Protecting vulnerable groups from the risk of storm water flooding in hotspots of the Gaza Strip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Code</td>
<td>OPT-15/WS/73391</td>
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<td>Sector/Cluster</td>
<td>WASH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>To address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable children (less than 5 years), women, girls, boys, men and elderly in the Gaza strip through prevention of storm water flooding.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Beneficiaries    | Total: 20,000 individuals  
|                  | Children: 10,296  
|                  | Women: 3,955  
|                  | Other group: 5,749 men |
| Implementing Partners | MA'AN Development Center and Coastal Municipality Water Utility Gaza |
| Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| Current Funds Requested | $667,979 |
| Location         | Projects covering only Gaza |
| Priority / Category | Top |
| Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| Contact Details  | Paolo Lubrano, plubrano@pt.acfspain.org, +972 54 6874349 |
| Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip |
| Project filtering | Gaza |

**Needs**

Gaza’s high population growth rate has led to urban expansion and the creation of large impervious surfaces that dramatically increase runoff. This runoff contributes to downstream flooding and a loss in groundwater recharge of the aquifer. Climate change affects the start and duration of the seasons, as well as the total quantity of rainfall received in any given season. There is now heavier precipitation concentrated in a shorter time that results in increased run-off, erosion, and flooding, which has forced the population to rely on small boats or carts to move from one location to another during the floods.

Gaza has recently experienced repeated and extensive flooding due to heavy rains. A general lack of infrastructure due to the blockade imposed on Gaza strip since 2007 combined with poor management, and extensive destruction due to Israeli hostilities during July-august 2014 has worsened an already critical situation. These factors have led to frequent flooding and water-related damage due to stagnant and contaminated water to houses, public buildings and municipal wastewater networks according to CMWU Rapid Damage Assessment Report of 2013.

The accumulation of large water pools has forced the closure and damage of a number of roads, leading to boys and girls prevented from attending their schools and university students from reaching their universities. Women are often the most affected as they bear the responsibility of water management, school attendance of their children, and care of sick and elderly family members.

Stagnant storm water pools have provided breeding grounds for mosquitoes and have negative impact on the population: if not adequately treated, this situation might lead to serious threats for public health.

ACF with the support of MA’AN conducted a field assessment in February 2014 and identified rainwater flooding hot spots. ACF recently produced a map for expected locations of rainfall flood in the southern governorates (124 locations were identified; 24% of them in Deir al Balah, 60% in Khan Yunis and 16% in Rafah governorates); this information was shared with the WASH Cluster.

Developing a sustainable system for stormwater management has become an urgent priority in dealing with flooding in vulnerable areas of the Gaza Strip. A local stormwater soak away system is a suitable solution to avoid storm water accumulation in lower zones, which will protect 174,000 individuals (23% women, 12% children, 21% boys and 18% girls) from health risks and diseases associated with exposure to flood water mixed with sewage from cesspits, and damage to livelihoods as a result of disastrous floods. In addition, it will allow water to infiltrate to the ground aquifer to reduce its qualitative deterioration due to sea water intrusion and over extraction.

**Activities or outputs**

The proposed interventions are in-line with the WASH cluster specific objective, recommendation of CMWU, and complementing ACF on-going programs to support CMWU with stormwater Management and Disaster...
Risk Reduction in the Gaza Strip to identify the flooding zone hot spots, funded by Barcelona municipality and the construction of community soak away systems funded by HSBC. This intervention will support CMWU and related municipalities to provide adequate access to water to children (<5 years), women, girls, boys, and men in the communities affected by the potential risk of flood. The following are the expected results:

- Prevention of private and public properties from damage.
- Protect of women, children, girls, boys and men from waterborne diseases due to flooding.
- Elimination of stormwater accumulation in the streets and flooding of sewage cesspits into the streets.
- Improve service provider responses in due time.

This proposal will include the following activities:

Support service providers and duty bearers to prevent and respond to flood risks

Mobiles pumps with discharge hoses will be provided to evacuate accumulated water, diesel generators to operate wastewater facilities will be made available to municipalities and provision of mobile/ portable fuel tanks for fuel distribution will be allocated. Such support for CMWU will enable it to provide blanket coverage for families in the targeted areas, where especially women and children are at risk.

Development of Municipal response plans

ACF will support the eastern municipalities of Khan Yunis governorate through building training to produce or update their emergency response plans, conduct SWOT analysis to identify their needs, capacities, and human and logistic resources to improve their preparedness and responses during emergencies. Particular attention will be paid to the capacity of women at household level: women will be encouraged to provide their feedback and contribute to outlining the most appropriate measures to put in place to protect them and their children during floods.

Prevention activities with Stormwater soakway systems

Construction of stormwater collection and infiltration systems comprising of collection gullies, storage manholes (1.5m diameter) and soak ways boreholes filled with gravel (1.0 m diameter). 10 Locations will be identified based on the ACF flood map and areas with damaged infrastructure due to Israeli military action that has diverted the direction of runoff and the additional impacts on the flood zones. Men and women in the targeted localities will be consulted during the project planning and implementation to ensure their participation and involvement during the operation and maintenance of the soakway systems.

Monitoring and evaluation

ACF will maintain close coordination with CMWU, related municipalities, WASH cluster and other organizations working in the targeted areas to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity. ACF with the support of local partner will assign a consultant to conduct municipals’ capacity building training and their technical staff will follow up with the municipalities’ staff the progress achieved. Monitoring and evaluation activities will include pre/post surveys, regular field visits during implementation and regular focus group discussion with the local communities.

ACF with CMWU and local partner will provide records about the materials and spare parts used (quantities, locations and beneficiaries’ feedback) in order to improve the service providers’ services.

The project will be linked with an ACF on-going project funded by the Barcelona Municipality to develop a stormwater Master Plan in southern Gaza. Women’s participation in the workshops and focus group discussions will strengthen social relations between family members and unify efforts to assure long-term water needs are met.

Indicators and targets

Indicators:
- At least 3 mobile pumps with discharge hoses are made available to the municipalities of the target areas;
- At least 5 generators to operate waste water pumps are made available to the municipalities of the target areas;
- The main roads to access schools and hospitals are clean from stagnant water and adequate drainage systems are in place;
- At least 4 municipalities in the target area undertake development of flooding response plans;
- 10 stormwater collection systems are provided in the target area to prevent risks at household level especially for women, children, girls and boys.
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<tr>
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### Description

**Project Title:** Emergency response to improve access to safe, sufficient and affordable water and sanitation facilities for the vulnerable population in area C, West Bank

**Project Code:** OPT-15/WS/73394

**Sector/Cluster:** WASH

**Objectives:**

- To protect the most vulnerable families and water scarcity affected population in Area C in central and southern West Bank through provision of access to safe, reliable and affordable water, sanitation facilities and improvement of hygiene conditions

**Beneficiaries:**

- Total: 36,000 individuals
- Children: 18,720
- Women: 8,460
- Other group: 8,820 men

**Implementing Partners:**

- Yatta Joint Service Council

**Project Duration:** Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested:** $752,245

**Location:**

- Projects covering only West Bank

**Priority / Category:**

- Top

**Gender Marker Code:**

- 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details:**

- Paolo Lubrano, plubrano@pt.acfspain.org, =972 54 6874349

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**Project filtering:**

- Area C and East Jerusalem

### Needs

Communities in Area C, West Bank, especially in Southern Hebron, Jericho and East Jerusalem periphery are particularly affected by water scarcity. Assessments conducted by ACF during July and August 2014 in Area C showed that water scarcity is one of the main factors leading vulnerable families to poverty and food insecurity, as well as further deteriorating living conditions and hygiene practices.

Bedouin communities in Jericho and East Jerusalem periphery receive water through old water pipes laid on the ground. Irregular water supply, small size of old water pipes, high water losses and destruction of water pipes by settlers restrict access to safe, sufficient and affordable water, thus forcing many families to depend on trucked water with prices over 20 NIS/m3, which places them in a situation of great financial vulnerability. As a result, many families have to move during summer to be closer to filling points and water sources. Their seasonal migration complicates their return to the communities and puts them at risk of permanent displacement due to settler harassment and settlement expansion.

Settlers regularly target Palestinian livelihoods and water sources (e.g. Fer’ah). The combined effect of these constraints, coupled with a growing number of infrastructure demolitions, push families into poverty and food insecurity.

Families living in un-served/underserved communities with water networks rely on harvested rain and trucked water to meet the balance of their water needs. Adequate water storage capacity is vital for vulnerable families.
to harvest rain water in winter and store trucked water in dry months.

According to an ACF assessment conducted in 2014 involving 171 communities in 5 governorates in southern and central West Bank, many families in Area C lack latrines and do not have sufficient water storage capacity (< 5m³). Most of them must buy water using small tanks (3.7m³ tractors) instead of large tanks (10m³) with prices up to 30 NIS/m³ as the trucked water cost is affected by road conditions, tank capacity, distance and filling time.

Women, many of whom are widowed, disabled or divorced, reported that they have to borrow water from relatives and neighbors, and then store it in small containers or kitchen pots. Men and women have distinct tasks: men provide payments for water truck services, while women are responsible for storage and use of water. ACF surveys show that women are often the most disadvantaged when families face water shortages or when latrines are not available.

In October 2014, ACF and educational directorates of the Palestinian Authority conducted a number of coordination meetings and joint assessments for the schools in Hebron, Bethlehem and East Jerusalem. Meetings, field visits and interviews undertaken with women, men, students and teachers showed that many schools are not connected to a regular water supply or/and have poor WASH facilities. Substandard sanitation facilities in schools increase children’s exposure to health risks, unhealthy social environment and the dropout rate among girls.

Distance from consumer to water source and roads conditions are considered key factors affecting the price of trucked water. High water prices and limited income oblige families to reduce their water consumption to as little as 20-30 l/c/d.

Activities or outputs

Coordination meetings with the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), Ministry of Education (MoE), UNICEF, other international agencies such as GVC, CISP and PAH will avoid gaps/overlap. All the communities selected have not been reached by systematic rehabilitations in the past and the services provided are not overlapping with the activities planned by the other agencies operating in the same area. The Yatta JSC will be involved in as the active implementing partner of the following activities in Yatta area:

• Rehabilitation/construction of filling points and simple water networks in southern Hebron, Jericho, and East Jerusalem periphery:

  Construction of pipelines and filling points for Bedouin communities; the pipelines will be connected to the PWA / municipality systems. In addition, ACF proposes to rehabilitate/install 3 simple water networks using high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipes (50 mm diameter will be used for the filling points and 32, 25, 16 mm will be used for the water network) for Bedouin communities to ensure sufficient pressure and flow in the network. Wherever possible, pipes will be buried below ground level.

  • Construction/rehabilitation of HHs cisterns for vulnerable families, with special attention to female headed HHs and on families with disabled members located in Area C and seam zones:

    100 household cisterns will be constructed in communities along /close to bypass roads (road 317) in Khalet Al Mayeh, Ma’in and Al Birkeh. 20 cisterns will be rehabilitated in sensitive areas, including Masafer Yatta. Catchments areas with 50 cisterns will be improved through cleaning and construction of sediment pools; including placement of a grid/mesh at the entrance. A socio economic baseline survey will be conducted. 40 Female headed households and families with disabled members will be prioritized. Fer’a springs will also be rehabilitated.

  • Rehabilitation of roads:

    ACF will rehabilitate 8 km of roads segments which have not been rehabilitated before in Masafer Yatta and road 317 clusters to facilitate access to the community and reduce the cost of trucked water through enabling access by larger volume water tankers, significantly cheaper than the smaller tractor tanks.

  • Training and awareness workshops at community level on hygiene promotion, water saving techniques, and cistern management:

    Awareness raising on good hygiene practices to prevent diarrhea (focus on hand washing), saving/recycling of water, chlorination and cistern management will be provided to women and men at household level, as well as with the entire community in order to encourage men and women to share the responsibilities of family hygiene.

  • Construction/rehabilitation of toilets, cisterns and drinking fountains for schools (Sad ibn Abi Waqass, Shuhda: As Samou’, Idna primary school, Samou’ secondary school):

    4 schools and 2 public kindergartens not assisted by other NGOs or agencies will be provided with a total of 30 toilets (4 for the disabled), 4 cisterns, 4 PE tanks (5m³ each) and 6 drinking fountains.

  • Supply of WASH facilities (latrines, showers and plastic tanks) in response to natural disaster (drought) and man made disaster (settler violence):

    50 latrines distributed considering gender disaggregated analysis of hygiene practices and community social attitudes. 80 tanks (1.5m³/tank) will be provided to families affected by drought when construction of cisterns is not feasible due to security constraints.
In addition, ACF will ensure close monitoring of demolition and settlers violence and will encourage post emergency response (after 90 days) for WASH facilities where required by the cluster within ACF capacity.

- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E):
  Detailed survey, field visits and water analysis will be conducted to supervise, monitor and evaluate the activities, including water quality monitoring at the household. A KAP survey will be conducted to assess and evaluate the impacts of the activities on women, men and children.

**Indicators and targets**

The expected results include the following:

1. Improved water quality for vulnerable families
   Construction/rehabilitation of water networks will decrease the dependency on trucked water and will help deter families from sourcing unsafe water. Catchment area improvement, promotion of Household water treatment (HWT), hygiene promotion campaigns on hygiene practices and cistern management will encourage behavior changes and contribute to a reduction in waterborne diseases.

2. Increased availability and quantity of water supplies with the effect of increased average water consumption and decreased water expenditure for vulnerable families, with focus on women and children in southern and central West Bank
   The construction/rehabilitation of filling points and water networks, as well as the rehabilitation of natural springs and cisterns will improve the availability of water. Men and women will participate in the planning, design and implementation of the activities. Families will reduce their expenditure on trucked water; consequently will have additional disposable income for other basic needs. Women will also need less time for fetching water and will have the opportunity to spend more time caring for their children.

3. Increased awareness, knowledge and practices, improved appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities
   Hygiene promotion activities and awareness rising on good hygiene practices will be provided at household level, with a special focus on women. The core hygiene promotion messages will be hand washing, efficient use of water, domestic hygiene, cleaning and maintenance of WASH facilities and water storage tanks.

4. Strengthened capacity and resilience of vulnerable communities to respond to adverse environmental conditions resulting from natural disasters
   The distribution of water, mobile latrines, shelters and non food items (plastic tanks, kitchen kits), as well as maintenance training for cistern management and chlorination will improve and strengthen the capacity of vulnerable communities to withstand adverse environmental conditions.

5. Improved information management, coordination and dissemination of information among the cluster members and other stakeholders
   The use of GIS and statistical software in data collection will facilitate data comparison and analysis; ad hoc databases will be set up to collect and compare information collected during the project implementation; complemented by the data management system that ACF has already put in place. Elaborated data will be shared with relevant stakeholders.

   KAP surveys and general project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out throughout the entire project in coordination with other agencies operating in the area; ACF will contribute to exchange of information/lessons learned, fact sheets and stories to be used for advocacy purposes.

   Expected indicators according to ACF experience in the area for the project are:
   • 120 cisterns will be constructed/rehabilitated.
   • 8 km of reads will be rehabilitated
   • 30 km of simple water networks will be constructed/rehabilitated
   • Water expenditure decreased by 30% for families benefited from cisterns and by 80% for families benefited from water networks (percentage based on current prices and projection of potential savings)
   • Water consumption increased by 30% for cistern beneficiaries and by 60 for water networks.
   • Interruptions of water supply in the network decreased by 30%.
   • Water loss in the network decreased by 30%.
   • Number of small water deliveries (with tractors) decreased by 60%.
   • At least 150 women improved their knowledge in HWT use and water saving techniques by at least 40% (pre and post test).
   • WASH facilities in 4 schools improved through construction/rehabilitation of toilets, cisterns and drinking points.
   • Living conditions for 50 families are improved through the supply of mobile latrines.
   • At least 200 women improved their knowledge of good hygiene practices and water rights.
## Action Contre la Faim (ACF)

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Appealing Agency | ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)
---|---
Project Title | Emergency response to improve access to water and sanitation facilities and protect vulnerable families in Yatta and Adh Dahiriya rural areas, West Bank, through enhancing storage capacity, house connections, construction of latrines and septic tanks
Project Code | OPT-15/WS/73395
Sector/Cluster | WASH
Objectives | To address basic humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable families, focusing on women-headed families in Yatta and Adh Dahiriya rural areas by ensuring access to safe, reliable, and affordable water and sanitation facilities.
Beneficiaries | Total: 65,000 individuals
| Children: 33,800
| Women: 15,275
| Other group: 15,925 men
Implementing Partners | Adh Dahiriya and Yatta Municipalities
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
Current Funds Requested | $1,635,923
Location | Projects covering only West Bank
Priority / Category | Other
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Contact Details | Paolo Lubrano, plubrano@pt.acfspain.org, +972 54 6874349
Enhanced Geographical Fields | West Bank - Hebron - Safa
| West Bank - Hebron - Yatta
| West Bank - Hebron - Somara
| West Bank - Hebron - Adh Dhahiriya
| West Bank - Hebron - Main
Project filtering | Area C

Needs

The towns of Yatta (60,000 inhabitants) and Adh Dahiriya (33,000 inhabitants) are located in a semi arid dry area along the southern Hebron hills. Both communities lack access to adequate infrastructure and water is not available in sufficient quantities. According to municipalities’ records, only 51% of families in Yatta and 48% in Adh Dahiriya are connected to the water networks built in the 1970s. The water networks are in bad condition and loss of water is reported to be as high as 45%. The quantity of water available per capita, considering water losses through the existing networks, is 27 l/c/d in Yatta and 23 l/c/d in Adh Dahiriya (figures are based on the received quantities at municipalities’ main water meters). These are considered critically low levels according to Palestinian standards; the WASH Cluster needs assessment and response plan.

The municipalities have divided their communities into 20 zones. Each zone is supplied with water for about 6-8 days/round (depending on the efficiency of the transmission pipeline); thereafter the supply is switched to another zone. Families connected to the water networks then have to wait from four to six months to receive water for a second time.

During downtime, both connected and unconnected families buy water from one of the filling points inside the town. According to municipality records water is sold at a cost of 14-17 NIS/m3 compared to 5 NIS/m3 paid for water provided through the municipality water network. Currently, people have to wait for 30 days to receive trucked water after it is requested; consequently, many people travel to distant filling points even if they have to pay up to 25 NIS/m3. Consequently, Yatta and Adh Dahiriya are highlighted in the 2014-2015 WASH Cluster response plan as priority locations; some of these neighborhoods were targeted with trucked water distribution through the previous water scarcity response.

The households not connected or receiving insufficient water have developed coping mechanisms according to the availability of alternative water sources, mainly rain water collection. If the amount of water available is still insufficient, the gap is compensated through the purchase of water from commercial tankers. In summer (from July to October), the water supply in the main networks decreases and the price of trucked water increases. Sufficient water storage capacity is very important also for families connected to water networks, since they are able to receive water only 2-3 times per year through the water network.
In the last three years, Adh Dahiriya Municipality has constructed about 25,000 m of water pipes. In spite of all these investments, according to the Municipality’s records, only 2,767 families out of 5,776 families are connected to the water network as most of the constructed pipes were transmission pipelines. From a technical point of view it is not acceptable to have a direct connection from the house to the transmission pipeline as this will affect the pressure and water flow in the transmission pipelines.

In Yatta, about 180 families live under very hard socio-economic conditions in the neighborhoods not connected to water networks and close to the Area C seam zone. These families do not have any type of toilets or latrines inside or outside their house. Many of them are women headed families (widows or divorced), families with disabled members or families who suffered internal displacement due to the ongoing conflict. Women and children endure more privations. As Yatta is heavily populated, women often delay defecation until night hours, which negatively affects their health. Women are solely relied upon to care for the vulnerable members of their families, and using latrines far from their homes expose them to threats to their security, especially at night time. Providing sufficient privacy within sanitation facilities is a critical need for women and children.

### Activities or outputs

The proposed activities are the followings:

- **Construction and rehabilitation of 200 household rainwater harvesting cisterns for vulnerable families not connected to water networks in Yatta and Adh Dahiriya towns, with particular focus on female headed households and families with disabled members**
  
  200 household rainwater cisterns will be constructed in Yatta and Adh Dahiriya suburbs (pockets) located in Area C and not connected to water networks (Wadi Ibn Saleh- 60 cisterns, M’ala – 35 cisterns, Al Baha- 15 cisterns, Al Sadaqah- 20 cisterns in Adh Daheriya and Ishkarah- 40 cisterns, Al Heeleh-30 cisterns in Yatta). Beneficiary identification will be based on a baseline survey to establish the socio-economic situation of individual families within the area. Female headed households and families with disabled members will be prioritized (it is expected that 50% of the targeted families are female headed).

- **Construction of 120 latrines and septic tanks in Yatta town**
  
  The construction of the latrines and septic tanks will be implemented based upon the results of a survey on hygiene practices, current facility infrastructure available and community social attitude with respect to latrines. ACF analysis together with previous experience will complement the survey.

- **Construction of 6 km of high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipeline in Adh Dahiriya**
  
  The construction of a simple low budget distribution water pipeline (6km of HDPE pipe) will enable the municipality to connect and provide water for 400 houses located in Area C and the buffer zone to the water network, which will improve access to water at cheaper prices. This activity fits with PWA plans and was consulted with WBWD Southern Hebron office and Adh Daheriya municipality and confirmed in terms of relevance and urgency.

- **Training and awareness workshops for men and women on hygiene promotion, water saving techniques, cistern management, and latrine maintenance**
  
  Training sessions and workshops addressing good hygiene practices and cistern management will be conducted at household level for target families. Sessions will target household members, and men will be encouraged to actively participate; specific session targeting women and children will also be organized. Families that benefited from new latrines will receive additional training focusing on latrine and septic tank maintenance to ensure the sustainability of the project, target in particular men (expected about 200 men).

- **Monitoring and evaluation supported by GIS and statistical software**
  
  Throughout the project, geographical information system (GIS), statistical software (SPHINX) and KAP surveys will be used to monitor data collection and analysis which will facilitate sharing and presenting different layers of information/ vulnerability per location. GIS data will be re-elaborated on maps and tables which will facilitate identification of vulnerable communities on a system elaborated by ACF. ACF project monitoring and evaluation activities will be undertaken in coordination with the different stakeholders through all project phases, from planning to final evaluation. Participation of communities will be also encouraged through focus group discussions during monitoring visits. Exchanges of information on lessons learned with the WASH cluster will ensure the capture of best practices and thus inform future advocacy initiatives.

In order to avoid any gaps or overlapping with agencies working in the same area, coordination for targeted neighborhoods with Project Management Unit/PWA, Yatta, Adh Dahiriya Municipality, and GVC was conducted for all proposed activities.

### Indicators and targets

This intervention is expected to improve the overall protection of the target communities affected by water scarcity through improving their access to basic WASH services to sustain livelihoods and avoid displacement, support the WASH advocacy strategy, and improve coordination between key agencies. The expected results include the following:
1. Improved water quality for vulnerable families in southern West Bank
   The construction of household cisterns and 6 km of HDPE pipeline will decrease the dependency on trucked water and help to deter families from sourcing potentially unsafe water, thus decreasing the health risk of water borne diseases - especially for children and women.

2. Increased water availability, access and expenditures for vulnerable families in southern West Bank
   The construction of cisterns and 6 km of HDPE pipeline will significantly improve the availability and access to water and will decrease household expenditures and families’ dependence on trucked water, thus benefiting beneficiary access to food and other services.

3. Improved sanitation for women, girls and boys and families with physically disabled members
   The construction of latrines and septic tanks will decrease outdoor defecation, which will subsequently decrease secondary contamination of cistern catchment areas and wastewater leaks from cesspit to cisterns. Water quality will be improved and water borne disease will be decreased. Additionally, health risks for women, girls and disabled members will be decreased due to the construction of adequate sanitation facilities within or nearby their houses.

4. Increased awareness, knowledge and practices, improving appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities
   Training sessions will raise awareness on hygiene and water saving practices/rational use of water.

Expected OVI from the project are:
   • at least 400 houses will have access to water network on daily basis;
   • Increased water storage capacity by 12,000 m3 in the entire area.
   • 120 families will be provided with 1 latrine;
   • Water expenditure decreased by 30% (based upon current water prices and projected savings)
   • Water consumption increased by 30% (based upon current water consumption and projected increase).
   • At least 200 women and 200 men improved their knowledge on good hygiene practices and water saving techniques by at least 40% (pre and post test).

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### Project Title
Solid Waste Management emergency intervention in Gaza City and North Gaza

### Project Code
OPT-15/WS/73408

### Sector/Cluster
WASH

### Objectives
The proposal aims at contributing to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks and to improve the health and sanitation condition in the targeted areas by supporting the Municipalities of Gaza City and North Gaza in the collection, haulage and disposal of garbage accumulated in public areas. By performing the collection through cash for work activities, the action will also directly support household at risk of food insecurity or already food insecure contributing to their economical recovery through temporary job opportunities. The overall objective is to contribute to improve the health and sanitation conditions at North Gaza and Gaza City by removing accumulated waste through cash for work activities.

### Beneficiaries
Total: 867,385 population (including at least 150 workers selected for the cash for work activities)
- Children: 374,710
- Women: 425,019
- Other group: 2,000 women through awareness

### Implementing Partners
N/A

### Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Apr 2015

### Current Funds Requested
$291,000

### Location
Projects covering only Gaza

### Priority / Category
Other

### Gender Marker Code
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

### Contact Details
Valeria Moro, hom.jerusalem@coopi.org, +972548810928 / +972543179895

### Enhanced Geographical Fields
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
- Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya
- Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City

### Needs
On June 2014 COOPI conducted an assessment during which meetings with the relevant departments at Municipal level were carried out, to verify the actual condition of garbage collection, identifying a critical situation evolving into a worse scenario, given to the limited area of Gaza Strip and its heavy population density, with inadequate solid waste and waste water disposal strategies which represents a daily cause of environment overload. Of particular concern is the management of solid waste, which suffers of the chronic inadequacy of service providers in addressing these specific needs and in ensuring the proper collection, haulage and disposal of the garbage. Considering that in GS the waste generation rate per capita is estimated to be 1.045kg/day it is quite evident that the efficient management of waste from the primary collection to the final disposal is compulsory to ensure adequate health and sanitation conditions to the population and to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks. On July 2014 a new emergency was declared in the Strip as consequence of the escalation of hostilities between Israeli and Palestinians. Since then the inhabitants of the Strip have been facing even harder environmental and public health risks because of several different causes, among which the SWM action, which was completely frozen for two months because of the conflict, worsening the already critical situation assessed in June. Although Gaza Municipality organized some workers to collect the rubbish in that period and managed to collect around 1,800 tons of garbage, considering the daily average production of waste per HH the streets got covered with mounds of rubbish, and the situation is still critical. The risks associated with the accumulation of waste and potentially affecting the health of the population are several, including the proliferation of vectors of diseases and contamination/pollution for bad coping strategies, such as burning garbage. The lack of constant access to water is further deteriorating this unsafe situation. Priority concern for public health is represented by the proliferation of infections, especially of skin and respiratory, thus an action in support of the SW management is really urgent, especially taking into consideration children health. In particular:

**Problematic 1:** High level of risk for disease outbreaks and environmental pollution due to the accumulation of...
garbage, especially of organic nature, worsened by the presence of rubbles and lack of basic services as consequence of the recent conflict.

Problematic 2: Increased number of HHs at risk of food insecurity following the recent conflict. Moreover, the blockade imposed by Israel since 2007, with restrictions in movement of people and goods, is undermining the economical and living conditions of the population, as it is causing limited access to livelihoods, decent housing and provision of basic services. The high rate of unemployment due to the market closure to import and export generates also a situation of low-income HHs with high dependence on international aid (80% of the families are aid recipients) and food insecure (more than 60%), with 38% of the population under the poverty line. Given the population characteristic, the most affected are children and youth under 24 years old, as they represent the 64% of the inhabitants, while women have less access to education and fewer opportunities of employment compared with male group. This already critical situation is now been worsened by the war of July 2014, because of which the assets and infrastructures providing basic services have been destroyed or damaged, water and sanitation services have been disrupted, and the economic base has been frozen and undermined.

Activities or outputs

The project wants to serve as an emergency intervention, until regular capacities are restored at Municipal level through a more comprehensive program.

Outcome 1: USW accumulated in public areas removed through cash for work activities and community sensitized on waste and environment:

1.1 Coordination with local stakeholders: COOPI has worked in Gaza Strip from 2006 to 2013 implementing emergency projects in support of food insecurity HHs and the Municipal Service for USW. During this period, a participatory approach has been improved and put in place, and strong relationships have been developed with all relevant stakeholders, in particular with Municipalities, the EHD of Gaza City and the Directorate of SWM Council of North Gaza. The action will be entirely implemented in coordination and collaboration with the above mentioned organisms and authorities. In particular, coordination with SWMC will be deployed as follows: support COOPI staff in identification of needs and priority spots to be targeted by collection; identification of qualified beneficiaries; distribution of workers geographically on the area of interventions; provision of garbage containers as a sub-transfer station for workers to drop the collected garbage inside and facilitate their work; provision of SW vehicles to transfer and disposal the garbage containers after filling to the transfer station; support in supervising daily SWC activities.

1.2 Signature of MoUs and planning of activities: as a result of coordination and agreements between COOPI and Municipalities, a MoU will be signed to define roles and responsibilities of both parties concerning the process of workers selection, of planning and action implementation, and of monitoring and verification of achievements.

1.3 Procurement and distribution of materials and tools for garbage collection.

1.4 Collection and disposal of SW in the municipalities. A monitoring mechanism will be put in place by COOPI in coordination and collaboration with the Municipalities to have regular data about waste collected and situation of accumulated garbage in the field.

1.5 Awareness campaign with women: Sanitation is fundamental to human development and security. The combined effects of inadequate sanitation and hygiene may cause serious health diseases, especially to children. For this women's cooperation is essential for the long-term success of the action. Awareness campaign on waste management and the environment will reach at least 2000 women.

Outcome 2. Households at risk of food insecurity or already food insecure participate to cash for work activities for the removal of garbage receive cash assistance.

Improving men's access to alternative livelihoods can be an effective way of: a) helping men to re-build a sense of self-worth and reduce the risk of tensions among the family members. Supporting men in maintaining a breadwinner role and fostering a more paternal responsibility towards the family are likely to bring positive results on a psychosocial level as men would be less likely to be depressed, thus reducing the likelihood that they will channel their frustrations and anxieties into violence; b) supporting a family's economic recovery and building in its resilience.

2.1 Based on both lists identified by MOSA and potential beneficiaries applying through COOPI, workers will be selected taking into account the age, employability status, availability of donkey carts. Priority will be given to most affected by the recent conflict.

2.2 Each working shift will last 30 days, at the end of each shift beneficiaries will be paid according to the working days accomplished in the period of reference.

2.3 Verification of action impact through data analysis: COOPI uses ad hoc database, developed and improved all along these years of similar projects implemented, to measure the impact of the action, in particular to verify the achievement of applicable indicator such as the improvement of the FCS.
Indicators and targets

The proposed action aims at supporting the SWM in Gaza Strip, at the same time benefiting vulnerable and needy families with temporary job opportunities - cash for work activities engaged in the rubbish primary collection – and awareness.

It aims at benefiting a population of about 867,385 inhabitants (North Gaza and Gaza City) of which 43.2% is made of children under 15 y.o..

Under outcome 1:
- at least 187 tons of garbage daily collected.
- n. 2000 women involved in awareness campaign

Under outcome 2:
- at least 150 male workers assisted through cash-for-work
- 70% of the targeted HHs have increased their FCS

Gender issues have been carefully considered and prioritised when assessing needs and designing the project, which specifically requires the engagement of male workers for a hard duty activity such as the collection of solid waste and its transportation to specific transfer stations. As now widely recognised, involving men can be an even more effective strategy for reducing gender inequalities. Working in this sense, the project pursues to keep a balance in the local traditional “gender roles” to avoid tensions between women and men in a situation already enough critical. Indeed, in crisis situation, as that caused by the recent war, men often have great difficulty in dealing with their changed identities and the loss of their breadwinner role as they may feel humiliated by not having been able to protect their family from harm.

The gender approach of the project will also enable one of the parents, in this case the mother, to address more of her time looking after their children education and supporting them in their emotional recovery, while the father will be more focused in the economical aspects for the HH resilience.

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Appealing Agency | SAVE THE CHILDREN (SC)
---|---
Project Title | Improve the water storage capacity in the affected households in target localities in East and North Gaza
Project Code | OPT-15/WS/73435
Sector/Cluster | WASH
Objectives | Overall objective: Improve access to sufficient HH water storage in partially-damaged & inhabited households in eastern Gaza city and North Gaza
Beneficiaries | Total: 37,500 50% girls and 50% boys
Children: 20,200
Women: 8,500
Other group: 8,800
Implementing Partners | Bait Lahya Development Association; Save Youth Future Society
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Jun 2015
Current Funds Requested | $910,000
Location | Projects covering only Gaza
Priority / Category | Top
Gender Marker Code | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality
Contact Details | David and Paulette Hassell, dp.hassell@savethechildren.org, 054 8002617/059 5944177
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya
Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City
Project filtering | Gaza

Needs

More than 50 days of hostilities in Gaza have resulted huge damages to public infrastructure, livelihood property and houses. The PWA Water Sector Damage Assessment Report (2014 after the Gaza offensive) indicated that there are severe damages in WASH facilities included broken of water pipes, water wells, sewage pumping stations and Waste Water treatment plants. The Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) conducted by wash cluster recently indicated that the Household storage at the governorate level is missing about 30 – 50%, 34% in Gaza and 33% in north Gaza. The damages of water storage tanks in Biet Hanoun, Eastern al Shojaiya, eastern Jabalia, Northern Biet Lahia makes securing the minimum needed quantities of water very difficult either for HHs receiving municipal water and/or benefiting from trucking water programs.

In addition, the target areas still suffering of shortage of municipal supply due to the damages of networks and municipal wells, the families in Biet Hanoun and eastern Gaza receiving the municipal water only few hours per weeks.

The economic hardship for most of HHs in Gaza made the most of the displaced families whose their homes were affected during the war from being able to rent other homes; hence, they returned back to secure shelters inside their partially damaged homes, regardless the suitability of these building for living. Hence, most of the families that returned to their homes face serious problems in securing the adequate quantities of dirking and domestic water due the damages in water roof tanks and other water and sanitation facilities in their homes.

During the distribution of domestic water for HHs in Biet Lahia and eastern Gaza after the offensive, SC team observed that many of targeted families are storing the domestic water in partially damaged tanks, or using uncovered puts to restore water. Others are using the same tanks with their neighbors (relatives). In addition, most of the families are not able to use their homes water network due to lack of roof tanks, that forces women to carry water buckets for cleaning and washing, adding extra burden for women, and affecting negatively the hygiene of the house. Lack of access to water coupled by inability to use the HHs water have negative implications on children use of water of bathing and washing, which affects negatively their health, hygiene and their habits.

The field survey conducted by SC partners in North Governorate and eastern Gaza directly after the offensive (October 2014) revealed that approximately 6000 HHs and 5000 HHs in north Gaza and Eastern Gaza city respectively don’t have adequate water tanks. The families stated that the shortage of domestic water and the low storage capacity are negatively affecting the hygienic situation on their homes and their children.
The families’ inability of secure their needs of water will put them, particularly their children at health and environmental risks, increasing the burden of women who are usually responsible for cleaning and children health care.

Activities or outputs

The intervention has been designed to respond to the urgent needs for the families affected during the last war in eastern Gaza city and North Gaza governorate and after coordination with the organizations that have expressed their interest in this activity and the target areas during the WASH SPR workshop in 3th November 2014. This include ACF, OXFAM, and IOCC. The project objective is directly integrated into WASH cluster objectives to “Ensure an appropriate WASH response for war affected and critically unserved communities in the Gaza strip”

The activities include:

• Supply and install 2500 PE HHs water tanks (1000 liter) for domestic water storage in Biet Hanoun, and Biet Lahia
• Supply and install 2500 PE HHs water tanks (1000 liter) for domestic water storage in Eastern Gaza city

Mentoring:

• Save the children will implement the project in coordination with local partner CBOs. The local partners will create initiate dialogue with local communities at the grassroots level and participate in designing and monitoring the implementation of the activities. Pre implementation survey will be conducted before starting the work, including home visits and Focus group discussions with women, men, children to identify their exact needs. After the completion of the work SC and the partners will conduct post survey to assess the impact of the interventions and beneficiaries satisfaction.
• The selection of beneficiaries will be based on the level of needs to assistance according the following criteria: 1) HH who lost their water tanks or its’ WASH facilities were affected. 2) Families who returned to their homes. The women headed HHs, big family size will be prioritized.
• The intervention in each HHs will be designed based on technical assessment and the consultation with the target family members.
• Save the Children will keep close communications with other organizations working in the same areas and provide updates on project activities to the Cluster to avoid duplication
• The program staff will use an integrated and systematic approach to M&E, identifying, capturing, evaluating, managing and sharing all program knowledge through regular tracking of outputs and outcomes, dissemination of regular reports, and external publications. Monitoring and evaluation will include weekly updates on the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries and achievements;
• Save the Children will closely monitor the political and security situations in the targeted project areas.

Indicators and targets

The project will target the HHs who lost their water tanks and can’t secure the adequate quantities of domestic water by supplying and installing new water tanks.

The project will target the HHs who lost their water tanks and can’t secure the adequate quantities of domestic water by supplying and installing new water tanks.

Indicators:
• No of families are able to secure their need of domestic use water
• No of families are able to have access to appropriate hygiene practices.
• % of women in target HHs report reduce on the burden related to domestic work
• % of children in report increased access to sufficient water for good hygienic practices

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The project needs were determined during the implementation of emergency NFI distributions by the staff of Secours Islamique France (SIF), especially in the eastern areas of Gaza City, during and after the 2014 military operation in the Gaza Strip. The feedback SIF staff received directly from the affected families and the staff own observations of the situation showed the grave need for WASH support for the affected families in these areas, including water tanks for personal hygiene, washing and other domestic use, water pumps, repair of damages to, or installation of new house water connections, and awareness-raising activities on hygiene proper practices. The assessment specifically highlighted the critical need of women (mothers) for awareness-raising on hygiene proper practices, particularly under such a highly volatile situation. The latter finding is consistent with the fact that women in the Gaza Strip, especially the mothers, are mostly the ones who take care of hygiene-related matters at home, including house cleaning, clothes washing and other activities. Mothers are also more involved in the teaching of their children on proper hygiene practices than men (fathers). That said; awareness-raising is also required for both men and children (both girls and boys). In accordance with the findings of the assessments by SIF and other WASH Cluster members, and as coordinated with the concerned WASH Area Focal Point, Oxfam Public Health Program Manager, this project
intends to address the following needs:

- The need to improve accessibility of the families, whose housing condition has seriously been affected by the 2014 Gaza crisis, to clean water for personal hygiene, washing and other domestic use
- The need to repair of crisis-related damages to water connections for the families affected by 2014 Gaza crisis
- The need to raise the awareness of the families affected by 2014 Gaza crisis, especially women (the mothers), on hygiene issues, including the most efficient use of water

This project will help protect the targeted families, especially women and children, from diseases caused by improper hygiene conditions

Background:

Experts have assessed the water situation in the Gaza Strip to be at the verge of collapse due to overutilization of aquifer, which, among other things, has led to lowering its level to below sea level. Excessive consumption is mainly due to the high annual population growth (about 4%). Other factors include the sharp decrease in the amount of rain, the decreasing area of land due to its excessive use for residential purposes, the destruction of dunes due to the excessive use of sand in construction, and turning dune areas into residential areas. Dunes constitute the fastest and most effective means of refreshing the aquifer, which represents the only source of potable water in Gaza. All these factors, in addition to the widely deteriorated water networks, which lead to dispersion and wasting of large amounts of water, have played a role in elevating rapidly the salinity level of aquifer to alarming levels. Today, only 5-10% of the water of Gaza’s portion of the coastal aquifer (shared with Israel) is safe to drink (Palestinian Water Authority & Costal Municipalities Water Utility).

Water problems have exasperated by the last crisis, mainly through the destruction of public and domestic water and wastewater facilities, posing additional burden on an already burdened WASH capacity. The daily electricity cuts for long hours add to the already excessive water problems by interrupting its flow to houses, either through the stoppage of pumps at public wells, or home pumps. Consequently, access of the population to water that is safe for human consumption has become more constrained than ever before. Accessibility to safe water poses a serious concern not only to the Gaza Strip population, but also to the organizations involved in this vital sector, including WASH Cluster members.

Activities or outputs

Output 1: Water tanks of 1,000-litre capacity provided for 300 families affected by 2014 Gaza crisis
Activities:
- Each family will be provided with one water tank (1,000 liters) & connection parts to improve their ability to store water for domestic use, including personal hygiene, washing and other purposes. This intervention is intended to help the targeted families improve their domestic hygiene conditions which will in turn reflect positively on their general health conditions,
- the Palestinian made water tanks will be procured from the local market following the official procurement procedures of Secours Islamique France (SIF),

Output 2: Water pumps provided for 300 families
Activities:
- Each family will be provided with one water pump with the appropriate capacity to help them pump water into the tanks provided to them under the project. The pumps are essential for lifting the water up to elevated levels where the tanks are installed, and/or for speeding up the refilling of the water tanks, especially as the already intermittent municipal water supply is made more so by the lengthy electricity cuts, which allows for water reaching homes only a few hours a day at best,
- the pumps will be procured from the local market following SIF procurement procedures,

Output 3: Repair of damages to, or installation of new house water connections provided for 300 families
Activities:
- Damages caused to the water connections at the homes of families affected by the 2014 crisis in Gaza, who are also beneficiaries of this project, will be repaired under the project. New connections required for installing the water tanks and pumps provided to the beneficiaries of this project will also be part of the project, including those who are staying with host families or any other residential arrangement,
- repair and installation works will be contracted following SIF official procurement procedures,

Output 4: Awareness raising activities on hygiene proper practices provided for 300 families
Activities:
- A health educator will be hired under the project following SIF official procedures, the educator will design and follow up on the production of educational materials on proper hygiene practices, including the most efficient use of water. These materials will be distributed to the families benefiting from this project, the educator will undertake awareness-raising sessions for the families benefiting from the project, especially the mothers. It is within Gaza culture that women, especially the mothers, are the ones who take care of hygiene-related matters at home, including house cleaning, clothes washing and other activities. Mothers are also more involved in the teaching of their children on proper hygiene practices than men (fathers). That said, the awareness activity will also involve men and children (both girls and boys),

M & E:

To ensure high level of efficiency and effectiveness in implementing the project, SIF will apply the following monitoring steps:

- Project staff will monitor execution of the works at the designated sites.
- Project staff will conduct eligibility assessment and follow-up visits to the locations where the benefiting families are staying, whether at their affected homes, rented apartments, with host families, or any other residential arrangement to make sure that the water tanks and pumps are being used properly and as intended.
- Follow-up visits by project staff, including the health educator, will be made to the homes of targeted families to assess the level of impact the project has had on their hygiene practices at home.

M&E system will be designed for the project & will include the following tools:
- Individual interview
- Focus group interview
- Field & home visits
- Beneficiaries list
- Reports & photos with details

Indicators and targets

Indicators:

- % of the families targeted by the project, who have received water tanks & connection parts
- % of the families targeted by the project, who have received water pumps
- % of the families targeted by the project, who have been assisted by repairing damages of or installing new water connections at the places where they are staying, whether their own homes, rented apartments, the homes of host families, or any other residential arrangement
- % of persons, % of females of the families targeted by the project, who have benefited from the awareness raising activities on proper hygiene practices

Targets:

- 100% of the families targeted by the project received water tanks & connection parts
- 100% of the families targeted by the project received water pumps
- 100% of the families targeted by the project assisted by repairing damages of and/or installing new water connections at the places where they are staying, whether their own homes, rented apartments, the homes of host families, or any other residential arrangement
- 80% of individuals & 95% of females of the families targeted by the project benefited from the awareness raising activities on proper hygiene practices
## Secours Islamique France (SIF)

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Al Baraka neighborhood is located in western north part of Biet lahia town, the neighborhood has a population of 6,000. The families in the area are suffering of extreme poverty since the most of the area manpower are agricultural labours and the average HH income is about 500 NIS per month.

Through the field visits conducted recently, SC team found that the residents in the area are suffering from poor sanitation services and low hygienic awareness, almost 30% of the HHs are not connected to municipal sewer network and depend on cesspits and open channels to drain waste water. Almost all cesspits are in poor condition and did not meet basic technical and safety conditions. Some cesspits were simply self dug holes, covered by thin metal sheets, wood planks. In addition, the hygienic condition inside homes and in streets is very poor; many of homes haven’t sanitation facilities.

In November 2014, Save the Children worked to get more understanding of the needs of households affected by poor hygienic conditions and absent sewage systems by holding two focus group discussions in the target area. A total of 30 individuals, 10 women and 20 men, attended and provided critical insights into the challenges faced, at a household level and community level.

During focus group discussions it was stated that the target community is suffering from bad environmental conditions resulted from direct contact with sewage and wastewater at the household level and in the streets. In addition, the cost of emptying cesspits is a heavy financial burden on households: estimated at 150 – 250 NIS per month, vulnerable households in the area simply don’t have the financial means to empty their cesspits regularly which leads to sewage overflowing close the homes. Children frequently play and pass in the direct vicinity of overflowing cesspits, open ‘grey water’ channels.

The participants mainly women stated that living without a sewage network had a direct effect on their daily life and the lives of their children – women expressed concerns at the high levels of medical illnesses such as parasites, abscesses, diarrhoea and small pox. Water is basic to life and sanitation to health. Women play a central role in the provision and management of both. Many infectious diseases are associated with poor water quality and hygiene practices. Women bear the primary burden of caring for the sick in most societies (particularly for children). While men participate in the decision making around the type and WASH facilities, its maintenance is seen as the responsibility of women since cleaning the house are mainly women.
responsibility. In the target areas, the women make an extra effort to protect their children from gray water in the streets and unsafe and flooded cesspits. Moreover, the limited capacity of cesspits do not allow women using adequate quantities of water for cleaning which affect negatively on hygienic situation in their homes and on their children. The absence of adequate sanitation facilities in the HHs makes the raising hygienic awareness among the community particularly children very difficult, and will affect negatively on the children health and education.

Doctors in the governmental clinic that serves western neighborhoods of Beit Lahia stated that that most cases received in the clinic are due to poor personal hygiene and exposure to wastewater inside houses and in nearby streets , the rate of the cases received from the target area is 4.5 time more that other areas . Doctors clearly stated that children and mothers in the target area need a better understanding of basic hygiene practices at the household level.

Activities or outputs

The intervention has been designed to integrate with WASH cluster objectives “Ensure an appropriate WASH response for war - affected and critically under served communities in the Gaza strip.”. Awareness raising activities will be conducted in a child friendly way taking the different needs of boys and girls in to account, as well as for parents (mothers in particular). The design of awareness material, messages and plan will be developed in close consultations with women, men and children.

- Supply and install 2000 meters of sewer pipelines.
- Connect 150 HHs to the municipal sewer network.
- Construct new sewage pumping station .
- Construct toilets and install sanitation facilities for 20 poor Households .
- Conduct awareness campaign includes awareness sessions, printing awareness messages for the children, women, and men.

Indicators and targets

Monitoring :

The Save the Children team will have direct responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the activities of trainings and awareness campaign in the field, in close partnership with our local CBO partners active in implementation. Save the Children will develop monitoring sheets and a monitoring plan also. Field visits by the Save the Children team will also be conducted on a daily basis as part of monitoring activities and SC field coordinators will submit daily and weekly reports about the progress of work.
Save the Children staff will have direct responsibility in implementing the sewage network in close partnership with the CMWU. Save the Children and CMWU will follow up on the specification, quality of work, safety conditions, and time schedule of implementation.
Moreover, the political and security context in will be closely monitored by Save the Children, in close coordination with other international organisations present in Gaza (including international NGOs, United Nations agencies, GANSO etc.).

Indicators :

% of targeted households connected to sewer network.
% of targeted households backfilled their cesspits.
# of residents (women, men, children ) have received at least one awareness message and have been reached through participatory awareness raising on basic hygiene practices
% of neighborhood residents reporting reduced exposure to health risks due to improved wastewater and sewage systems and improved awareness
# of women reported reduce the burden related to HHs domestic work, cleaning and improved hygiene practices
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**Needs**

The project arises to tackle wastewater management system problems that occur from the observed dilemmas of wastewater stream flowing in polluted form running among homes and public facilities in West Bank. Onsite wastewater management systems are very popular as only 30% of the population in the West Bank is served with sewage networks. All rural communities and the outskirts of the cities rely on cesspits as on-site disposal system. The high cost of emptying the cesspits forces the people to carelessly dispose their wastewater in the main streets and cultivated lands. The absence of a proper wastewater management system has severe impacts on the environment, public health as well as on economy and therefore the daily life of Palestinians is seriously deteriorated.

The objective of the proposed pilot project is to improve livelihood conditions of five targeted villages’ inhabitants all located in zone C by implementing a grey wastewater treatment system.

Grey water generated from a household is equivalent to 70-80% of the total wastewater produced, and the remaining 20-30% is black water. The grey water treatment system will overcome this percentage (70-80%) of grey wastewater. The grey water can therefore be reused as an alternative water source of irrigation for agriculture purposes.

The project will seek to ensure that specific concerns regarding WASH will be taken into account in the implementation. SIF will conduct separate focus group discussions with each segment of the population to ensure their respective concerns are understood and integrated into the projects awareness, training activities, and sitting of infrastructures.

Targeted location: Rantees, Bodros, Beit Noubu, Jammala, and Dair Ammar
Following field visits conducted by SIF technical team to ten different marginalized communities within Area C, five villages were chosen taking into account they are disposing their wastewater in a stream among houses, due to lack of financial capabilities for emptying their cesspit pools. The targeted area population is about 10,000 capita (5 villages) generating approximately 500 m3 of wastewater every day (180,000 m3 yearly).

Targeted areas selection criteria:
1-Marginalized and vulnerable communities.
2-Affected by separation wall and settlers violence.
3-Lack of infrastructure services.
4-Agriculture is the main source of income for deprived families’ and food security on household level.
5-Water shortage for domestic and agricultural proposes.
6-Majority of population under the national poverty line.
7-Severe threats to the overall population’s health conditions due to the use of raw grey water for agricultural purposes.

Direct Beneficiaries: 25 Families of 187 inhabitants who will be directly benefited from the project activities, and SIF will sign a direct agreement with each one of them.

Indirect beneficiaries: 15 Families of 113 inhabitants will be indirectly benefited from connecting their grey water system with the GWWTP.

The selection of targeted families will depend on criteria focusing on socio-economic conditions and the feasibility of the construction in the villages. It will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Families that have no sustainable sources of income with a special focus on women headed families, since “the treatment systems are usually running by men side by side with women and 24% are running completely by women”.
- Families with the lowest monthly income and few or no remittances from abroad or other family members.
- Families that meet the technical requirements for the use of the Grey Wastewater Treatment Unit i.e. they have sufficient space for the construction of the GWWTU and have the land for home garden agriculture, which equals at least 300 m2 of land.
- Families of a large size (more than 7 members) with high dependency rates and high usage and consumption of water in general, with issues in securing food for their members.

Activities or outputs

Activities:

A1: Construction Of 25 On-Site Low Cost Wastewater Treatment Plants

The system will consists of 4 compartments of reinforced concrete at capacity size ranges between 1 to 2 m3, a net of PVC pipes to convey Grey water from one compartment to another.

The proposed treatment process is up flow gravel filter treatment method followed by multi-layer aerobic filter that is adapted for grey water treatment where the effluent will be according to WHO and Palestinian wastewater standards, therefore SIF will conduct a regular lab tests six months after the functionality of the units for the treatment units to ensure that the treatment technology meets effluent quality standards.

This treatment system meets the land requirements. Advantages of this system include a medium technical skill level and also it offers good treatment results, and easy –low cost operation.

A2: Implementation of 25 Greenhouses in Home Gardens

25 baby greenhouses will be installed for each grey water treatment units. They will be installed at the home garden of the targeted family, with an area of 100 square meter irrigated by treated effluent of grey water. This will lead to an irrigation system for a variety of home garden potential crops such as “Citrus, almonds, grapes, cooked vegetables...etc”. SIF will distribute the seedlings.

Creating a new source of irrigation water in the targeted areas will allow the farmers to reuse the water for irrigating the baby greenhouses located within their home gardens which means extra water will be reused for fruit trees in the open home garden in addition to the irrigated baby green houses.

A3: 15 hours of public awareness and 45 Training Hours on Water, Wastewater Management And Agricultural Tools

Training and Awareness on the following levels:

At the local community level, the grey water treatment system can be used as models for teaching and training purposes for concerned school students, and for the enlightenment of the local society people from other
concerned institutions who need to know about the treatment process and techniques, and the operation and maintenance of such treatment plants. This component also consists of public awareness for the local community.

At household level, where households need to be aware on the reuse limits of treated grey water and the operation and maintenance of irrigation networks.

Extensive extension visits are highly required in order to lead the households to use treated grey water in irrigating the new proposed crops.

Public awareness on treatment of grey wastewater benefits for local communities targeting schools, youth clubs, cooperative associations, local village councils and Farmers.

A4: SIF will issue a manual for operation that consists of numerous attention and retaining procedures and process; it will consist of maintenance of the grey water treatment unit and reuse system, and a monitoring system for the future development. It also will include certain awareness, advices and enlightenment steps; units cleaning procedures, beside some other warnings and hazard cautions as the main topics.

Interventions will be developed with input from women and seek to ensure gender concerns are taken into account.

Outputs
1. Conserves water consumption
2. Low cost method for sanitary disposal of the five villages’ wastewater.
3. Reduces pollution of surface and ground water resources.
4. Conserves nutrients, reducing the need for artificial fertilizer.
5. Increases crop yields.
6. Provides a reliable water supply to farmer.

Coordination:
To ensure a good coordination, The PWA, MoH, MoA and the Environmental Quality Authority will be involved in all project aspects in their interest and field of specialization. SIF will refer and consult any of those actor authorities regards any factor within this project (meetings, field visits…).

Indicators and targets
ER1: Water supply for agricultural purposes have been increased which contributes to the economic self reliance of these inhabitants

- 40 families of 300 inhabitants have access to onsite low cost wastewater treatment plants.
- Increased amounts of water for agricultural purposes by more than 7500m3 per year.
- Daily reuse from 25m3 to 50m3 of treated wastewater through wastewater treatment plants.
- 2,500m2 of protected agriculture in 25 baby greenhouses have been irrigated.
- At the end of the project, 100% of the families increased their incomes by 10%.
- At the end of the project, 100% of the families reduce numbers and costs of emptying cesspits by 80%.
- At the end of the project, 100% of the families increase the amounts of crop yields by 60%.
- The construction activities provide work opportunities for skilled and unskilled labors, for at least 300 people.

ER2 Environmental and hygienic conditions of these inhabitants have been improved by equipping them with wastewater treatment plants.

- Reduction of odor emissions & insect’s infestation in the families’ home and gardens by 80%.
- At the end of the project, the water quality improve through the reduction of pollutant materials concentration in the wastewater by 80%.
- Reduction of pollution of surface and groundwater.

ER3: The irrigation system is installed in the baby greenhouse at home gardens and nearby field.

- Income for 100% of the targeted families in the villages will be promoted through agricultural activities in baby greenhouse.
- At the end of the project, 100% of the targeted families increased their food production.
- At the end of the project, 100% of the targeted families diversified their food production.
ER4: 100 hrs of awareness and training programs on environment, agriculture and wastewater attended by at least 100 participants (100 hrs).
- 100% of the targeted families have attended awareness-raising sessions.
- 80% of the targeted participants have improved water resources use knowledge and behaviour.
- 80% of the targeted participants adopt more efficient and sustainable water conservation practices.
- 80% of the targeted participants have improved environment protection knowledge and behaviour.
- 80% of the targeted participants have improved health knowledge and behaviour.
- 80% of the targeted participants have improved their skills in agricultural management.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

SIF staff will supervise and monitor the project implementation on a regular basis and during each important step of the project. SIF will carry out, in coordination with the municipalities and CBO (Community Based Organizations), field visits to follow up the construction of waste water treatment plants and greenhouses. Water Analysis will be conducted at the beginning of the waste water treatment plants and six month later (duration of a complete biological water treatment cycle) to monitor the water quality and impact of the plants.

SIF will conduct beneficiaries’ interviews and a detail KAP (Knowledge, Attitude, Practice) baseline and endline survey in order to monitor and document the impact of the project and evaluate achievements on targets and indicators. This is to allow recommendations and lessons learned for future references, success stories, exchange with partners and also use for advocating donors and French diplomats.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secours Islamique France (SIF)</th>
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<tr>
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Provision of safe water and sanitation services to high priority schools in the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank

OPT-15/WS/73521

The overall objective of the project is the provision of water and sanitation facilities to un-served and under-served schools in West Bank

Total: 10,109 Students, Teachers & school staff
Children: 9,597
Women: 153

Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)

Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

Projects covering only West Bank

2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Francesco Michele, emergency.coord@gvc-italia.org, 00972597152134

West Bank - Jericho - Marj Naja
West Bank - Jericho - Az Zubeidat
West Bank - Jericho - Al Auja
West Bank - Jericho - An Nuweima
West Bank - Jericho - Jericho
West Bank - Jericho - Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj
West Bank - Bethlehem - Wadi Fukin
West Bank - Bethlehem - Bethlehem
West Bank - Bethlehem - Nahhalin
West Bank - Bethlehem - Beit Tamir
West Bank - Bethlehem - Al Fureidis
West Bank - Bethlehem - Wadi Rahhal
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet ad Deir
West Bank - Hebron - Surif
West Bank - Hebron - Sair
West Bank - Hebron - Bani Naim
West Bank - Hebron - Hadab al Fawwar
West Bank - Hebron - Ar Rihiya
West Bank - Hebron - Beit Mirsim
West Bank - Hebron - Khallet al Maiyya
West Bank - Hebron - Yatta
West Bank - Hebron - Adh Dhahiriya
West Bank - Hebron - As Samu
West Bank - Hebron - Khirbet al Majaz

Area C and East Jerusalem

Schools are highly vulnerable and present difficulties to assure access to education and quality. Particularly in Area C, WASH facilities in schools in many cases lack of standards and existing structure is not assuring the separation between boys and girls in addition to the needs of people with disabilities. In addition the general chronic scarcity of water, and the inadequate water and wastewater networks in the area generates an unhealthy environment unsuitable for the education of pupils, which has direct effect on the dropout rate(specially girls) and low learning outcome.

Within the framework of WASH cluster , the project aims at enhancing access to WASH services of students in the most vulnerable schools, characterized by lack of safe water and poor hygiene facilities. Between September and October 2014, GVC has identified 35 schools in urgent need of WASH intervention. The first assessment has been list of schools and needs provided by the Directorate of Education of North Hebron, South Hebron, Bethlehem and Jericho., subsequently GVC staff has carried out an ongoing review of WASH needs, technical specifications, capacity of intervention and security conditions.

The assessment was conducted in participation with the engineers of the directorates of education.
The assessment findings showed the inadequacy of schools' water and sanitation facilities to meet the basic needs. The 35 schools assessed in the 3 governorates and 4 directorates of education do not reach SPHERE standards exposing the children to health risk.

Specifically:
South and North Hebron Directorate of Education:
- 1 School without sanitation unit
- 4 schools with inadequate sanitation units
- 9 schools without water network or enough storage capacity. The water available is less than 10 litter per user

Jericho Directorate of Education:
- 11 schools with inadequate sanitation units (without doors, windows, flushing system and water taps)
- 1 school without septic tank
- 1 school without water network or enough storage capacity.
- 5 schools without water fountains for drinking

Bethlehem Directorate of Education:
1- 4 schools with bad conditions (the sanitation units without doors, windows, flushing system and water taps)
2- 4 schools without water network or enough storage capacity. The water available is less than 3 litters per user
3- 2 schools without septic tank
4- 2 schools without adequate fountains for drinking

The targeted schools were selected based on the vulnerability criteria above mentioned and prioritize following the indications of Ministry of Education, coupled with WASH vulnerability criteria: limited access to services, unreliable water quality and poor hygiene conditions.

These schools enroll a total number of 987 students (2852 Girls, 6975 Boys)

Activities or outputs

Needs assessments:
At the beginning of the need assessment that lead to the present proposal will be reviewed to verify changes of needs/objectives and to measure the security risks. Gender – sensitive focus group discussions and consultations will be conducted to ensure needs of both males and females are met. GVC has been reviewing the implementation of its activities during the operational response brought about during 2013 and currently ongoing, with the specific objective of establishing a systematize community approach to reinforce local capacities, involvement and engagement of targeted populations. This will be applied during the need assessment, with a particular focus on gender equity and the need of the most vulnerable groups (people with disabilities and most deprived households)). Prior to the initiation of the technical work on the ground, a coordination with the MOEHE will be conducted with the list of schools and activities. A Coordination with Health department will be conducted to discuss the hygiene campaigns in schools (on directorates’ level and on the ministry’s levels)

Activities:
South and North Hebron Directorates of Education
Hadab la Fawwar, Majaz, Yatta, As Samou – sanitation unit construction
Khallet Al Mayyah, Ar Rehyyah – sanitation unit rehabilitation
Beit Mirsim, Sa‘ir, Bani Na‘im, Ad Dier, Surf, Ad Dahriya – Construction of cisterns in each school

Bethlehem Directorate of Education:
Beit Ta‘mir – 2 schools (Cistern construction, sanitation unit rehabilitation, tanks, fountain)
Nahalin, Wadi Rahal – sanitation unit rehabilitation
Bethlehem, Al Feroous – cistern construction
Wadi Fukin – septic tank, sanitation unit construction, fountain

Jericho Directorate of Education:
Jericho district 8 schools (sanitation unit rehabilitation, cistern septic tank, fountain
Jiftlik, Marj Na‘ja, Az Zbeidat, AlAuja and AnNwe‘meh – sanitation unit rehabilitation

The activities fall under the 2nd outcome of the SRP, specifically contributing to the third output: West Bank

Output 3: Integrated WASH intervention to ensure affordable and sustainable access to basic minimal services
- Improve water storage (Cisterns, tanks) – Construction of 100 CM cisterns
- Construction or Rehabilitation of sanitation units
- Construction of Septic tanks
- Construction proper fountains for drinking

All activities will take into consideration the needs of disabled people and designed to assure the access to the facilities

Following GVC community approach methodology steaming out of specific evaluation and review held during the emergency operation brought about during 2012/2013 and re-evaluated during 2014, specific attention will be given to WASH awareness and promotion alongside the implementation of the technical activities. The
methodology will look to link WASH awareness and promotion directly with the activities implanted in schools, and will consist of activities identified by participatory approach tailored to the schools and communities, and in collaboration with local bodies and authorities in the area. Specific surveys will allow to measure changes in behaviors and attitudes and the impact of the interventions in the schools and community level. Water quality analysis will be run on water resources to offset the Water Quality component of the operation.

The approach allows GVC to assess properly the gender dimension, which is then addressed according to the specific needs identified, paying particular attention to women and girls

Advocacy:

GVC will share the cluster information of WASH and demolition response by providing data and evidences of demolition collected on the field. All material will contribute to the elaboration of national and international advocacy campaigns. GVC is also directly active in sensitization campaign conducted in Italy and is part of international platforms.

Indicators and targets

The overall target of the intervention is to assure the adequate standards of provision of safe water and sanitation services to guarantee a healthy and safe environment for the education of pupils. The intervention designed will contribute in solving a situation of vulnerability which has direct effect on the dropout rate and low learning outcomes (according to Diroctrates of Educations GVC has been approaching for the assessment).

The main target that will be reached in all schools, according to the assessment will assure at least the minimum SPHERE standards, overcoming them in most cases:

- 3 liters per pupil per day for drinking and hand washing
- 1-2 liter per user per day for hand washing for each sanitation unit
- 2-8 litters per cubicle per day for toilet cleaning
- 1 toilet to 30 girls
- 1 toilet to 30 boys

Additional indicators:
- Improved the accessibility of disabled students to the school facilities
- Improved safety and hygiene practices among students and teachers: promote hygiene awareness campaigns in the school and in most vulnerable communities including hand washing, latrine usage, best hygiene practices, prevention of water borne diseases, and domestic water consumption
- Improved quality of the education in terms of safety and protection especially for girls (access to clean and decent sanitation facilities, adequate and separate toilets and washing facilities)

The project will target directly:
- 3420 beneficiaries in Jericho Directorate of Education (1821 boys, 1362 girls, 168 Men, 69 women)
- 4443 beneficiaries in South and North Directorates of Education (3629 boys, 568 girls, 208 Men, 38 women)
- 2590 beneficiaries in Bethlehem Directorates of Education (1525 boys, 922 girls, 97 men, 46 women)

The facilities provided to schools will be in line with the guidelines provided by the MoEHE and shared with the cluster members, in order to use and keep the same standards of utilities based on gender, culture and context of action

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NRC has analysed the findings of the interagency rapid assessment, the common database for the damage assessment household survey, and the findings of an NRC funded assessment conducted by Ma'an in Rafah, Beit Lahia, Jabalia, and Beit Hanoun in October/November 2014. The most critically vulnerable group in Gaza are those who have been severely affected by the war, through displacement and damage or destruction to their homes. The household damage assessment findings in October indicate that 29% has been affected overall (equalling an amount of 480,000 affected individuals) and nearly 6% of the housing stock has been severely damaged or destroyed (equalling an amount of 120,000 people). Most of these housing units will require repair or reconstruction of WASH services, and many of these households are located in areas where basic services such as utilities have also been significantly damaged. Additionally, Gaza faces seasonal winter flooding annually. The risks of humanitarian crises resulting from localised flooding in 2015 are particularly high, given the already increased vulnerability of the population after the Israeli operation in July and August 2014.

Based on these findings, which are supported by the WASH cluster strategic response planning for 2015, NRC has identified the following immediate and primary needs to be addressed:

• war affected families living without access to adequate water supply from the municipal water network,
• war affected families living without adequate household water storage (drinking and domestic water),
• war affected and chronically food insecure families unable to purchase clean, affordable drinking water,
• war affected families living in damaged housing without access to adequate sanitation,
• lack of preparedness of municipal service providers and the private sector for emergency,
• high risk of flooding in low lying areas, increasing the likelihood of additional displacement and public health risks for inhabitants during the winter season.

Among these vulnerable families, the women and girls are particularly affected by the lack of adequate water and sanitation. Women bear the primary responsibility for household chores, and are deeply impacted by water scarcity which can prevent them from undertaking these tasks and maintaining adequate household hygiene. Women and girls also particularly face issues with privacy and dignity without access to adequate, secure sanitation. Requests by women for increased supplies of water, usually through purchase from the private sector, places additional pressure on men as the typical provider for the household. The high stress of men due to limited financial capacity and inadequate living conditions has been widely reported in Gaza to contribute to increased levels of domestic violence.

NRC's new Shelter and Collective Centre Management teams, with the oversight of the Shelter Cluster have a unique added value in being able to link the temporary shelter options which will accommodate the remaining displaced people and the water and sanitation needs these people have.
Activities or outputs

NRC will work along the strategic lines developed by the WASH cluster with outputs targeted to either the service provider or household level. In addition to municipalities and CMWU, who act as service providers and duty bearers, private suppliers, such as vendors of desalinated water, are also considered service providers due to their present role. Significant steps have already been taken to establish coordination with municipalities and service providers by NRC.

Survey results will be coordinated with PWA, CMWU and Area Focal points to ensure complementarity and maximize coverage. The MAAN survey for winterization planning has been cross-checked with CMWU and with Save the Children for the North.

Men, women, boys and girls will have an active role in the project. In working with communities on all topics, from response planning or water safety, special emphasis will be made to consult with women and girls, and incorporate their concerns and priorities.

Output 1A: Risk of seasonal flooding caused by lack of adequate storm water infrastructure and exacerbated through rubble blockages from war destruction is mitigated

NRC will work with targeted municipalities (agreed in coordination with other WASH cluster actors) for the development of response plans. NRC will focus on linking the response at the municipal level with that of humanitarian actors and the private sector.

• Identification of vulnerable areas and scenario planning,
• Development of the response plan with activation criteria and roles and responsibilities,
• Provision of materials / tools to service providers for prevention & response, based on scenarios identified and requirements of the response plan,
• Pre-positioned capacity / materials to respond to WASH needs of affected HHs,
• Cleaning of storm water gullies and lagoons.

Output 1B: National response capacity for Gaza is improved through coordination and partnerships with the private sector

• Monitoring of domestic and potable water access in targeted program areas, including affordability of drinking water,
• Comprehensive quantitative analysis of current capacity of the private desalinated water sector to address bottlenecks and to guarantee necessary water quality measures such as chlorination and testing and compliance with PWA regulations,
• Development of response coordination mechanism with private sector actors.

Output 2A: Access to basic water and sanitation services has been improved through household facilities repair and connection, and through provision of domestic and potable water storage tanks

• Provision of storage tanks for domestic and potable water,
• Support to repair water and sanitary installations damaged by the war
• Provision of water / cash vouchers accompanied by water quality monitoring,
• Mobilisation and Hygiene promotion with knowledge sharing for conservation of water and safe handling

Output 2B: Access to basic water and sanitation services for war affected households has been improved through service provider support in network and facilities repair

Support to service providers (CMWU and Municipalities) to repair damaged infrastructure which prevents households from accessing services.

• Emergency repairs/maintenance to existing damaged water and waste-water pipelines and pumping stations, connections to networks, rehabilitation of wells, pumps
• Provisions of generators and spare parts

Output 2C: Access to basic water and sanitation services has been improved in remaining non-UNRWA IDP sites

NRC’s role in oversight of the Shelter Cluster has a unique added value in being able to link the temporary shelter options which will accommodate the remaining displaced people and the water and sanitation needs these people have. NRC will provide improved WASH services at displacement sites through connection of temporary shelter facilities and provision of domestic and potable water storage tanks

Indicators and targets

Outcome #1: Capacity on community/municipality and household level to respond to shocks is improved through resilience building and Disaster Risk Reduction measures

Output 1A Indicators (Target):

• # of municipalities with formalised and increased emergency response capacity (Target: 3 municipalities)
Monitoring of indicators: Municipalities have formal plans, with identified responsible people. Measure existence of plans and % of key resource people trained in identified areas.
• % of identified high risk communities within target municipalities where seasonal flood risks have been removed or mitigated (Target: 80%)

Monitoring of indicators: Measure number of areas and no of projects (e.g. CFW, provision of materials, neighborhood plans for prevention or mitigation).

Output 1B Indicators (Target):
• % of target communities where domestic water quantity (frequency/duration) and desalinated water quality (biological) is known based on representative monitoring (Target: 100%)

Monitoring of indicators: Water Quality sampling and testing, accompanied by survey on received quantity of domestic water on a quarterly basis.
• % of private water vendors identified by comprehensive survey involved with response coordination mechanism (Target: 50%)

Baseline and final survey of identified water vendors working in the specified area; in accordance and complementary to the planned PWA survey of the private sector for production and distribution of desalinated water.

Outcome #2: Target population in communities and neighbourhoods affected by the war have access to basic water and sanitation services.

Output 2A Indicators (Target):
• # of re-established HH connections (Target: 500 households)
• M3 of household storage provided (Target: 5,250 M3)
• M3 of potable water provided (Target: 6,075 M3)
• % of target beneficiaries, disaggregated by age and gender, satisfied with rehabilitation of household facilities (Target: 90%)

Beneficiary satisfaction survey.

Output 2B Indicators (Target):
• Frequency and duration of water services in days per week and hours per day in target communities (Target: at least 2-3 times/week, for at least 6 hours a day)
• # of households benefitting from improved access to basic services (Target: 2,400 households)

Output 2C Indicators (Target):
• # of IDPs, disaggregated by age and gender, benefitting from improved WASH services at displacement sites (Target: 5,000)

In order to achieve stated activities, NRC, as a new WASH actor, intends to strengthen partnerships with local Palestinian NGOs, exchanging experience and creating synergies with the idea of vice versa capacity building. In addition, while in the process of recruiting its WASH team, NRC will utilize existing NRC Shelter Program capacity currently monitoring war affected household damages.

NRC has been involved in initiating a quantitative survey of the Private Sector for production and distribution of desalinated water with the objective to assess existing and to improve future capacity and integrate the private sector into a contingency plan for water trucking in a potential conflict or natural disaster. NRC intends to assist the PWA in quality assurance of the survey which should enable the organisation to get a good understanding of vulnerabilities of specific areas, e.g. with current low coverage of distribution of desalinated water, e.g. due to former reliance on Mekorot water.
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Needs

Palestine has been facing severe drought conditions during last years. Decreased rainfall, rapid depletion of the Eastern Aquifer, the only water resource in the Eastern West Bank, the water table dropping at an alarming rate, water shortage, lack of pasture areas and lack of crops have resulted into increased vulnerability of pockets of the West Bank. Individuals and communities, especially those dependent on livestock, are facing multi-layered problems: lack of water, pastures and fodder, and fluctuation of the market price of dairy products, meat and fodder.

Vulnerable people and groups are lacking of coping mechanisms that enable them to withstand the recurrent droughts and water scarcity, without support from the authorities and donors community.

The assessment was conducted during the last quarter of 2013 and the first semester of 2014. The
information collected was verified through an assessment carried out during October 2014. The communities had been selected against the following criteria: 1. Communities most vulnerable to water and sanitation needs; 2. Community covered by other agencies, 3. Areas of continuous GVC and PHG presence and actual implementation of actions.

The governorates targeted have received during 2014 a rainfall quantity below the average historical rainfall, directly hindering their reserves of harvested water. This natural occurrence increased further the dependence of un-served or under-served communities from direct purchase of water and in general increased the household expenses related to water and sanitation.

This chronic erosion of income for vulnerable groups is depleting their livelihood. They constantly have to adopt coping mechanisms directly affecting their sanitation conditions and daily life, bringing about a situation of vulnerability which prevents them from enjoying the fundamental human right to an adequate standard of living.

Women, girls and children are the most affected groups, particularly with regards to WASH aspects. They play a key role in the management of water related activities within the household environment and are the most exposed under certain harsh conditions.

Lack of sanitation infrastructures forces some of the targeted communities to practice open defecation. Women and girls are more exposed due to privacy issues during day times while safety concerns rise during nights, for the proximity of military and Israeli settlement areas. Old and disabled people also face big stress due to the need of being accompanied for open defecation.

Marginal zones in Area C are characterized by critical absence of development plans from Palestinian authorities. The PA lacks jurisdiction over these territories and it is unable to carry out any action. On the contrary, the Israeli authorities have total control on main planning tools. This determines a long-lasting gap in developing any planning strategies.

The weak local capacities for self-protection, along with the structural shortcomings of the Palestinian government in supporting these communities, create an environment where communities cannot access remedies from relevant authorities nor claim their right in a clear lawful way.

These communities fail to match WASH humanitarian benchmarks (HB). Water use is 20-31 l/c/d (HB=60/c/d at risk, 30 l/c/d critical) and affordability (purchasing water) is 17-45 NIS/m3 (HB=20 NIS/m3). Their resilience is affected by limited water storage capacity where there are no water networks. 13% of the HHs have no storage capacity.

Manmade disasters were recorded during last years leading to lack of basic needs for the population prone to the risk of displacement.

All Activities identified have been assessed in coordination with local village councils and municipalities. Moreover, it was communicated and coordinated with PWA and major actors dealing with WASH interventions in the targeted areas.

Activities or outputs

Needs assessments

At the beginning of the action a need assessment will be done to verify changes of needs/objectives and to measure the security situation. Gender-sensitive focus group discussions and consultations will be conducted to ensure needs of both males and females are met. GVC has been reviewing the implementation of its activities, with the specific objective of establishing a community approach to reinforce local capacities of the targeted populations. This will be applied, with a particular focus on gender equity and the need of the most vulnerable groups.

Rehabilitation

-27 Cisterns not in use for high deterioration or structural damages. Wadi al siq\8, Ras Al Tein\7, Tanna\12
- Road rehabilitation: improve the mobility of marginalized communities and reduce the cost of tankered water. Isfay, Majaz Fakheit 13 km, Wadi Al Siq\1.5 km
- Water Schemes will be upgraded by replacing irregular, unprotected under sized pipes with new properly designed systems. Al Jeflik\15 km, Al Walayda\2.5 km

Construction

-96 rain water harvesting cisterns. Wadi ljheesh\1, Foroush Beit Dajan\15, Qusra\20, Salim\10, Um Lasafa, Khallet al Mayya, Om Shoqhan, Hadedeya, Wadi Elma, Ma’in\40, Birin, Khallet Hajar Tahta, Khallet Hajar Fauqa\10
- 2 water schemes: Arab Ramadin Janoubi & Abu Fardeh\3.5 km, Zambeh\1.5 km

Provision of 8 mobile tankers (3.75 cm tanks). Ineezan, K'abneh beduins

- Provision of 226 tanks (1.5 cm plastic tanks). Fassayel, Wadi Al Sieq, Ras Al Tein, Arab Al Kaabna, Al Mizeriaa, Ein Samia, Maghayier Al Dier, Al Baqaa, Deair Sharaf, Tanna

- Emergency preparedness and emergency response to manmade and natural disasters. Planning and preparation measures, in order to cover the urgent needs of the population will be planned and ready for implementation. The aims of the activity will be: 1. Reestablish the pre-disaster conditions in term of storage capacity and water supply. 2. Improve the capacity of vulnerable communities to respond to adverse conditions resulted by natural or manmade disasters

Hygiene Promotion and Water Quality

Following GVC community approach methodology, specific attention will be given to WASH awareness and promotion. The methodology will consist of activities identified by a participatory approach, tailored to the communities and in collaboration with local bodies and authorities in the area. Specific surveys will allow to measure changes in behaviors, attitude and the impacts of the interventions at HH and community level. Water quality analysis will be run on all the water sources. The gender dimension is addressed according to the specific needs, paying particular attention to women and girls.

Advocacy:

GVC will participate to all the clusters related to WASH and demolition response by providing data and evidences of demolitions collected on the field. All material will contribute to the elaboration of national and international advocacy campaigns. GVC is also directly active in sensitzation campaigns conducted in Italy and is part of international platforms.

Indicators and targets

The overall objective of the project is the fulfillment of the fundamental human needs and rights to access to water that is sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable, in addition to the reduction of the risk of displacement for the population from man-made and natural disasters

The action is targeting the most vulnerable communities with economic instability, close to settlements or military zones, facing restrictions for development and affected by or under the threat of forced displacement. The communities fall all within the priority geographic locations and within the vulnerability benchmarks identified by the WASH cluster.

All the interventions aim at increasing access to water to improve the living conditions of the communities, particularly for women who are the population group most affected by water-related issues within the HH

General indicators

1. Increased access to water for domestic use through increase of storage capacity for targeted households (cisterns, tankers, steel tanks) for 1987 people (680 women, 633 men, 336 girls, 338 boys)

2. Increased access to water for domestic use through improvement of distribution infrastructures (water schemes, filling point, road rehabilitation) for 4449 people (1831 women, 1846 men, 772 children)

3. Increased access to sanitation trough provision of latrines for 2200 people;

4. Increased knowledge of good hygiene and water management practices for 11000 people;

5. The population affected by demolitions will not erode his livelihood assets to address basic needs related to WASH

Specific indicators

1. Cisterns: Increased the storage capacity of targeted households of 11400 m3

2. Cisterns: Reduced the expenditures on water by the targeted household of 500 USD Year/family

3. Water schemes: Reduced the yearly maintenance cost of on ground pipes by 180.00USD for the targeted communities

4. Water schemes: Reduced water losses by 20%

5. Water schemes: Increased the minimum availability of water up to 40 lcpd

6. Water schemes: Reduced the water costs by 30% for cubic meter

7. Latrines: Reduced enuresis by 25% among the children of targeted HHs

8. Latrines: Improved the privacy and safety needs of women and children

9. Steel tanks: Extended the availability of water of at least 3days per HH

10. Road rehabilitation: Reduced the cost of water by 20%

11. Road rehabilitation: Reduced the time of transportation by 15-25%

Ongoing monitoring surveys (taken into account seasonality) will be carried out (KAP assessment methodology will be used). Continuous monitoring of the action will be guaranteed by GVC project management and by GVC WASH technical adviser that will conduct internal evaluations along the project.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gruppo Volontariato Civile (GVC)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Input costs (works, materials, technical supervision, awareness, water sample)</td>
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Seven years of a comprehensive blockade with restrictions on movements of people and goods, on land and sea; Lack of electricity, of fuel and gas; Within the last six years, Gaza Strip lived 3 wars, where the last of 51 days was the most devastating and unprecedented in terms of human killings and infrastructures destruction; The rapid damage assessment conducted by the Palestinian Water Authority/ Coastal Municipalities Water Utility PWA/CMWU in July and August 2014 showed that damages occurred to water supply, such as wells, pumping stations, distribution centers and wastewater services, such as wastewater treatment, disposable system and sewage pumping stations; It also indicated that 33,000 meters of damage to the water and wastewater networks, with the majority located in Khan Younis governorate; Villages such as Abassan Al kabira, Khuzaa and Abassan Al Jadeeda that receive Merkorot water via networks (potable) had incurred very serious damages; The situation in Abassan Al Kabira has been already bad in relation to water services due to reduction in water quantities provided from Merkorot water and wells in Mirage (former settlements) because of electricity outages while population growth continues normally; - Abassan Al Kabira counts approximately 28,000 people (50% are women) according the the municipality. In 2002, population counted only for 16,000 people. - As indicated by the municipality, 400 registered farmers benefit from the municipal water. They are paying a high price for the moment which is 3 shekel/m3. - Inhabitants living in the north- on the highs of Abassan al Kabira- suffer from a lack in municipal water supply. - Many of those inhabitants use water from private wells which are not chlorinated and generally contaminated for their needs. - Women are those who are using and managing water supply in the households for food production and preparation, personal hygiene, care of the sick, cleaning, washing and waste disposal - To cover the needs of the whole population in Abassan Al Kabira, there is a need of 4200 m3/day while the available quantity reaches nearly 65%. The quantity of water received by inhabitant was reduced from 120L/pers/day to 70 l/pers/day,
- PU AMI needs assessment conducted in September 2014 with 130 farmers showed that 49 % of them in Abassan Al Kabira have still water source for irrigating their lands while 51 % do not have access.

In December 2013, GS experienced a thunder storm with very heavy rain that was not seen since more than a hundred years; the Alexa storm.

While many area in GS were affected by the Alexa storm, Khan Younis and Rafah remain two governorates with fragile situation as it happened on October 30th 2014 in Khan Younis different villages due to heavy rains.

- To respond effectively and efficiently to the Alexa storm in December 2013, PU-AMI coordinated closely with ACF and joint NFIs and food parcels were carried out.

Activities or outputs

PU AMI has been an active member in WASH cluster during the 51 day and also in food security, protection, shelter, and CfW clusters.

Other INGOs working in the area of intervention (MAAN, ICRC, ACF, OGB, GVC, PARC) are in constant coordination with PU AMI teams in order to avoid any duplication and also seek joint efforts for effective and efficient humanitarian response.

PU AMI provided 15,000 returnees in Al Shouka with potable water during a month before handing over the activity to OGB on September 15, 2014. It has also distributed 1,600 hygiene kits to 10,418 individuals in Middle area, Khan Younis and Rafah during and after the 51 day war.

On November 1st, PU AMI responded favorably to Abassan Al Kabira urgent call to construct barrages in certain areas to protect people houses from floods through the provision of 10 trucks of gravels, and prepositioned nylon and small emergency materials in six local CBOs. On November 3, PU AMI distributed 2240 pack of potable water (around 13500 bottles of water) in Juhr Ad Deek, East of AL Maghazi and El Bureij, Abassan Al Kabira, Khuzaa, AL Fukhari and Al Shouka.

Based on Abassan Al kabira municipality demand and demands of farmers who already benefited from PU-AMI support for agriculture production, PU-AMI will construct water well to improve the access to domestic water and reduce the cost of irrigation for farmers. In this regard, PU-AMI contacted all key stakeholders notably the PWA and the Ministry of agriculture to inform them about the project. PU-AMI received a letter support from these two competent authorities to improve inhabitants living conditions in Abassan Al Kabira. PU-AMI will also conduct a baseline survey in Abassan Al Kabra to identify the different needs of women, girls, boys and men in relation to water supply in their area.

In close collaboration with Abassan Al Kabira municipality, PWA/CMWU and wash cluster, PU AMI will implement the following activities:

1. Construction of a well in Abassan Al Kabira that has a capacity of 80 m3/hour,
1.1 Feasibility study and technical report,
1.2 Preparation of site.
1.3 Procurement of necessary equipment (pumps, generators, chlorination unit, etc),
1.4 Main water pipeline construction on 1,8 km through CfW activity mainly (50 CfWers).
1.5 (50) Hygiene promotion sessions for women and girls. (mainly Safety of water storage, personal hygiene)
1.6 (50) Hygiene promotion sessions will be organized for men.

Based on municipalities’ information, PU AMI esteems that this water supply activity will cover the needs in domestic water of 1,000 families and 400 farmers family connected to the water network. This means an increase of 20% in water supply to the inhabitants of Abassan Al Kabira.

Based on PU-AMI’s previous experience response to floods in Khan Younis and Gaza City, PU-AMI in coordination with its ECHO partners (ACF, OGB ) and Shelter cluster will carry out the following:

2. Emergency response in flooding areas in Khan Younis and Rafah,
2.1 Winterization kits for 500 affected households (each kit includes four (4) heavy blankets, three mattresses, and 1 hygiene kit including soap, toothbrush, and diapers for children and women among other items)
2.2 Support to local municipalities (rental of heavy machines, provision of mobile pumps, materials),
2.3 Provision of material/tools to local CBOs for prevention and response in PU AMI area of intervention.

M&E activities: At the beginning of its project, a Monitoring & Evaluation plan is designed by the PU AMI Quality department. This plan includes all targeted indicators, related sources of verifications, methodology of data collection and timeframe of implementation. Complaint boxes are set up in each targeted village. Each complaint is studied by PU AMI and an individual response letter is provided. At the end of each activity, a Monitoring report measuring the impact and allowing improvements for further activities.

Indicators and targets

* One equipped well is constructed and produce 80 m3/h.
* 1,000 households in Abassan Al Kabira benefited from 120 liters / household / day of water municipal supply.
* At least 70% of women and girls participating in hygiene promotion sessions have improved their knowledge
on best hygiene practices
* At least 70% of men participating in hygiene promotion sessions have improved their knowledge on best hygiene practices
* At least 300 farmers-women and men- benefited from reduced (3NIS to 2 NIS/m3) municipal irrigation water prices.
* At least 500 households affected by floods benefited from hygiene and winterization kits.
* At least 50 unemployed men benefited from temporary job opportunities
* Six local CBOs are equipped with appropriate materials and tools for responding to floods and other natural disasters.

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**Project Title**
Avoiding displacement of water scarce communities, ensuring their access to basic services and rehabilitation of infrastructures and promoting community mobilization against IHL violations

**Project Code**
OPT-15/WS/73539

**Sector/Cluster**
WASH

**Objectives**
The present intervention is aimed at ensuring access to basic WASH services and rehabilitation of infrastructures to avoid the displacement of water scarce communities, addressing their vulnerability and marginalization against illegal Israeli practices and policies. The action will be implemented in Southern Hebron Hills Area C, addressing the communities of Masaref Bani Naim (MBN) Council, Baqa'a Valley, related to Hebron Municipality and Bedouin/Herder communities, related to Yatta Service Council, extremely vulnerable to arbitrary eviction/demolition orders, restrictions of access to land, properties and natural resources, settlers violence, uncovered from the provision of basic services and at high risk of displacement. Resilience and protection of these communities will be improved through increasing their access to water storage for human and livestock uses; the construction and rehabilitation of underground cisterns; road rehabilitation decreasing network supply time period and unit price of water; water drainages to avoid road flooding during rainy season; awareness against IHL violations and Israeli illegal practices creating/reactivating CBOs through community mobilization; increasing good hygiene practices through training sessions and KITs distribution. The prevention of IHL violation and community protection will be increased also through the creation of a monitoring/reporting system by local communities and CBOs to empower their mechanism of response to IHL violations in their localities and better advocating to relevant institutions. The project is gender based, tailored on natural-cultural/social/economic specificities of each area of intervention.

**Beneficiaries**
Total: 5,908 Bedouin/Herder/Farmer Comminities. People 6-17: 2558; Female 6-17: 1199
Children: 839
Women: 2,785

**Implementing Partners**
The Society of St. Yves

**Project Duration**
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**
$804,273

**Location**
NOT SPECIFIED

**Priority / Category**
Top

**Gender Marker Code**
1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

**Contact Details**
Tatiana Olivero, jerusalem@cesvioseas.org, +972 0547670948

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
West Bank - Hebron - Khashem al Karem
West Bank - Hebron - Um al Kher
West Bank - Hebron - Al Baqaa
West Bank - Hebron - Khashem ad Daraj
West Bank - Hebron - Masafer Bani Naim
West Bank - Hebron - Dkaika

**Project filtering**
Area C

**Needs**
As mentioned on the Vulnerability Profile Project (VPP), Hebron Governorate is the area with the highest percentage of inhabitants located in Area C. Masaref Bani Naim (MBN) Council, Baqa'a Valley and Bedouin/Herder communities, related to Yatta Service Council, are all located in the Eastern part of South Hebron Hills (close to road 60), unprotected from IHL violations and highly vulnerable due to their proximity to Israeli settlements/settlement built up areas/natural reserve Areas/Firing Zone.

MBN Council -representing at least the 25 % of Hebron Governorate land– is composed by around 3.500 inhabitants, during the spring reaching up to 7.000, spread among 7 communities. Most of the population is composed by farmers and/or herders, owning at least 17.000 sheep. The community is in need of basic
infrastructure: roads, water pipelines, road water drainages and rainy water underground cisterns. With an Echo Project, Cesvi provided the community with a filling point and a water truck reaching all the population with a price of 12 NSI/m3. High level of water scarcity is still present due to the high amount of livestock in the area and the existing cisterns in need to be rehabilitated. MBN is also facing road flooding further increasing isolation of its inhabitants and even impeding them to reach their own houses. In the past, Cesvi already installed 3 road drainages, still not enough to cover all roads extension.

The Yatta Bedouins/Herder communities (Zwaideen "Om Al Daraj", Al Hathaleen " khashm Al Karem", Al Najadeh " khashm Al Karem, Hmaidah, Dikakah", Um Al Khair) are located in the firing zone (around 4.700 people), with a total livestock of 23.000 sheep. These communities are water scarce due to their proximity to Israeli settlements ("Karmael Maun"), weakening their water supply from the existing water network and their water storage capacities: these communities suffer from lack of underground cisterns preventing them from water storage specially in rainy season. Stop Worker Order and Demolition Order are highly frequent (only in November 2014 the Israeli authorities have carried out 6 demolitions) and local inhabitants are not aware of any measure of prevention/protection against IHL violations. These communities suffer from high price of water (reaching 30 NIS per m3 during the dry season). Improvement of hygiene best practices is also needed.

Baqa’a Valley Community, related to Hebron Municipality, is located in Area C, 10 km south of Hebron, surrounded by Harsaina Israeli settlement. The area is populated by 120 families, farmers and/or herders. Between 1998-2000, with an USAID funded project, some water schemes, serving Bani Na’Im and Hebron Municipalities, were implemented: those schemes were extended also to Baqa’a Valley but Israeli authorities impede the population to use this water network. Local communities spend up to 40 NIS/m3 for water tankering supply because Israeli authorities banned the construction of any kind of water collection systems. Confiscation and demolition orders are highly frequent: almost 500 acres of land has been confiscated and, by September 2014, 33 building and 12 wells have been demolished whilst 32 buildings received a demolition order.

Designed in strict coordination with the other humanitarian actors present in the area (in particular with GVC in Khasshem al Karem and Dkaika), this project aims to increase the water storage capacities for human and livestock uses, to implement road facilities rehabilitation, to improve the Hygiene awareness, to distribute Hygiene kits and tools for cisterns rehabilitation, to enhance legal awareness and protection mechanisms through community mobilization. As already agreed, the last activity will be implemented in partnership with Saint Yves, the main IP of NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council); moreover, the collaboration with NRC will allow Cesvi to avoid any overlapping in the Protection Cluster as well as have the best result for this activity.

Activities or outputs

The action is composed of three results:

Result 1 – Water: Water storage capacities for human and livestock needs are improved, main infrastructures for provision of services are rehabilitated and hygiene best practices are increased.

A.1.1: Construction of 15 70 m3 underground cisterns in Masaref Bani Na’Im (MBN) for livestock purposes.

A.1.2: Construction of 25 70 m3 underground cisterns for domestic uses in Bedouin Communities.

A.1.3: Technical Training for Cistern Rehabilitation will be done to 100 vulnerable households living in MBN.

A.1.4: Distribution of 100 tool kits (Portland black cement, sea sand, white cement, stone aggregate, fine aggregate, trowel for plastering 30 cm, jointing knife 10 cm, black bucket 10 l, concrete block, 10 cm, 2" plastic PVC pipes, building rope 45mm, White membrane Araroof) among MBN communities for cistern rehabilitating.

A.1.5: Water monitoring, pre and post tests for rehabilitated cisterns.

A.1.6: Implementation of 10 drainage road systems in MBN to avoid road flooding during rainy season.

A.1.7: Following a KAP survey, essential hygiene items needed to support identified risky behaviors will be distributed to 600 most vulnerable households among Bedouin communities and accompanying hygiene education will be provided to 4200 female and male people. A subsequent KAP survey will determine degree of behavior change.

Result 2 – Legal Awareness/Advocacy: Legal awareness, monitoring and reporting capacities are increased among targeted communities. Local CBOs are reactivated or established.

A.2.1: Reactivation/establishment of 10 CBOs in Herders and Bedouin communities, MBN and Baqa’a Valley.

A.2.2: Establishment of Monitoring and Complain Mechanism system, managed by CBOs (about 7 members
each, male and female) for monitoring, documenting and reporting IHL violations against local communities of intervention – MBN, Baqa’a Valley, Herders and Bedouin communities.

A.2.3: 130 Sessions on legal awareness and legal response to IHL violations to local communities and CBOs - MBN, Baqa’a Valley, Herders and Bedouin communities.

**Indicators and targets**

- **RESULT 1**

**Indicator 1.1:** 100% of targeted families have constructed/rehabilitated their cisterns and have access to water in quality and quantity in line with PWA standards for human and agricultural purpose.

Target Value: Water storage increased by 2800 m3 and 100 families report the application of newly acquired knowledge on cistern maintenance

Sources of verification: Baseline, beneficiary selection survey, distribution of records, photographs, pre and post water quality test handover certificates, final report

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**Indicator 1.2:** 75% of Bedouins/Herder community members apply newly acquired knowledge on safe WASH practices

Target Value: 3150 out of 4,200 beneficiaries

Sources of verification: Baseline, beneficiary selection survey, distribution of records, photographs, pre and post KAP survey, final report

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**Indicator 1.3:** 75% of Bedouin women targeted apply hygiene best practices acquired thanks to the project

Target Value: 1474 out of 1966 beneficiaries

Sources of verification: Baseline, beneficiary selection survey, distribution of records, photographs, pre and post KAP survey, final report

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**Indicator 1.4:** 100% of WASH road facilities have constructed and have an operational and maintenance plan developed by the end of the project

Target Value 1: 2600 of targeted beneficiaries use road with no flood risks

Target Value 2: Isolation of targeted communities decreased by 75%

Sources of verification: Baseline, beneficiary selection survey, distribution of records, photographs, pre and post water quality test handover certificates, final report, O&M plan

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- **RESULT 2**

**Indicator 2.1:** 60% of the total beneficiaries report a formal claiming against cases of IHL violation

Target Value: 1,800 out of 3,000 beneficiaries

Sources of verification: Baseline, n. of reports of legal stakeholders, direct observation and interviews with beneficiaries
<table>
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<td>Personnel Cost</td>
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<td>Supplies and activities cost</td>
<td>453,285</td>
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<td>Direct Program running cost</td>
<td>113,350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indirect cost (7%)</td>
<td>52,816</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>804,273</td>
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</table>

| **Revised BUDGET items**               | $     |
| Personnel Cost                         | 185,022 |
| Supplies and activities cost           | 453,285 |
| Direct Program running cost            | 113,350 |
| Indirect cost (7%)                     | 52,816  |
| **Total**                              | 804,273 |
Appealing Agency | GRUPPO VOLONTARIATO CIVILE (GVC)  
--- | ---  
Project Title | Extension of wastewater collection service to the northern part of Nusairat, Gaza Strip  
Project Code | OPT-15/WS/73543  
Sector/Cluster | WASH  
Objectives | To provide safe and sustainable access to sanitation to reduce health and environmental risks related to unsafe disposal of wastewater  
Beneficiaries | Total: 16,344 wastewater services unserved population  
| Children: 6,603  
| Women: 4,772  
| Other group: 4,969 Men  
Implementing Partners | PHG  
Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015  
Current Funds Requested | $1,095,000  
Location | Projects covering only Gaza  
Priority / Category | Other  
Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality  
Contact Details | Francesco Michele, emergency.coord@gvc-italia.org, +972597152134  
Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - An Nuseirat Camp  
Project filtering | Gaza  

**Needs**

The continuous blockade on Gaza strip limited the capacity of delivering adequate services to the all people. This situation restricted the availability of funds and efforts that can be spent to develop the water sector in general and the sanitary services in particular. The wastewater networks service covers only 67% of the whole Gaza Strip. The septic tanks and the open channels are still used in the remaining 33% unserved areas causing deterioration in the aquifer quality due to the infiltration of pollutants into the groundwater and increasing the environmental and public health risks.

GVC in coordination with PWA and CMWU identified one of the most critical unserved areas as a top priority which is Abu Mu‘alla Area in the northern part of Nusairat. The targeted area, which covers 1.2 km² and number of people is around 2,000 persons, suffers from the existing improper wastewater collection system, which causes sewage flooding in the streets and sewage leakages into the existing water supply system and into the groundwater. Untreated wastewater flows freely in the surrounding vicinities and creates ponds and wet areas. This situation results in both environmental and health hazards causing serious water diseases (such as typhoid and hepatitis) among the population and increasing the pollution of the aquifer which is the main source of water. Boys and girls are the most affected part of the population as they are more likely to be in contact with sewage contaminated area. Lack of access to the sanitation services has a particular heavy impact on women who generally manage the house hygiene practices, water handling, and children health care. Most of the people residing in the targeted area are poor and threatened as their resilience is eroded year by year. This situation magnified the poor hygiene conditions there, and requires an emergency response.

The intervention aims to respond to the urgent needs caused by lack of access to wastewater services and reduce the environmental and health risks related to poor sanitation for the households living in the targeted area. Since the construction of Wadi Gaza WWTP (with capacity of 14,000 m³/day) is completed now, the extension of wastewater network in Abu Mu‘alla area which is beside the plant became highly applicable. In addition, this intervention will serve the neighborhoods, approximately 5,000 persons, and the future grown population as well. Considering the design period of 25 years and a population growth of 3.45% per year in the targeted area and neighborhoods, the intervention will serve around 16,344 people.

**Activities or outputs**

1. Needs assessment:
   The selected area is Abu Mu‘alla, north of Nusairat. The project intends to provide coverage of this quarter as the socio economic, health and environmental conditions are shared among all the inhabitants of this area.
2. Land survey:
Topographic survey will be conducted at the beginning of the project to cover the targeted area in coordination with the PWA, the CMWU, and the Municipality of Nusairat. The survey will comprise of:

a) Geographical and environmental survey of the whole area (1.2 km²),
b) Topographic and technical survey and design of gravity wastewater network, and design of pumping station and pressure lines.
c) In order to increase and to improve women employment conditions, GVC will prioritize women during the selection process in cases of equal evaluation of candidates in terms of needed education and expertise.

3. Construction:
Construction of wastewater system connecting Abu Mu’alla area with Wadi Gaza WWTP, including:

a) Construction of pumping station including all earth, concrete, mechanical and electrical works,
b) Construction of 0.8 km pressure wastewater pipe line from the pumping station to the Wadi Gaza WWTP, and of 8.1 km internal gravity wastewater network of the Abu Mu’alla area.
c) In order to increase and to improve women employment conditions, GVC will prioritize women during the selection process in cases of equal evaluation of candidates in terms of needed education and expertise. Besides, this will contribute to implement the project with technical skills but also addressing social impact and different needs of women, girls, men and boys.

4. Awareness campaign:
To maximize project benefits, awareness campaigns will be conducted for the beneficiaries to address the public health issues. This activity will include:

a) Coordination and involvement with Local committees and Local Associations, targeting specially active women associations in order to understand the gender dynamics and tailor the messages regarding water saving and public health to relevant audience, mainly women for the given role of care takers and water managers.
b) Information meetings and community involvement on environmental health, including safe disposal of waste and wastewater management and hygiene promotion. The meetings will be carry out with women and men separately, to make sure that will be a real participation of women and all the different needs will be addressed.

c) Training targeting the local volunteers (care takers) about the needs of hygiene and sanitation practices.
d) Water, sanitation and hygiene and morbidity reduction campaign spread by local volunteers to strength knowledge and practices in the whole community with particular focus on women and girls.

5. M&E:
A M&E mechanism will track the progresses in term of people acceptance, knowledge and practices in relation to the awareness campaign. Pre and post monitoring surveys will be carried out. Project impact on women and girls will be central within the monitoring mechanism in place. A project management committee composed by GVC, PHG, CMWU, PWA and local committees’ representatives will assure the sound progress of the project and the regular achievement of the expected results. More in details, the M&E mechanism will have to guarantee the following:

- to follow up the progress of the project against achievement of the results and the work plan.
- to identify problems and related solutions.
- to verify quality and standards of the delivered items.
- to assess the implementation of all the project activities and the timely achievement of the results.
- to provide the basis for an overall evaluation with all the counterparts with a particular focus on the outcomes related to the men, women, boys and girls.

Indicators and targets

- Safe and sustainable access to sanitation and hygiene facilities is provided thus reducing health and environmental risks related to the unsafe disposal of wastewater.
- The local volunteers trained will be selected taking into account gender balance, and different needs and roles.
- Special attention to hire women with a technical and “gender” profile, will contribute on one hand to improve employment possibilities for women and on the other hand, to involve community women in the decision making process.
• There is a significant reduction in the water borne diseases due to all activities of the project, easing the work burden that women as caretakers the wellbeing of the family.

• Boys and girls risk to stay and play in the contaminated places is reduced thus decreasing the cases of water borne diseases
• Safe and sustainable access to sanitation and hygiene facilities is provided thus reducing health and environmental risks related to the unsafe disposal of wastewater.
• Untreated wastewater is prevented from infiltrating into the aquifer thus decreasing the pollution of the already overstressed aquifer.
• Access to adequate wastewater collection services is provided to Abu Mu’alla area (2,000 people: 396 girls, 412 boys, 584 women and 608 man), and around 218 cesspits is cancelled.
• Increased women awareness regarding hygiene and water management best practice will contribute to improve the health of the community
• The direct targeted area is Abu Mu’alla but the land layout and design of the wastewater system (specially pumping station) will contribute to the extension of the wastewater networks in the neighborhoods too in the near future. Considering the design period of 25 years and a population growth of 3.45% per year in the targeted area and neighborhoods, the intervention will serve around 16,344 people.

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**Appealing Agency**  
GRUPPO VOLONTARIATO CIVILE (GVC)

**Project Title**  
Extension of wastewater collection service to the western areas of Rafah Governorate, Gaza Strip

**Project Code**  
OPT-15/WS/73545

**Sector/Cluster**  
WASH

**Objectives**  
To provide safe and sustainable access to sanitation to reduce health and environmental risks related to unsafe disposal of wastewater

**Beneficiaries**  
Total: 10,507 vulnerable displaced  
Children: 4,245  
Women: 3,068  
Other group: 3,194

**Implementing Partners**  
PHG

**Project Duration**  
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**  
$764,570

**Location**  
Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**  
Other

**Gender Marker Code**  
2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**  
Francesco Michele, emergency.coord@gvc-italia.org, +972597152134

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**  
Gaza Strip - Rafah

**Project filtering**  
Gaza

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**Needs**

GVC, PWA and CMWU, identified the South western region of Rafah Governorate (Swedish Camp) as unserved by public services. The aquifer contains fresh water of relatively good quality where chloride and nitrate levels are mainly within suggested international drinking water standards. The Swedish Camp (SC), constructed by the Swedish government in the 1950's for refugees, is one of the poorest areas of Rafah. The residents of Mawasi Rafah (MR), approximately 3,500 people, are potential beneficiaries as the proposed sewerage network and pumping station design will, indeed, target the whole western areas of Rafah Governorate, including MR, contributing to the extension of the sewerage network in this area in the near future. The action aims to respond to the urgent needs caused by lack of access to essential WASH services in areas of the Rafah Governorate, and it will not be connected to the Saudi Village according to coordination with UNRWA and municipality of Rafah. The ongoing siege continues to limit the capacity of delivering adequate services to the people in all of Gaza strip. The intervention aims to reduce environmental and health risks related to poor sanitation for targeted households living in particularly degraded area.

Boys and girls are the most affected as they are more likely to be in contact with contaminated sewage. Lack of access to WASH services has a particular heavy impact on women, who generally manage the house hygiene practices, water handling, and children's health. Women in Rafah are the ones in charge of child care. Unconnected households use cesspits and open channels to dispose domestic wastewater increasing the infiltration of pollutants into the groundwater, contributing to the deterioration of the quality of aquifer and increasing public health risks.

The targeted area suffers from the existing improper wastewater collection and discharging system, causing sewage flooding in the streets and leakages into the existing water supply and to the groundwater.

Untreated wastewater freely flows in the surrounding vicinities and creates ponds and wet areas, resulting in both environmental and health hazards. Avoid sewage infiltration into the groundwater will decrease the nitrate level in the groundwater. This contamination causes serious health risks and water diseases spread among the population, specially girls and boys, and increases the pollution of primary source of water. In addition, the inadequate availability of safe water and wastewater networks in Rafah increases risks and further elevation of nitrate levels in drinking water, causing illnesses like kidney stones and renal failure. (UNEP: Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip, Sept. 2009; PNA: Early Recovery Plan for Gaza 2009 2010, March, 2009).

People living in Swedish Camp area is standing a very poor hygiene conditions; women, girls and boys pay the biggest toll in terms of health risks.

Coordination with UNRWA will be put in place. The coverage of the sewerage network in Rafah Governorate is estimated to be 65% considering the whole Governorate and 20% considering the municipal area (Western and Eastern areas). Wastewater is transported through gravity lines, pumping stations and finally delivered to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The estimated wastewater production processed by the WWTP is about 10,000 m3/day. Since the upgrading of the Rafah treatment plant was completed, its capacity has been...
raised to about 15,000 m³/day hence the sewerage network can be extended to unserved areas of the Governorate and still contributing the wastewater to the WWTP. In addition, this intervention will serve the future grown population in both SC and MR. Considering the design period of 25 years and a population growth of 3.45% per year, the intervention will serve 10,507 people.

Activities or outputs

1. Needs assessment:
The selected area is the Swedish Camp (SC). The project intends to provide coverage of this quarter as the socio-economic, health and environmental conditions are shared among all the inhabitants of the Camp.

2. Land survey:
Topographic survey will cover the western region of Rafah governorate and design of gravity and pressure pipe lines, including pumping station. In coordination with the PWA, the CMWU, and the Municipality of Rafah, a land survey will be conducted at the beginning of the project. The survey will comprise of:
   a) Topographic and technical survey for pumping station, gravity line and pressure line including design.
   b) Geographical and environmental survey (4.5 km² SC and MR area).
   c) In order to increase and to improve women employment conditions, GVC will prioritize women during the selection process in those cases of equal evaluation of candidates in terms of needed education and expertise.

3. Construction:
Construction of sewerage network connecting the SC to Rafah WWTP, including:
   a) Construction of the pumping station (designed to serve also Al Mawasi Rafah) including all earth, concrete, mechanical and electrical works,
   b) Construction of 2 km pressure sewerage pipe line from the pumping station to the WWTP and 1.1 km gravity sewerage pipe line from the SC to the pumping station, and of 1.9 km internal gravity sewerage network of the SC
   c) In order to increase and to improve women employment conditions, GVC will prioritize women during the selection process in those cases of equal evaluation of candidates in terms of needed education and expertise. Besides, this will contribute to implement the project with technical skills but also addressing social impact and different needs of women, girls, men and boys

4. Awareness campaign:
   a) Coordination and involvement with Local Associations targeting specially active women associations to understand the gender dynamics and tailor the messages regarding water saving and public health to relevant audience, mainly women for the given role of care takers and water managers.
   b) Information meetings and community involvement on environmental health, including safe disposal of waste and wastewater management and hygiene promotion, with women and men separately, to ensure a real participation of women
   c) Training targeting the local volunteers (care takers) about the needs of hygiene and sanitation knowledge and practices.
   d) WASH and morbidity reduction campaign spread by local volunteers among the beneficiaries (under the supervision of PHG staff to strengthen knowledge, attitudes and practices in the whole community with particular focus on women and girls

5. Advocacy:
The findings of this project will be fed back to the cluster for future advocacy purposes.

6. Coordination:
   Among the main stakeholders (Local Authorities and International Organizations), CMWU has recommended the selected area as a priority

7. M&E:
   A M&E system will track the progress of the project in terms of people acceptance, knowledge and practices in relation to the awareness campaign. Pre and post monitoring surveys will be carried out. Project impact on women and girls will be central within the monitoring mechanism in place. A project Management Committee composed by GVC, PHG, CMWU, PWA and local committees representatives will assure the sound progress of the project and the regular achievement of the expected results. More in details the monitoring system will have to guarantee the following:
   • to follow up the progress of the project against achievement of the results and the work plan
   • to identify problems and related solutions
   • to verify quality and standards of the delivered items
   • to assess the implementation of the activities and the timely achievement of results
   • to evaluate the outcomes related to the men , women, boys and girls improved hygiene conditions

Indicators and targets

• Safe and sustainable access to sanitation and hygiene facilities is provided thus reducing health and environmental risks related to the unsafe disposal of wastewater.
• The local volunteers trained will be selected taking into account gender balance, and different needs and
roles.
- Special attention to hire women with a technical and "gender" profile, will contribute on one hand to improve employment possibilities for women and on the other hand, to involve community women in the decision making process.
- There is a significant reduction in the water borne diseases due to all activities of the project, easing the work burden that women as caretakers the wellbeing of the family.
- Boys and girls risk to stay and play in unsafe places is reduced thus decreasing the cases of water borne diseases.
- Untreated waste water prevented from infiltrating into the aquifer thus decreasing the pollution of the already overstressed aquifer.
- Direct access to adequate wastewater collection provided to the Swedish Camp residents (1,000 people; 198 girls, 206 boys, 292 women and 304 man) and environmental and public health risks reduced through the connection of the wastewater system to the main sewage system.
- Around 100 cesspits will be closed and reduce the health risks for the inhabitants.
- Increased women awareness regarding hygiene and water management best practice will contribute to improve the health of the community.
- Women health conditions are improved thanks to the enhanced living conditions and the awareness initiatives.
- The direct target area is the Swedish Camp but the area of Mawasi Rafah (MR) will also benefit from the intervention as the land survey and design of the sewerage system will also target this area and the newly constructed collection system will be sized to serve this neighborhood too. Considering the design period of 25 years and the future population growth of 3.45% per year in these two locations, the intervention will serve 10,507 people (2081 girls, 2,164 boys, 3,068 women and 3194 men).

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Appealing Agency | ASAMBLEA DE COOPERACION POR LA PAZ (ACPP)
---|---
Project Title | Humanitarian action to mitigate the water and hygiene needs of 12,600 affected families (3,024 women, 3,276 men, 3,780 girls and 2,520 boys) IDPs and most vulnerable families badly affected by the recent conflict North Gaza, Gaza City and Middle Area, Gaza Strip, Palestine, with a special focus on women.

Project Code | OPT-15/WS/73550

Sector/Cluster | WASH

Objectives | The present project seeks to mitigate the water and hygiene needs of 12,600 people from 1,800 IDP and other families (3,024 women, 3,276 men, 3,780 girls and 2,520 boys) affected by the recent conflict in Jabalia refugee camp, Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanun, Wadi As Salqa, Al Buraij refugee camp, and Shija'iyaa neighborhood of Gaza City, Gaza Strip.

Beneficiaries | Total: 12,600 3,024 women, 3,276 men, 3,780 girls and 2,520 boys from IDP families, former IDP families who have returned to their homes, and host families.
   Children: 6,300
   Women: 3,024
   Other group: 693 Over 60 years old

Implementing Partners | Agricultural Development Association (PARC)

Project Duration | Jan 2015 - Jun 2015

Current Funds Requested | $205,440

Location | Projects covering only Gaza

Priority / Category | Top

Gender Marker Code | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

Contact Details | Natalia Blanco Guiard, middleeast@acpp.com, +972 (0) 595257935

Enhanced Geographical Fields | Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Lahiya
                          Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Beit Hanun
                          Gaza Strip - North Gaza - Jabalya Camp
                          Gaza Strip - Gaza - Gaza City
                          Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Al Bureij Camp
                          Gaza Strip - Deir Al Balah - Wadi as Salqa

Project filtering | Gaza

Needs

Due to the so-called “Operation Protective Edge” launched by Israel last summer, almost 1.8 million people the entire population of the Gaza Strip has been affected through the damage and destruction inflicted on both public and private water and wastewater infrastructure. The Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and Coastal Municipal Water Utility (CMWU) estimate the cost of repairs to be around 34 million USD. According to MIRA report carried out by OCHA, 12% of wells have been destroyed, particularly in Gaza City, Beit Hanoun and Deir Al Balah municipalities. A needs assessment conducted by ACPP and PARC in September and October 2014 in 29 locations in 5 governorates in Gaza, and which engaged local authorities, women and men residents of the target areas, the CMWU, PWA, WASH cluster and other organizations working in WASH in Gaza, showed that there were 7 wells partially damaged on the Northern Governorate. In addition, 33,000 m of water and wastewater networks have been damaged/destroyed, and the Beit Lahiya and Gaza City wastewater treatment plants are still not fully functional. Furthermore, 20 30% of households some 250,000 people are unable to access municipal water. Key informants have reported the presence of public diseases such as diarrhea, lice and skin rashes in host families, where women and girls are negatively impacted because they do not have enough privacy and water to meet their hygiene needs in a socio culturally acceptable and dignified manner.

The present project targets the communities of Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahiya and Jabalia Camp in North Gaza, Shija'iyaa neighborhood in Gaza City and Wadi as Salqa and Al Buraij Camp in Middle Area. These areas are in the North and East of Gaza Strip, the most badly affected areas during the 51 days of hostilities. With this intervention, ACPP and PARC seek to continue their humanitarian strategy in the area already endorsed in the Gaza Flash Appeal and already started during 2014.
The total population in the target areas with WASH needs is 141,191 people (36,709 women, 33,886 men, 42,358 girls and 28,238 boys). There still are 15,000 IDPs in the target communities in addition to former IDPs that are currently moving back to their homes. WASH conditions for all of them are extremely difficult. On average, 24,364 households in the target locations have lost around 30 and 40% of their previous water storage capacity. In northern areas such as Beit Hanoun, families have lost 90% of this capacity. In addition, the water access in the target communities is unequal: the water network in Wadi As Salqa was completely damaged and communities as Beit Hanoun or Beit Lahiya receive less than 4 hours per days during 3-4 days per week. In connected households in target communities the pressure is not enough to fill water tanks to meet all the families’ needs. This lack of access to water puts additional pressure on women, and contributes to a situation which increases the risk of domestic violence.

In summary, the main needs of the population in target areas are:

Access to reliable and sufficient water (for domestic and drinking purposes)
Access to water storage capacity.

The responses to meet these needs are as follows:

Delivery and installation of 1m³ water tanks on roofs and on the ground floors, along with water pumps. It is an emergency preparedness system to increase families’ resilience in the medium to long term to face electricity shortages, low water pressure and the management of water delivery. Capacity building will be carried out to reinforce the correct use and maintenance of these systems. They will especially benefit women, who will have enough water available to meet their gender specific hygiene needs.

Rehabilitation of domestic water wells that will benefit the most affected and vulnerable families as a long-term response.

Activities or outputs

A series of activities are foreseen to address the above mentioned needs, and to ultimately increase the availability of and access to affordable, safe and reliable water of 12,600 affected families (3,024 women, 3,276 men, 3,780 girls and 2,520 boys) in the 6 target communities. The main activities are as follows:

1. Creation of the Project Management Committee (PMC) formed by representatives of ACPP and PARC, and local authorities and local associations in 6 target areas (month 1).

2. Selection of beneficiaries by the PMC according to their criteria selection and in coordination with Ministry of Social Affairs, local authorities, PWA, CMWU, Clusters, UNRWA and other humanitarian actors and focal points (month 2). These target families will include IDP families (30% of the target beneficiaries), former IDP families who have just returned to their homes, and host families.

3. Baseline KAP (months 3). It will be used to identify their needs, ensuring consultation with women on their needs, the location of water storage tanks to, and in order to develop the BoQ for the procurement procedure. It will also serve for monitoring purposes; and to identify other gaps in needs among the families, with a view to coordination with other actors.

4. Coordination with Areal Focal points, as Oxfam, GVC and Save the Children will be carried out at the same time to avoid any overlap in the activities and locations.

5. Procurement procedure and selection of the contractors based on best price/quality ratio, previous experience, and ability to deliver supplies within the given timeframe (months 2 3)

6. Final KAP assessment conducted with women and men from the target communities (month 6).

7. Continuous monitoring, visibility, evaluation of the achievement of indicators, results, and objectives within stated timeframe reporting, updating FTS and coordination with other humanitarian actors and agencies (months 1 6): Field visits to HH and wells, M&E forms, project logframe and the baseline and final KAP assessment surveys will serve as the main tools for the monitoring of project indicators, results and objectives, including water quality and quantity monitoring at HH level and at the wells level. A final internal evaluation will be conducted to assess the achievement of project outcomes.

Under the supervision of ACPP’s and PARC’s technical staff and the Management Committee, for output 1, the following activities will be developed:

A1.1. Rehabilitation of 2 ground domestic water wells in Beit Lahiya: Al Shawwa and Al Omari Water wells, identified in coordination with the Ministry of Local Government and CMWU, in North Gaza. The rehabilitation will include pump replacement/maintenance, riser pipe and other accessories. These wells belong to the
municipalities and their annual pumping rate is 40,000 m3.

A1.2. Delivery and installation of 470 plastic tanks for drinking purposes with a capacity of 1m3 to 300 families that include IDP families, former IDP families who have just returned to their homes, and host families in Jabalia camp, Beit Hanun, Wadi As Salqa, Al Buraij Camp and the neighborhood of Shijâ’iya in Gaza City. Some 140 tanks will be installed at a ground floor level and 340 will be installed on the roofs of the buildings.

A1.3. Delivery and installation of 400 pumps with 0.5 horsepower to 400 families that include IDP families, former IDP families who have just returned to their homes and host families in Jabalia camp, Beit Hanun, Wadi As Salqa, Al Buraij Camp and the neighborhood of Shijâ’iya in Gaza City. Some 300 pumps will benefit the 300 families receiving the abovementioned tanks. The rest will be delivered to new beneficiaries. The water will be pumped to the roof tanks during the average 8 hours of electricity available per day.

A1.4. Capacity building on water management, sanitation and water infrastructure maintenance, with a special focus on women.

Indicators and targets

IOV 1. Output 1. Al Shawwa and Al Omari domestic ground water wells rehabilitated for domestic use with an annual pumping capacity of 40,000m3 directly benefiting 1,400 affected families (2,352 women, 2,548 men, 2,940 girls and 1,960 boys) in Beit Lahiya, North Gaza.

IOV.2. Output 1. 470 m3 of storage capacity made available for the storage of water for drinking and domestic purposes by supplying 470 plastic tanks of 1m3 in 6 communities in 3 districts of the Gaza Strip, directly benefiting 300 IDPs families, former IDPs families and host families (504 women, 546 men, 630 girls and 420 boys) by installing 140 tanks at ground level and 330 on the roofs.

IOV.3. Output 1. 400 water pumps of 0.5 horsepower are supplied for pumping water for drinking and domestic purposes in 5 communities in 3 districts of the Gaza Strip, benefiting 400 IDPs families (672 women, 728 men, 840 girls and 560 boys). These will be installed at the same households than in the previous indicator and in 100 new households whose main and only need is related to water low pressure.

IOV.4. Output 1. The capacities of approximately 400 people (210 women and 190 men) are built on water management and quality, and water infrastructure operation and maintenance.

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<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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The needs assessment for the present project was conducted by ACPP and the PHG in 7 locations in Deir al Balah Governorate (Gaza Strip) in 2014, after the permanent ceasefire that marked an end to the military interventions of “Operation Protective Edge”. The CMWU, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Local Government and municipalities’ figures were involved in the assessment, and field visits and localized studies were conducted by PHG and ACPP with the assistance of WASH engineers and local volunteers in the target areas. The MIRA was also used. The final assessment involved meetings with local authorities, interviews with women and men residents, and coordination with CMWU, WASH cluster, CBOs and other organizations working in WASH sector in the area. Also, personal meetings and phone calls between ACPP Middle East Representative and CMWU and Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) were carried out in order to ensure maximum coordination.

The final proposed 7 target locations are: Wadi as Salqa, Al Musaddar, Deir al Balah (east), Johor al Deek, Bureij refugee camp (east), Nuseirat refugee camp and Maghazi refugee camp.

The assessment found that there are critical water, sanitation and hygiene needs in the target areas, and that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are particularly vulnerable in this respect. The repair and maintenance of damaged water and wastewater networks at homes partially damaged by the war, and house connections to the municipal networks were identified as an emergency priority for immediate intervention in these locations, as well as hygiene promotion and water storage facilities in order to allow affected families to life in safe, dignified and healthy conditions. The war caused the displacement of up to 500,000 people at its height, who were displaced from their houses which were totally or partially damaged. Some 100,000 people remain displaced and are being sheltered in UN and public facilities, and in private homes.

Now, two months since the end of the attacks, thousands of IDPs remain unable to return to their homes due to the damage inflicted upon them. The cost of the repairs needed to WASH infrastructure is well beyond the
capacity and resources of the affected families, in order to restore their water storage facilities, connections to the water and wastewater networks, and basic sanitation and hygiene facilities. And although the CMWU has made a huge effort to repair damage to existing water and sanitation networks in the area, sections of the water and wastewater pipelines remain damaged.

Needs

Due to the destruction caused by the war to their facilities, families cannot store enough water to guarantee their minimum water consumption, sanitation and hygiene needs. The assessment also detected problems regarding public health. Institutions, municipalities and INGOs are highly concerned about the possible pollution of local resources due to the flooding of sewage into streets. The lack of evacuation of cesspits, and the flooding of black waters into the streets due to destroyed manholes and wastewater networks poses a grave risk to public health in the target communities. By repairing and rehabilitating water and wastewater house connections in Deir al Barah Governorate in the cases of families whose homes have been damaged in the 7 target locations, combined with the supply of water tanks and hygiene kits, the present action seeks to improve domestic, public and environmental health.

The number of beneficiary household in each of the 7 locations is as follows: 100 in Wadi as Salqa, 120 in Al Musaddar, 170 in Deir al Balah (east), 135 in Johor al Deek, 140 in Bureij refugee camp (east), 100 in Nuseirat refugee camp and 135 in Maghazi refugee camp.

Activities or outputs

A series of activities are foreseen to address the above mentioned needs, and to ultimately mitigate the severe shortages of water, and lack of basic sanitation and hygiene facilities affecting 11,220 people (6,475 women and girls; 4,745 men and boys) living in 900 households damaged during the Israeli Military action in the Deir al Balah Governorate, Gaza Strip, Palestine. The main activities are:

1. Creation of the Project Steering Committee (PSC)
2. Selection of the final beneficiaries, and baseline KAP assessment conducted with women and men from the target communities, with special attention given to the participation of women to reinforce their role in the community level. The selection criteria will be as follows and selection will be done in strict coordination with local authorities, Ministry of Social Affairs and WASH Cluster:
   - Families officially registered at the Ministry of Local Government, municipalities, CMWU, Initial Rapid Assessment as having been badly affected and having suffered partial damage to their homes, and reported damage of water and waste water networks;
   - Families that did not receive any compensation or assistance from any source;
   - Families with partially damaged houses that have a high number of members who are children or disabled, and are in badly need of WASH services;
   - Families headed by women and with limited sources of income;
3. Tender procedure and selection of the contractors. Prepare tender documents and purchase of sanitary fittings for water networks household connections, accessories, sanitary fittings, PVC pipes, manholes, hygienic kits and water tanks of 1 M3 capacity.
4. Repair, maintenance and installation works. Under the supervision of ACPP’s and the PHG’s technical staff and the PSC, the selected contractors will execute the following works:
   - Repair and maintenance of sections of the public water network and the house connections of 235 households from in Al Maghazi Camp and Al Nuseirat Camp, and of their basic water and hygiene facilities, including replacement of damaged sinks, water mixers, internal pipes, sanitary fittings and accessories at households and backyards.
   - Repair and maintenance of sections of the public wastewater network and house connections of 235 households from in Al Maghazi Camp and Al Nuseirat Camp, and of their basic sanitation and hygiene facilities including replacement of toilets and related accessories.
5. Supplying and installation of 665 PE water tanks of 1m3 each in 665 households from Wadi as Salqa, Al Musaddar, Deir al Balah (east), Johor al Deek and Bureij refugee camp (east).
6. Distribution of 665 hygiene kits in 665 households from Wadi as Salqa, Al Musaddar, Deir al Balah (east), Johor al Deek and Bureij refugee camp (east) consisting of: toothpaste and toothbrushes for children and adults, toilet cleaner liquid, kitchen cleaner, soap, shampoo, toilet paper and sanitary napkins for women.
7. Awareness on water management, sanitation and water facilities’ maintenance for 235 households from in Al Maghazi Camp and Al Nuseirat Camp, as well as hygiene promotion sessions for the 665 targeted families in 665 households from Wadi as Salqa, Al Musaddar, Deir al Balah (east), Johor al Deek and Bureij refugee camp (east), with a special focus on women.
8. Water quality monitoring in the 7 target communities.
9. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of indicators, results, and objectives within stated timeframe, reporting, update of the FTS, and final KAP assessment conducted with women and men from the target communities. M&E forms, project logframe and the baseline and final KAP assessment surveys will serve as the main tools for the monitoring of project indicators, results and objectives, with a special focus on
the outcomes of the project with regards to women, girls, boys, the elderly, and people with disabilities. A final internal evaluation will be conducted to assess the achievement of project outcomes.

Indicators and targets

R1. 11,220 people (6,475 women and girls; 4,745 men and boys) from 900 households affected by “Operation Protective Edge” have increased access to affordable, safe and reliable water in 7 locations in Deir al Balah Governorate of the Gaza Strip, OPT, by the 12th month of implementation.

R1.0VI.1: 235 household connections to the water network replaced and rehabilitated benefiting 3120 people (1745 women and girls; 1375 men and boys) in Al Maghazi Camp and Al Nuseirat Camp

R1.0VI.2: 665 m3 of additional storage capacity made available for the storage of water for drinking and domestic purposes by supplying 665 plastic tanks (1 m3 each) in 5 communities, benefiting 8100 people (4730 women and girls; 3370 men and boys).

R1.0VI.3: 100 water quality monitoring tests conducted at the household level.

R1.0VI.4: The time invested daily by 6475 women (where 2604 are girls) and 2821 boys in 7 communities in the Deir al Balah Governorate of the Gaza Strip in fetching water decreases from 60 minutes per day to 0 minutes per day, month 12.

R1.0VI.5: 665 women from 665 targeted households participate in awareness sessions on water management and quality, and water infrastructure operation and maintenance

R2. 11,220 people (6,475 women and girls; 4,745 men and boys) from 900 households affected by the “Operation Protective Edge” have increased access to sanitation and hygiene facilities in 7 locations in Deir al Balah Governorate of the Gaza Strip, OPT, by the 12th month of implementation.

R2.0VI.1: 235 household connections to the wastewater network replaced and rehabilitated benefiting 3120 people (1745 women and girls; 1375 men and boys) in Al Maghazi Camp and Al Nuseirat Camp

R2.0VI.2: Water available specifically for sanitation and hygiene use is increased from 0m3 to 37m3.

R2.0VI.3: 1745 women and girls; 1375 men and boys now have access to safe and dignified sanitation and hygiene facilities.

R2.0VI.4: 665 hygiene kits distributed in 5 communities.

R2.0VI.5: 665 women from 665 targeted households participate in awareness sessions on the maintenance of hygiene and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion sessions

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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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Appealing Agency | ASAMBLEA DE COOPERACION POR LA PAZ (ACPP)
---|---
**Project Title** | Response to the water, sanitation, hygiene and protection needs of communities vulnerable to water scarcity and IHL violations, and at risk of displacement in the West Bank, Palestine, with a special focus on women and children.
**Project Code** | OPT-15/WS/73555
**Sector/Cluster** | WASH
**Objectives** | To increase the access of 15,448 people (3,406 women, 2,781 men, 5,097 girls and 4,172 boys) in 13 Area C and 2 Area B communities in the governorates of Tubas, Nablus, Ramallah, Jericho and Qalqilya to quality water in sufficient quantities and to basic sanitation and hygiene facilities, to decrease their vulnerability to IHL violations, and to raise awareness of these violations within Israeli society.
**Beneficiaries** | Total: 15,448 Herders, farmers and the general population of 15 Area C and B communities
Children: 9,310
Women: 3,406
Other group: 2,781 Men
**Implementing Partners** | Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)
**Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015
**Current Funds Requested** | $1,858,097
**Location** | Projects covering only West Bank
**Priority / Category** | Top
**Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
**Contact Details** | José Carlos Ceballos Gómez, middleeast@acpp.com, 00972-546514675
**Enhanced Geographical Fields** | West Bank - Nablus - Khirbet Tana
West Bank - Nablus - Tell al Khashaba
West Bank - Nablus - Duma
West Bank - Qalqilya - Arab Abu Farda
West Bank - Qalqilya - Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi
West Bank - Ramallah - Ein Samiya
West Bank - Ramallah - Maghayer Al Dir
West Bank - Jericho - Al Jiftlik-abu al ajaj
West Bank - Tubas - Ibziq
West Bank - Tubas - Aqqa
West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar
West Bank - Tubas - Khirbet Atuf
**Project filtering** | Area C

**Needs**

The needs assessment for the present project was conducted as part of a Water Scarcity Rapid Assessment implemented by ACPP and the PHG in 40 Area C and B communities in the northern West Bank from May to October 2014. The assessment involved meeting with local authorities and key actors, and women and men household members. Coordination was also ensured with PWA, Governorate of Tubas, WASH Cluster and other organizations.

The proposed target communities are: Ibziq, Khirbet ar Ras al Ahmar, Al Malih, Khirbet ‘Atuf, Al ‘Aqaba (Tubas), Tell al Khashaba, Duma, Khirbet Tana (Nablus), ‘Ein Samiya, Maghayer Al Dir, Al Baqa’a, Deir Sharaf South (Ramallah), ‘Arab Abu Farda and ‘Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi (Qalqilya) and Al Jiftlik (Jericho).

The assessment found that, with the exception of Al Jiftlik, all of the target communities are unserved by a water network and depend on water trucking and rainwater harvesting as their primary sources of water for all uses. The lack of connection to a water network is directly related to their location in Area C and Seam Zone, and the systematic restrictions on their development imposed by the ICA as a result. The location of many of the communities near Israeli settlements compounds these restrictions.

In addition to climatic factors, this lies at the heart of these communities’ vulnerability to water scarcity in terms of the availability, affordability and quality of water for drinking and domestic uses, and to water critical to sustain the herding livelihoods of many of the target communities. Water consumption levels are as low as 20LCD (Al Baqa’a), and the cost of water per m3 is 35 NIS/m3 (Ibziq), and dependence on unsafe sources
(trucking and cisterns) increases the risk of water borne diseases. Difficult access to these communities’
results in delays in water delivery and increases in the price of water per m³. Resilience to water scarcity is
undermined by a general lack of water storage facilities. In Al Jiftlik, the deteriorated state of the existing water
network and water losses, combined with general shortages from June to October, leaves households
dependent on water trucking during these months. These communities are at high to medium risk in terms of
water scarcity. This lack of access to water puts additional pressure in women, who are responsible for the
management of water related issues at the household level, adding burdens on their domestic workload, and
contributing to a situation which increases the risk of domestic violence.

All communities are also unserved by a wastewater network. In communities located in Area C and Seam
Zone, there is a general lack of even the most basic sanitation and hygiene facilities. As a consequence,
onsite sanitation facilities are insufficient to provide adequate access to socio-culturally acceptable, safe and
dignified sanitation, and this affects primarily women and girls who face the greatest restrictions and bigger
threats.

13 of the 15 target communities have been classified as being at high (11) to medium (2) risk of IHL violations
primarily related to demolitions, the confiscation and destruction of assets, restricted movement and settler
violence. Their needs are multiple, but with regards to the WASH and protection sectors, they include the need for:
Increased access to quality water in sufficient amounts to meet needs for water for drinking and domestic
uses, but also to sustain herding and agricultural livelihoods.
Increased access to water storage facilities, particularly rainwater harvesting cisterns, in order to increase
resilience in the face of water scarcity.
Increased access to basic sanitation and hygiene facilities, particularly for women and girls
Increased understanding of the legal regime regulating development in the areas and resources available in
the case of IHL violations
Increased awareness of IHL violations in Israeli society, as a means to ultimately influencing the structural
causes of these violations

Activities or outputs

A series of activities are foreseen to address these needs:
1. Creation of the Project Steering Committee formed by representatives of ACPP and PHG, and local
authorities and associations in the 4 governorates (month 1)
2. Selection of the beneficiaries, and baseline KAP assessment conducted with women and men from the
target communities (month 2)
3. Tender procedure and selection of contractors based on best price/quality ratio and previous experience in
the area (months 3-4)
4. Continuous monitoring, visibility, reporting and coordination with other organizations to avoid gaps or
overlapping (months 1-12)
5. Construction, repair and installation works (months 4-12):
Under the supervision of ACPP, PHG, and the PHG staff and PSC, consultations will be ensured with all segments of the
local community, with a special focus on women and girls, in the execution of the following works;
- Rehabilitation and construction of 97 rainwater harvesting cisterns: Rehabilitation of 7 in Khirbet Ar Ras al
Ahmar, 8 in Al Malih (Tubas); 10 in Khirbet Tell Al Khashaba, 10 in Khirbet Tana (Nablus); 5 in ’Ein Samiya, 3
in Maghayer al Dir and 4 in Al Baqa’a (Ramallah). Construction of 30 cisterns in Duma (Nablus)
- Construction of 5 reservoirs with a capacity of 300m³ in Ibziq, Khirbet Atuf and Tell al Khashaba, and 500m³
in Al Jiftlik. These reservoirs will be connected to the water source by pipe: they will be placed below these
sources in order to be filled by gravity.
- Rehabilitation of roads in Khirbet Ar Ras al Ahmar (2KM) (Tubas) and Khirbet Tana (6KM) (Nablus).
- Installing of 11,805 m of high density polyethylene drinking water pipelines in Ibziq (2,500m), Al Aqaba
(3,550m) (Tubas), Khirbet Tana (1,200m) (Nablus), Arab ar Ramadin al Janubi and Arab Abu Farda (2,555m)
(Qalqiliya)
Installing of a connection between Al Jiftlik and a cluster of 30 unserved households in Al Daba (2,000m)
(Jericho) taking into consideration that GVC will install a 5km water scheme in Al Jiftlik.
- Rehabilitation of 2 springs in Khirbet Tana and installing a 3” polyethylene pipeline to connect the upper
spring reservoir to the community by gravity. Both springs have a current discharge of 30m³ and it will be
improved to 40m³ per day after rehabilitation.
- Installing of 58 latrines: 8 in Khirbet Tana (Nablus), 10 in Deir Sharaf South (Ramallah), and 40 in Arab ar
Ramadin al Janubi and Abu Farda.
6. Capacity building on the management and maintenance of water, and sanitation and hygiene facilities, with
a special focus on women.
7. Water quality monitoring in 15 communities
8. Monitoring and reporting on IHL violations, with a special focus on gender violations, in the target
communities, and areas of intervention, for the specific purpose of advocacy and public campaigns within
Israeli society, and implementation of lectures, debates and social media campaigns on this topic. This activity
will be sub contracted (months 2-12). ACPP has participated in Protection Cluster meetings during this year
and will actively participate on the Legal Task Force in order to coordinate this activity with other organizations and existing resources to avoid any possible overlap and ensure its consistency.

9. Production and dissemination of 2 manuals in Arabic and in user friendly language for community members on the legal regime governing development in Area C, and on resources available in the event of IHL violations. This activity will be sub contracted (months 2 12) and will also be developed in closed coordination with the Protection Cluster and the LTF.

10. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of indicators, results, and objectives within stated timeframe, reporting, update of the FTS, and final KAP assessment conducted with women and men from the target communities. M&E forms, project logframe and the baseline and final KAP assessment surveys will serve as the main tools for the monitoring of project indicators, results and objectives (months 1 12)

**Indicators and targets**

Output 1: 13,477 people (2,965 women and 2,426 men; 9,838 girls and 3,639 boys) in 5 communities in the governorates of Nablus, Tubas, Ramallah and Jericho have increased access to water for drinking and domestic purposes, and to sustain herding and agricultural livelihoods, month 12.

O1.OVI.1: An overall average of 9,790 m³ of additional storage capacity made available in 8 communities at a household level.

O1.OVI.2: 1,400 m³ of additional storage capacity made available in 5 communities at a community level.

O1.OVI.3: 8 KM of roads rehabilitated in 2 communities, thereby contributing to reducing the cost of water.

O1.OVI.4: 11,805 meters of drinking water pipelines installed in 6 communities, thereby increasing access to water.

O1.OVI.5: 2 springs rehabilitated in Khirbet Tana, increasing their discharge from 30 m³/day to 40 m³/day each.

O1.OVI.6: The capacities of approximately 77 people (46 women, 31 men) are built on the management and maintenance of water facilities.

Output 2: 460 people (253 women and girls, 207 men and boys) have increased access to sanitation and hygiene facilities in 4 communities in the governorates of Ramallah, Qalqiliya and Jericho, month 12.

O2.OVI.1: 58 latrines installed in 4 communities located in sites that are acceptable to women and girls, and that are at an appropriate distance from shelters and houses, each containing a toilet, sink and a 1m³ water storage tank.

O2.OVI.2: 58 m³ of additional storage capacity made available in 4 communities for storing water specifically for sanitation and hygiene purposes.

O2.OVI.2: The capacities of at least 58 people (35 women, 23 men) are built on the management and maintenance of sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Output 3: Approximately 10,000 members of the Israeli public are exposed to an advocacy and public awareness campaign on IHL violations perpetrated by the Israeli military and Israeli settlers against Palestinian communities, with a particular focus on those in Area C, the Seam Zone and near Israeli settlements, month 12.

O3.OVI.1: A monitoring and reporting campaign on IHL violations in the target communities, and general areas of intervention is conducted.

O3.OVI.2: A series of lectures, debates and social media campaigns is conducted using information gathered through the monitoring and reporting campaign.

Output 4: Measures have been promoted for the protection of 15,448 people (3,406 women, 2,781 men, 5,097 girls and 4,172 boys) against IHL violations in 13 Area C and 2 Area B communities in the governorates of Tubas, Nablus, Ramallah, Jericho and Qalqiliya, and to reduce their vulnerability to IHL violations.

O4.OVI.1: 2 manuals produced in Arabic on the legal regime governing development in Area C, and on resources available in the event of IHL violations.

O4.OVI.2: Contents of the manuals are disseminated in the 15 target communities, to an estimated number of 1,545 people.

Outcome Indicators:

1. 15,448 people of 15 Area C and B communities have improved their access to basic minimal WASH services.

2. Vulnerability of 15,448 people to IHL violation is decreased along with their risk of forced displacement.

3. The awareness about these violations of approximately 10,000 people within the Israeli society is increased.
### Original BUDGET items

| Cost of activities related to outputs 1-4 | $1,301,230 |
| Human resources                         | $302,024   |
| Running costs                            | $130,323   |
| Administrative costs                     | $124,520   |
| **Total**                                | **$1,858,097** |

### Revised BUDGET items

| Cost of activities related to outputs 1-4 | $1,301,230 |
| Human resources                          | $302,024   |
| Running costs                             | $130,323   |
| Administrative costs                      | $124,520   |
| **Total**                                 | **$1,858,097** |
## Project Title
WASH Cluster Coordination

## Project Code
OPT-15/WS/73556

## Sector/Cluster
WASH

## Objectives
To ensure appropriate and effective WASH preparedness and emergency response while developing sound strategy and capacity for transition of responsibilities to national government, civil society and development actors.

## Beneficiaries
entire population

## Implementing Partners
PWA and CMWU, local sector related authorities and civil society including national and international NGOs

## Project Duration
Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

## Current Funds Requested
$570,942

## Location
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza

## Priority / Category
Other

## Gender Marker Code
4 - Not applicable - Only used for very small number of projects, such as "support services"

## Contact Details
Anne-Claire Dufay, adufay@unicef.org, 02 584 0400

## Enhanced Geographical Fields
West Bank
Gaza Strip

### Needs

After the Israeli offensive on Gaza of December 2008, and in response to the request of the UN Country Team, the WASH Cluster approach was activated in the occupied Palestinian Territory, with UNICEF assuming its responsibilities as the WASH Cluster Lead Agency.

Since the WASH Cluster activation, the pattern of structural vulnerability and the humanitarian caseload in Gaza and the West Bank has hardly improved due to the continued blockade and restrictions imposed by Israeli on both areas. Vulnerable groups remain unchanged and consist for example of communities at risk of displacement and with emerging protection needs especially women and children, for instance in the form of demolitions (Area C) and incursions (ARA Gaza); students facing inadequate WASH facilities at schools; communities with low water consumption rates (West Bank) and/or receiving inadequate drinking water quality (Gaza), depending on the private sector and high market prices.

However, there has also been a growing realization that short term responses to structural problems may result in a ‘disconnect’ with development programs, and that the capacity of governmental and non governmental actors has improved. Although the political context in the Gaza Strip requires a UN-led coordination structure, sectoral coordination in the West Bank will gain considerable synergies in transitioning back to pre-existing and national-led coordination structures.

While progress was made in 2014 towards advancing a clear transition plan involving the PWA and EWASH, and the finalisation of a Transitional Water Scarcity Response Strategy, the conflict in Gaza in July & August 2014 required the cluster coordination to change focus, leaving the Strategy and transition plan only partially complete.

Other projects within the SRP (OPT – 15/WS/73556 & OPT – 15/WS/75004) serve to ensure the capacitation of the PWA and EWASH to play a greater role in the coordination and management of information for humanitarian needs in the West Bank alongside development frameworks. This project seeks to ensure continued coordination capacity at the national level to support this process, but also continued coordination and information management capacity for the Gaza Strip given the complex and deteriorating situation, compounded by the recent conflict. The stipulated ‘transition’ process may therefore include a distribution of coordination work to more than one actor – decisions and technical support will be taken based on discussion and agreement with all relevant actors.

Technical support will be given to strengthen preparedness, mitigation and emergency response capacity across WASH actors. Continued discussion with education and health sectors will be maintained on cross-sectoral issues such as the provision of water and sanitation facilities to schools and the impact of water...
and sewage on health in both Gaza and West Bank, but also the exchange of key information needed from these sectors to inform WASH responses. Programming based on the Global WASH Cluster members minimum commitments for the safety and dignity of affected people (addressing cross cutting issues such as gender, aged, disability, AAP), will receive continuous capacity building and support.

Activities or outputs

The activities planned to be undertaken by the cluster coordination are mentioned below.

- Facilitate the finalisation and implementation of a transition plan of responsibilities to governmental and non governmental actors and development programs to formalize the process within the IASC structures
- Support the capacity development of governmental and non governmental actors to assume responsibilities as outlined in the transition plan and the associated projects (OPT – 15/WS/73556 & OPT – 15/WS/75004).
- Continued support to the PWA / CMWU in key information and data management for adequate analysis, monitoring and reporting in the Gaza Strip.
- Facilitate and support coordinated assessments / monitoring, data collection and analysis on key vulnerabilities in the Gaza Strip (e.g. water scarcity; water quality; flood risk; etc).
- Support service delivery for acute vulnerabilities of populations according to humanitarian caseload through coordination of WASH partners including government authorities and development actors in the Gaza Strip, and provide technical support to coordination platforms in the West Bank.
- Support WASH actors in exchanging best practice and strengthening capacity in terms of community based DRR / resilience, mainstreaming of protection / cross cutting issues, and technical approaches
- Inform strategic decision making of the HC/HCT for the humanitarian response, including a review of the humanitarian architecture.
- Participate in planning and strategy development; this includes in particular the development of Humanitarian Needs Overview HNO and Strategic Response Plan SRP.
- Advocate for greater dialogue on inter sectoral and crosscutting issues, in particular WASH/Education, WASH/Health, WASH/Food Sec, and deeper gender analysis in the WASH sector;
- Utilize the IASC structures for continued advocacy messaging and support existing structures such as the EWASH Advocacy Task Force in taking a greater role within these structures for the WASH sector.
- Prepare WASH cluster contingency plan and link it with PA emergency plan where possible.

Indicators and targets

- Finalisation and implementation of detailed and time bound transition plan including objectives, results, activities, tasks and financial and non financial requirements for its implementation. An indicator table and benchmarks for monitoring of transition plan will be developed and tracked.
- Finalisation and implementation of a detailed transitional water scarcity response framework
- Capacity development plan based on capacity assessment with capacity development plan.
- Contingency plans including the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises.

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<td><strong>Original BUDGET items</strong></td>
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<td>Transition Coordinator, Information Manager and Sub-cluster Coordinator Gaza</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical WASH/IM workshops, consultancies and other support as needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational field support, supply, logistics, and security services</td>
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<tr>
<td>HQ recovery costs (8%)</td>
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**Appealing Agency**: UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)

**Project Title**: Emergency Environmental Health Programme (Gaza)

**Project Code**: OPT-15/WS/73558

**Sector/Cluster**: WASH

**Objectives**
- A critical deterioration in public health among refugees is avoided through emergency water and sanitation interventions.

  - The project responds to Country Strategic Objective #4: Ensure that people (males, female, girls, boys, refugees, non-refugees) have access to essential services in areas where access is restricted – WB and Gaza.

  - The project contributes to WASH Cluster Objective – ensure an appropriate WASH response for war-affected and critically unserved communities in the Gaza Strip.

**Beneficiaries**
- Total: 1,760,000 The whole population of the Gaza Strip, particularly refugees.
- Women: 837,000

**Implementing Partners**: N/A

**Project Duration**: Jan 2015 - Dec 2015

**Current Funds Requested**: $4,500,000

**Location**
- Projects covering only Gaza

**Priority / Category**: Other

**Gender Marker Code**: 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality

**Contact Details**: Kurian James, k.james@unrwa.org, 0599609492

**Enhanced Geographical Fields**
- Gaza Strip

### Needs

In the first half of 2014 the water and sanitation situation, and electricity supply continued to fall below minimum standards and population needs. After years of blockade, utilities lack much needed repair, while electricity and fuel shortages inhibit full operation. Utility infrastructure was further degraded during the summer hostilities. Power outages increased to 18 hours per day, and some areas remain almost entirely disconnected. Hospitals, waste-water treatment and desalination plants are dependent on generators and scarce fuel.

Water and wastewater networks have been damaged; raising the risk that sewage will enter water pipes and create stagnant pools of wastewater. In addition, sewage pumps are unable to function due to the lack of electricity and fuel, also posing a serious public health risk, as raw sewage is being discharged directly to the sea and other open areas, contaminating groundwater.

An estimated 12 per cent of wells have been destroyed or damaged, while reduced desalination capacity and lack of water pressure has limited water supply to households, increasing demand for water from private vendors. Cramped living conditions in Collective Centres hosting internally displaced people, as well as reduced access to water and inadequate hygiene facilities, increases risk of communicable diseases, such as diarrhoea, whilst families who have chosen to live in temporary shelters next to their destroyed houses are living without access to adequate sanitation. The insufficient household water supply has an impact on women, who carry a disproportionate care-burden in relation to unpaid work and are expected to perform household chores that require water including cooking, cleaning and child care. Women also bear a nursing role carrying the burden of caring for any family members who fall ill.

Water and waste management services are the responsibility of municipalities in Gaza. Except in refugee camps, solid waste management is handled directly by each municipality. Water supply, wastewater treatment, and mobile storm water pump stations are managed by the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU). These services normally rely on electricity supplied from Egypt and Israel, as well as from the Gaza power plant. The supply is insufficient and unreliable under normal circumstances, and the shortage of affordable fuel has compounded the situation, forcing the power plant to shut down. Currently, the fuel market...
relies on imports from Israel that are twice as expensive as those from Egypt. There is also less fuel available for operating solid waste collection vehicles, further straining the ability of municipalities to collect waste which poses a serious threat to public health.

If the shortage of affordable fuel is not addressed, there is a risk that the water quota supplied to the population will be reduced from 90 litres per capita per day (L/C/d) – already under the WHO standard – to 60 L/C/d, rendering more than 200,000 people (over 10 per cent of the population) dependent on water purchased from private, unregulated vendors, which would pose not only a health risk, but also greater financial difficulties for families.

Solid waste collection has been less frequent due to insecurity and fuel shortages, despite additional needs generated by IDPs. Temporary dumpsites were created within and near the communities and require proper disposal to landfills. UNRWA has provided additional emergency support to municipal efforts to eradicate mosquito breeding sites and to remove informal dumping sites. Despite efforts to upgrade infrastructure in refugee camps, restrictions on imports of materials have impacted the overall quality of water and wastewater networks in camps, and repair must be carried out urgently in areas facing a high prevalence of water borne diseases due to deteriorating water supply and sewage systems.

**Activities or outputs**

UNRWA will continue to provide critical emergency support – both directly and indirectly through public service providers – responding to the deterioration of environmental health conditions. The Agency’s support has been specifically requested by the CMWU and municipalities in the form of fuel and disinfectant procurement and supply in order to maintain vital environmental health services, particularly during emergencies. To ensure the local communities are heard and guide the prioritisation of implementation including ensuring preventative measures, UNRWA will establish a WASH committee in each camp comprising of two men and two women who are key persons in the community. UNRWA will organise an initial meeting with all committees to gather local level information and to assess the significance of the interventions for both men and women. The committees can then be further consulted as needed and from their side can raise concerns as they arise.

Activities will include ensuring the functioning of water supply, wastewater treatment and waste management services through the provision of fuel to public utilities (municipalities and CMWU) throughout the Gaza Strip when urgent and unplanned needs arise, especially in high priority areas identified by the WASH cluster. Priority based on consultation with various actors – cluster, CMWU, committees, etc. will be given to quality water supply, followed by waste water and solid waste respectively, in the event the total fuel amounts are not available. Municipalities will receive 194,400 litres per month, and CMWU 75,600 litres per month. Waste water management and solid waste management take up the highest proportion of fuel usage (approximately 35 per cent each). However, the final percentage use per service will depend on several external factors, such as duration of electricity cuts (and subsequent use of generators), or flooding, which may make running storm water pumps necessary.

UNRWA will also undertake vector control activities through improved solid waste management, in the form of campaigns in mosquitoes breeding sites (particularly in Wadi Gaza and Umm El Nasser, as well as Beit Lahia, Nuseirat, Khan Yunis and Rafah), and remove waste from unofficial dumping sites.

In addition, UNRWA will repair water and waste water networks serving refugees inside the eight refugee camps, including Jabalia and Rafah. High priority interventions will be identified, prioritized and implemented by UNRWA’s Infrastructure and Camp Improvement Programme. Water processing plants, already over capacity and in need of maintenance and or upgrade, are particularly vulnerable, and flooding issues also need to be addressed.

UNRWA will coordinate with other agencies as well as public utilities throughout implementation. Identification of emergency priorities will be carried out based on demonstrated needs as identified by local WASH committees, UNRWA, CMWU or solid waste actors in consultation with UNRWA’s Protection Officer and other relevant actors to ensure the most vulnerable areas are prioritized. Activation of emergency responses will be coordinated with the WASH cluster, and UNRWA will monitor and control the activities under this project through regular on site visits by its sanitation engineers, registration of fuel and disinfectant quantities provided to each installation, and logbook on fuel usage. Incidence of water borne diseases will also be closely monitored through UNRWA’s Health Department.

**Indicators and targets**

The project will contribute to the appropriate functioning of sanitation facilities and drinking water supplied to around 1.76 million Palestine refugees and non-refugees living in Gaza, of which 49.2 per cent are female. The project will also support the population, who are unable to access safe water and sanitation services as a result.
of the blockade and destruction of infrastructure during the summer hostilities.

The project will allow UNRWA to establish WASH committees in refugee camps that can guide UNRWA’s WASH response as well as inform prioritization of work based on the self-stated needs of women and men in the community.

The project will help mitigate public environmental health risks through the rapid provision of emergency support to public service bodies throughout the Gaza Strip, and will address all requirements for prioritization put forward by the WASH cluster as activities will benefit households receiving sub-standard water and sanitation services. Reduction in health issues has direct positive implication to the reduction in the care-burden of women.

8      Number of WASH committees (one in each camp) established including at minimum 2 women and 2 men
24     Number of meetings organized with WASH committees
0      Number of women/men/boys/girls with vector-related health problems
2      Number of identified mosquito breeding sites cleared
12,500 Tons of waste removed from unofficial dumping sites
0      Number of outbreaks of waterborne diseases due to non-functioning water and sanitation systems
100%   Percentage of coverage of minimum fuel requirements needed by the local utilities to run their WASH facilities

| United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| **Original BUDGET items**                     | $        |
| Fuel to solid waste actors and water utility and distribution of cleaning supplies | 3,205,000 |
| Mosquito control campaign                     | 150,000  |
| Emergency repair of water/waste water infrastructure; Removal of waste from unofficial dumping sites | 699,054  |
| Programme support costs                       | 445,946  |
| **Total**                                     | 4,500,000|

| **Revised BUDGET items**                      | $        |
| Fuel to solid waste actors and water utility and distribution of cleaning supplies | 3,205,000 |
| Mosquito control campaign                     | 150,000  |
| Emergency repair of water/waste water infrastructure; Removal of waste from unofficial dumping sites | 699,054  |
| Programme support costs                       | 445,946  |
| **Total**                                     | 4,500,000|
Needs

The uneven accessibility to water resources has increased the vulnerability of many communities and families in Palestine. The lack of control of the Palestinian Authority over water resources impacts on the efficient utilization of these resources. The process of obtaining approvals from the Israeli Authority has in several cases delayed or prevented the construction/expansion of water supply infrastructures. Confiscations and restricted access to land have resulted in the loss of wells and water resources. Limitations imposed on Palestinians’ use of water resources in Area C, and consequent demolition of water related infrastructures, led to a chronic problem in the availability of water in these areas.

Rainfall, during winter 2014, has been registered to be below the average annual data of 526 mm/y (PHG period 65 years) as frequently occurred in the last years (trend based of – 20-30 mm/y), with reflection on the water access of the herder communities who depend mainly on Rain Water Harvesting cisterns.

The communities located in Area C are considered the most vulnerable in relation to access to water. The area is under Israeli control and construction of water infrastructures (i.e. water pipelines, reservoirs, pumping stations and rain water harvesting cisterns) is not allowed. As a consequence these communities depend totally on water trucking during the dry season. The households rely on the water from Rain Water Harvesting Cisterns (RWHC) during the first months of spring. The resource from RWHC is usually exhausted at the beginning of summer. Families start to rely on tankering water from June to September according to the storage capacity of the family, sometimes extending to all the autumn waiting for the new raining season in winter. The existing water trucking service is provided, in the most remote communities, only by private vendors. While the cost of the water supplied from networks is about 5 NIS/m³, that supplied by private vendors varies according to the distance and reaches peaks of ten times the cost of piped water. The lack of adequate roads in the area poses challenges for the trucks to reach the remote localities with consequent increase of the final water cost that ranges from 20 to 56 NIS/m³ (GVC-HRF 2012) with an average value of 35 NIS/m³, depending on the location of the community and the season.

From the contextual assessment, this situation poses often a physical burden to women (and in cases to children) due to the workload generated by the long distance in carrying the water. Additionally their intra-household work related to the house and children caring is made difficult by the additional time needed to fetch water from storage facilities far from the house. The poor hygiene due to the lack of the water availability and preferring the usage of the water for the animals over the domestic usages is increasing the health problems of the children, hereby directly posing an additional workload to women. These factors are increasing the socio-psychological distress and elevating the risk of social conflict within the family and inter-family.
At the same time, in this scenario, it is acknowledged that in the absence of water networks, water trucking is the ‘normal’ way of water delivery to un-served and under-served communities and as such there is the need to regulate, improve and subsidize the existing water trucking system - majorly provided by the private sector. In the context of an emerging policy shift within the international community, who has been providing humanitarian assistance for short term emergency interventions during several years, there is now mounting pressure to increasingly handover responsibility for structural problems such as water service delivery to the Palestinian Authority in collaboration with local authorities and organizations as addressed in this proposal.

Activities or outputs

This proposal stemmed from the project “Increase of water availability, access and management in areas vulnerable to water scarcity in South West Bank” implemented by UNICEF and GVC in two Governorates as an initial pilot, and represents the second stage of the operationalization of the recommendations coming from the UNICEF “Transitional Medium Term Water Scarcity Water Scarcity Response Plan for Un Served and Under Served Communities at High Risk in the West Bank”. In accordance with the last document mentioned, this project is strictly linked to and complemented by the initiative proposed by PHG under the WASH SRP to strengthen civil society participation and role, and in particular the EWASH, in the water scarcity response.

The project will be implemented in strict coordination and with direct participation of national and local authorities such as PWA, WBWD and JSCs and local organizations such as PHG.

In order to achieve the objective of the proposal the following activities will be implemented

Output 1 – Integrated WASH intervention to ensure affordable and sustainable access to basic minimal services

A.1 WASH Service Delivery to Water Scarce communities
A.1.1 Install the software of water distribution in any Joint Service Council (or local service providers)
A.1.2 Water distribution to respond to acute water scarcity needs during three summer months (July – September), using the established coupon system, in direct collaboration with the JSC and Village Representatives. This will be applied using the criteria established by the Water Scarcity Task Force to ensure that 30 l/d at a price of 10 NIS is available for a maximum of 4 months in targeted areas.
A.1.3 Monitoring the quality of distributed water by frequent spot checks and the licensing of the tankers
A.1.4 Procurement and installation of infrastructures for water storage and distribution – including extensions or rehabilitations of pipelines, filling points, storage facilities such as reservoirs, tanks or cisterns, and water tankers if needed – the selection of the appropriate intervention package will be considered alongside PWA/WBWD/Local service providers to ensure a maximization of efficiency and continued service.
A.1.5 Water quality awareness campaign at local level in targeted areas

Output 2 – Ensure and reinforce coordination and IM capacity within the relevant national structure to monitor water scarcity in the West Bank

A.2 Reinforcement of coordination structures and institutional synergies
A.2.1 Capacity development and technical support at local, regional and national levels
A.2.2 Institutional building and technical support at local, regional and national levels
A.2.3 Elaboration of Standard Operating Procedures
A.2.4 Incorporation of the Water Scarcity Information Management System (IMS) in the IMS of the WASH sector under PWA

According to the past experience, the direct involvement of women of the beneficiary communities had increased the information sharing and the general community participation. Therefore the role and representativeness of women will be supported and guaranteed through the participation in the communities meetings to maximize the impact of the action. GVC will be focusing on enhancing the women’s role and on the alleviation of workload related to water.

Indicators and targets

The following outcomes are expected from the intervention:
- Sustainable humanitarian approach water service system in place to respond to the water scarcity in the vulnerable communities with high risk of displacement, as transitioning from humanitarian to development (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development LRRD)
- Information Management System for water scarcity preparedness and response in place and consolidated across partners
- Increased accessibility to water: A total of 38,468 people will have access to 115,139 m3 distributed for human consumption at a subsidized water price 10 NIS/m3
- Improved monitoring of water quality through certification of trucks and organized water quality monitoring initiatives
- Reduced women’s workload related to health problems in the families, long-distance fetching and time-consuming tasks related to the scarcity of water.

The following output indicators will be achieved:

- # of households in targeted communities with increased access to safe drinking water through increased storage capacity and water distribution efficiency (target: 6000)
- % reduction of the summer water expenditure at the household level in targeted communities (target: at least 20%)
- # of beneficiaries receiving at least 30 l/c/d of safe water for a period of 4 months in targeted communities (target: 8500+)
- % of targeted localities with a water coupon and database system in place (target: 100%)
- % of communities monitored for water scarcity in West Bank (target: 100%)

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<tr>
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### Needs

The herding communities in the target Jordan Valley are small and isolated. In general, most of the population is poor and the families live in corrugated tin shacks or tents without electricity. They are unable to build more substantive dwellings as they are in Area C where it is nearly impossible to get a building permission from the Israeli Army’s Civil Administration. Tin shacks or tents are considered temporary structures, but in many cases they come under the threat of being demolished. These communities are under particular stress and are prohibited from any natural expansion of their living areas. During the last months, many of their dwellings were affected by series of demolition waves as what happened in Khirbet Makhul in addition to the bad weather conditions prolonged drought in summer and storms in winter.

Prior to 1967 occupation, there were 300,000 Palestinians living in the area, this number has gradually declined to around 64,000 due to Israeli restrictions as people were forced to leave their land, either physically or economically. The Israel occupation has been attempting to gradually incorporate the area into their domain by considering 93% of the Jordan Valley Area C and declaring 57% of its area a closed military zone.

Currently, there are 13 herding communities located in the northern part of the Jordan Valley (Tubas Governorate). About 400 families live with their animal (32,000 sheep and 2,000 cows) in these communities which suffer from severe shortages of basic services; they are not connected to water, telephone, electricity, or sewage networks, in addition to lacking of public transportation, educational and health services which has pushed most of the people to leave their lands in the Jordan Valley and move to urban areas to earn living. There is an existing agriculture transmission pipeline in Atuf area which was inspected in November 2014. The existing pipe line does not comply with PWA standards for drinking water (the pipes are eroded as it is not lining with concrete). In addition to that people in Atuf travel to Tamoun filling’s point to get water for domestic uses.

The Herding Palestinian communities in the Jordan Valley do not have access to available water sources, Tankered water is the only source for them with a price of 27 NIS/m3. The cost of tankered water is strongly influenced by distance, route conditions, waiting time at the filling point, and the capacity of the tank used. Currently, part of families is provided with trucked water through old water tank owned by PWA and managed by the village council of Hamamat al Malih. This tanker is not able to cover the water needs for all the people due to the increased demand on tankered water. Moreover it is outdated and need a lot of maintenance (the existing water tanker should be sent for maintenance many times along the year). As a result, many families have to move during summer to be closer to filling points and water sources and decreased their water consumption up to 30l/c/d. This movement complicates their return to the communities and puts them at risk of permanent displacement due to settler harassment and settlement expansion.

Water scarcity is one of main factors affecting herder communities in north Jordan Valley in Area C increasing...
their poverty, food insecurity and the deterioration of basic living conditions, particularly hygiene practices and health, and consequently placing them under high risk of displacement. Make women’s water management duties even more demanding.

**Activities or outputs**

The project will constitute three key emergency interventions aimed at alleviating the difficult living conditions of the target population within a one year timeframe.

- **Construction of transmission pipeline, filling points and simple water networks**
  
  9 kilometer of transmission steel pipeline from Tamoun up to Atuf community will be constructed. The works will include provision and installation of 9 km steel pipes, 35 km of HDPE pipes and 250 household connections. The construction of a transmission pipeline and filling point at the border of Area C will reduce the distance between communities and water source which will reduce the cost of tankered water. In addition, communities will be provided with high density polyethylene pipes (HDPE) to be used as simple water networks. All works will be emergency type of works done in a semi permanent fashion, considering the prohibition of permanent construction imposed by the Israeli authorities. The installation will be implemented by village council members and beneficiaries and will build upon their knowledge of the area and of the potential risks involved. Pipes will be buried whenever possible, in consideration of the imposed limits to the use of excavators. Filling points will be constructed using 2” HDPE in low places in the herder communities and will be used by families living on elevated plateaus whenever the water pressure is insufficient to receive water through the network.

- **Provision of water tanker truck**
  
  The village council of Hamamt Al Maleh in the north of Jordan Valley will be provided with a water tanker truck to facilitate the distribution of water from the filling point through water trucking. Procurement of water tankers to be assigned to specific geographical areas according to specific criteria as determined together with the WBWD/PWA;

A joint agreement /MOU will be signed between West Bank Water Department/PWA and the village council of the North Jordan Valley. The water tankering truck will be owned by PWA and will be operated and managed by the village council of Hamat Al Maleh. The village council will do the maintenance works for the water tankering truck to ensure continuous and equal service to the whole population, even in the most remote areas in cooperation with Tubas Governor office. The handover of the water tanker truck will be made in cooperation with PWA experts.

- **Enhancing and increasing water storage capacity, cistern rehabilitation**
  
  20 communal cisterns will be rehabilitated close to Samra and Hamamat al Maleh communities to be used for animal consumption. Catchments areas of 100 cisterns will be improved through cleaning and construction of sediment pools and refinery systems. All works will be done through direct implementation methodology to decrease potential risks.

- **Promoting good hygiene practices**
  
  Awareness raising sessions to promote good hygiene practices (focusing on hand washing with soap), saving/recycling of water, chlorination and cistern management will be provided to women and men at household and community level.

- **Advocacy campaigns and publications**
  
  As part of protection strategy, advocacy campaigns will be conducted at national and international level – including publication of reports and case studies to ensure exchange of information and lessons learned and donor visits will be organized to enhance international presence.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)**
  
  The works will be carried out by village council members and beneficiaries and ACF will supervise the project on daily basis. PWA will monitor the project on regular basis and issues relating to the construction will be discussed and resolved with the village council. Upon the completion of the works, the project will be handed over to Hamamat Al Maleh village council for regular operation and maintenance. UNICEF will also monitor the project on a regular basis.

**Indicators and targets**

This intervention is expected to improve the overall protection of the targeted communities through improving their access to basic WASH services to sustain livelihoods and avoid displacement, support the WASH advocacy strategy, and improve the coordination platforms. The expected results include the following:
• Of people with increased access to safe water
  Improved access to safe drinking water through increased water storage capacity of the households in the targeted communities by the construction of transmission pipelines and filling points. Water expenses will be reduced through the reduction of the distance between water source and consumer and the provision of water tanker truck. When water supply is unreliable and prices are erratic, households will be able to purchase and store water. The expected reduction in water cost is foreseen. Women will have more time for their children and daily work, also this will increase community resilience and consequently reducing the risk of displacement.

• Of people receiving hygiene awareness sessions
  Hygiene promotion activities and awareness raising on good hygiene practices will be provided at household level, with special focus on women and children. The core hygiene promotion messages will focus on hand washing, rational use of water, cleaning and maintenance of WASH facilities and water storage units.

• Improved information management and coordination among the cluster members and other stakeholders
  The use of GIS and statistical software in data collection will facilitate data comparison and analysis; ad hoc databases will be set up to collect and compare information collected during the project implementation and complemented with the data management system that ACF has already put in place. Elaborated data will be shared with relevant stakeholders and made available through regular reporting. KAP surveys and general project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out throughout the entire project in coordination with other agencies operating in the area; ACF will contribute to exchange of information/lessons learned, fact sheets and stories among the cluster community and to be used for advocacy purpose

The expected outputs from the project are:
  • 120 cisterns are rehabilitated.
  • 2 filling points are constructed
  • Simple water networks for 4 communities are rehabilitated
  • 13 hygiene awareness sessions and workshops promoting good hygiene practices and shelter maintenance conducted.
  • 3 fact sheets will be prepared and published.

The expected objectives verifiable indicators from the project are:
  • 400 families are protected and their living condition are improved as they have access to safe, sufficient and affordable water quantities.
  • Family expenditures on water decrease by 40%.
  • Water born disease are decreased by 60% in the targeted areas

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<td><strong>Project Title</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Sector/Cluster</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
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| **Beneficiaries**   | Total: 67,000 boys, girls, men, women  
Children: 34,492  
Women: 13,246  
Other group: 19,256 |
| **Implementing Partners** | Action Against Hunger (ACF) with Local community based organizations (6 CBOs) |
| **Project Duration** | Jan 2015 - Dec 2015 |
| **Current Funds Requested** | $2,990,659 |
| **Location**        | Projects covering only Gaza |
| **Priority / Category** | Other |
| **Gender Marker Code** | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality |
| **Contact Details**  | Anne-Claire Dufay, adufay@unicef.org, 02 584 0400 |
| **Enhanced Geographical Fields** | Gaza Strip |
| **Project filtering** | Gaza |

**Needs**

During July-August 2014, approximately hundreds of thousands of individuals in the Gaza suffered from the conflict with Israel that lasted 51 days and brought about a significant humanitarian crisis in Gaza. About 600,000 they lost their belongings, productive assets, homes and access to public services. There was significant destruction of residential and public buildings (100,000 housing units according to OCHA estimates), water and wastewater facilities (33 km of networks, 26 wells, 16 reservoirs and household water storage tanks). In addition, 17,000 hectares of croplands and agricultural infrastructure (greenhouses, irrigation systems, animal farms, fodder stocks and fishing boats) were affected. The main power plant in Gaza was almost entirely destroyed in the early weeks of the conflict: lack of electricity had a massive impact over the local population: besides households being deprived from electricity, most water infrastructures operated through electricity were not in function, including water pumps and sewage system. The last ceasefire was declared on 25 September when the Coastal Municipalities Water Utility (CMWU, the main water and sanitation service provider in Gaza), was able to provide light repair to 75% of the water networks, and additional repairs are still needed. The remaining 25% of the network which remains inoperable is concentrated in the worst-hit areas, primarily within the three-kilometre-wide buffer zone declared by Israel during the hostilities.

The cessation of hostilities encouraged families to return to their homes. According to the shelter cluster 80% of those who returned to live in their partially to minor damaged houses reported approximately 70% to 95% of damage to domestic water storage capacity (estimated from OCHA MIRA report). Women, children and men were forced to use unsuitable storage facilities to store domestic water; availability was in many cases limited to less than 20 l/c/d. This situation poses a serious threat to health, hygiene and wellbeing of the affected families - especially for women and children. UNRWA and MoH clinics records show an increase in cases of diarrhea, skin infections and viral meningitis.

According to an ACF assessment conducted with support from CMWU, municipalities, NGOs, during implementation of ERF and DIFD activities in August-November 2014, 21,000 domestic water storage tanks, rehabilitation of WASH facilities and installation of small brackish desalination units are required for families who no longer have any water storage capacity and access to safe water and safe sanitation. This proposal is an immediate response to ensure women; children and men have sufficient storage capacity of domestic water whenever it becomes available and have better access to safe water and safe sanitation. This project once completed will provide adequate water storage facilities at the households. This will provide some comfort to girls and women in water management at the household level.
Activities or outputs
UNICEF in partnership with ACF from April 2011 to March 2013 has implemented two projects to improve the household WASH facilities to vulnerable communities affected by the ARA in the Gaza Strip. The implemented activities focused on decreasing the health risks associated with insufficient or secure access to safe water, and to reduce the pressure on the population from being displaced. The WASH cluster partners including CMWU are consulted during the implementation of the project.

In addition, in order to address humanitarian needs of safe water for drinking and cooking, the Coastal Municipal Water Utilities (CMWU) with support from the international community including UNICEF has installed desalination plants with capacity ranging from 50 m3/day to 50 m3/hr. The total desalinated water is considered to be adequate to meet the requirements of 50 per cent of the population as per Sphere standards of minimum of 15 litres for drinking and domestic purposes. Therefore, an immediate response that would ensure availability of safe drinking water is the installation of small scale brackish desalination unit.

The proposed interventions are in line with the WASH cluster specific objective number. In addition they are included among the recommendation of CMWU, recommendation of OCHA Initial Rapid Assessment dated 27 August 2014.

The following activities are planned to be implemented in coordination with partners and area focal points to avoid any overlapping and to ensure complementarity and maximum coverage and gap filling:

1. Provision of water storage facilities
   1.1 Provision and installation of 10,000 new domestic water roof storage tanks of 1000 litre capacity equipped with all fittings will be installed for families whose water storage tanks were damaged during the military hostilities in the target areas in Beit Lahia, Beit Hanoun, Jabalia, JuhorAddik, shajaeya, Zaytoon, Shoka, Khuzaa, abasan and Qarara.
   1.2 Provision and installation of 2,000 new potable water storage tanks of 250 litres capacity for affected families in Juhor ad Dik area who purchase their drinking water from private vendors; they currently store this water in jerry cans or buckets.

ACF and local CBOs in the target areas in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and municipalities will conducted field surveys to identify the families affected by the military action. Priority will be given to families who: have returned to their homes, houses which are in need of partial repair to make them habitable, water storage tanks have been damaged or destroyed, women headed families including war widows, and families with children and disabled members;

Detailed specifications related to these activities will be prepared in accordance to SPHERE standards.

2. Rehabilitation of 1,000 sanitation facilities, and connection of 1,000 households to the sewage network in the same areas mentioned in activity no.1

3. Installation of one small scale brackish desalination unit with capacity of 50m3/day at existing CMWU water well location: Shoka-Rafah, with input on location through equal consultation with women and men.
   3.1 Connection of plants with the existing wells;
   3.2 Construction of water filling stations for water tankers and construction of local water dispensing units for people to fill from.
   3.3 Electrical and mechanical ancillary works and installations.

Hygiene promotion:
Public awareness and hygiene training will be conducted through participatory workshops for household representatives of target households in order to promote safe water handling and storage, safe drainage of wastewater and good hygiene practices in the home. Workshops will be organized for women and men either separate or jointly as recommended by cultural practice. A water tank cleaning campaign will be organized to encourage women, children and men to practice positive behaviour changes learned during training.

Indicators and targets
This intervention will protect target families (including female headed households and war widows) in the communities affected by the military action from choosing to move away from their homes; this intervention will improve their access to domestic water which will encourage them to remain. The following are the expected results:

1. Increased access to safe water for drinking and domestic purposes for 10,000 households (including women, men, girls and boys) living in or affected by the AR/BA through improved water storage capacity through the provision of PE tanks and installation desalination plant. This will ensure safe domestic and drinking water for all family members including children and women
2. Increased access to safe sanitation facilities for 1,000 households through the rehabilitation of household
sanitation facilities and connection of households to the sewage network. This will reduce related health risks, especially for young children (both girls and boys) and women.

3. Improved hygiene practices adopted by at least 90% of women, men, and children through regular HH visits, sharing results of water quality sampling and testing, and participatory workshops.

4. Reduced burden on women and children in the targeted households as related to water management responsibilities as a result of water availability.

5. 10 to 15% increased disposable income for households resulting from reduced amounts spent on the purchase of domestic water. The households will directly benefit from the financial savings resulting from reduced amounts spent on the purchase of water and evacuating the cesspits.

6. Reduced risks of health conditions related to high water salinity

Monitoring and evaluation

The specific needs of the various households in the targeted communities will be verified through the pre-implementation KAP survey. Accordingly, a set of criteria will be used for the selection of benefiting households that will take into account families who have returned to their houses with damaged or destroyed water storage tanks; women headed families including war widows; families with disabled members; and low monthly income with priority to families with an unemployed main earner.

ACF will maintain close coordination with other organizations working in the targeted areas to avoid duplication and ensure complementarity. ACF, with the support of local partners, will supervise the project on a daily basis to ensure timely and effective implementation. UNICEF will monitor project implementation on a regular basis including periodic meetings with the implementing partners and field visits. Gender sensitive focus group discussions will be conducted with the beneficiaries for further needs analysis; the specific needs identified will be incorporated into project delivery to improve outcomes.

Local partners selected in each targeted area will assist ACF to identify beneficiaries and conduct public awareness and hygiene trainings. Prior to implementation, ACF will build their capacity to efficiently mobilize communities and provide key messages to the beneficiaries. Community participatory assessments and workshops will provide beneficiaries with sufficient knowledge for the sustainable and safe use of water storage facilities. Beneficiaries will provide non-skilled labour through the transportation of the tank from the local partners’ stores to their homes. The impact of the project will be monitored through regular HH visits, and KAP surveys.

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<td>HQ indirect support cost (8%)</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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| Revised BUDGET items                  | $               |
| Supply and installation of domestic water roof storage tanks and new potable water | 1,405,433       |
| Rehabilitation of WASH Facilities for households | 825,733         |
| Installation of 50m3/day small scale brackish desalination unit and hygiene awareness | 328,533         |
| Technical management, supervision, monitoring, evaluation and reporting | 209,430         |
| HQ indirect support cost (8%)          | 221,530         |
| Total                                  | 2,990,659       |
Needs

Based on last years’ experiences there is fear that an expected cold spell this winter could further aggravate the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza. This comes against a backdrop of heightened vulnerability and instability. Damaged water, sewage, and water wells, as well as frequent and prolonged power outages, are exacerbating the already overloaded system in Gaza. The population is risking health with unsafe water sources, with waterborne diseases posing a particularly grave risk to children.

UN organisations and NGOs involved in providing water and sanitation assistance and development programs in Gaza with WASH cluster adopted a risk-based approach to analyse the effects of the approaching winter on the people of Gaza.

The following key risks were identified which are likely to be caused by unreliable electricity or winter rains during workshop held by the WASH cluster coordination:

• Inadequate water supply as pumping from water supply wells, reservoirs, booster stations and desalination units would be hampered by lack of standby generators essentially required to back up the systems operations during electricity cut off periods which used to occur during loading peak hours in cold weather of winter season.
• Water and wastewater pumping and treatment facilities shall be harmfully and significantly affected as a result of inadequate resources required to cover shortages of diesel fuel supply essentially required for diesel generators and operations vehicles e.g. jetting equipment and loaders.
• Deterioration of wastewater pumping and treatment capabilities in various areas of Gaza strip awaiting for generators major repairs and pumps supply and repair kits. e.g. Abu Rashid sewage and storm water pumping station in Jabalia, Khanyounis aerated lagoons wastewater treatment plant, Gaza wastewater treatment plant...etc
• Localised flooding and hot spots as sewer pipes may be currently partially blocked and there are not enough jetting vehicles in working condition suffering from lack of specialized repair kits and equipment not available in the local market.
• Flooding may be occurred at the raining days due to lake of periodic cleaning of storm water gullies, infiltration lagoons, manholes and culverts.
• Obstacles the human movement in the raining days would be hampered by lack of storm water networks and having no enough mobile pumping facilities.

Therefore preparedness/ response activities based on a list prepared and shared by CMWU and revised by the cluster coordination including the provision of additional WASH supplies to mitigate the risk of flooding and the impact of expected heavy rains are highly needed.

This project once completed will provide some comfort to girls and women in water management at the household level. In another project, UNICEF is planning to distribute hygiene kits, this will have also positive impact on the privacy and dignity of women and girls at IDP and host families in particular.
Activities or outputs

Based on these risks, the following activities will be carried in cooperation with CMWU, and coordination with Gaza Municipality and other partners especially ICRC avoiding any overlapping or double purchasing as indicated in CMWU/ Gaza Municipality lists:

• Supply of Emergency/ Winterization WASH items based on the prepared list by CMWU covering all Gaza Governorates including protective tools, different drainage and storm water pumps, and mobile generators.
• Hiring equipment; heavy loaders, pumps available in the market as needed covering all Gaza Governorates and in coordination with the area focal points.
• Supply of 100,000 liter of fuel monthly, to make sure that the critical WASH facilitates are functioning without stop during the winter for 4 months.

Indicators and targets

The following are expected to benefit from the intervention in collaboration with CMWU, and coordination with PWA and partners including mainly ICRC, and based on PWA/ CMWU damage assessment, UNICEF will work for effective interventions.

1. Entire Gaza Population (50% children) will receive immediate protection from flooding risk through WASH supplies for winterization planning and response.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The supplies will be purchased directly by UNICEF and the works will be carried out by the contractors, who will be supervised by the CMWU site engineer on daily basis. UNICEF will monitor the project on regular basis to make sure that the supplies have been distributed as required and the flooding risks are minimized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</th>
<th>$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original BUDGET items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply protective clothes and tools to CMWU emergency staff/technical teams</td>
<td>386,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply mobile and wastewater pumps, generators</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency diesel fuel Supply to wastewater and water facilities</td>
<td>440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting</td>
<td>164,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HQ recovery costs (8%)</td>
<td>159,251</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,149,892</td>
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On 8 July 2014, a humanitarian emergency was declared in the Gaza Strip, following an escalation in hostilities involving intense Israeli aerial and naval bombardment and Palestinian rocket fire into Israel. The current crisis comes against a backdrop of heightened vulnerability and instability. Unemployment increased dramatically since mid-2013, following a halt of the illegal tunnel trade, exacerbating the impact of the Israeli blockade in place since June 2007. Additionally, former de facto government employees, including the security forces, have not been paid salaries regularly since August 2013 and no salaries at all since April 2014. Delivery of basic services has been also undermined due to an ongoing energy crisis, involving power outages of 12 hours per day.

More than 17,000 households or approximately 110,000 individuals are now homeless on account of their homes having been destroyed or severely damaged during the conflict. All proposed transitional and future shelter options will require water and sanitation services. Significant damages were inflicted upon groundwater wells, desalination plants, water reservoirs, water networks, wastewater treatment plants, wastewater collection networks and pumping stations, with anywhere from 10 to 60 percent damages on these systems. The key WASH service provider, CMWU has actively repaired damages throughout the conflict, and has addressed 80% of the emergency priority temporary repairs focusing on assisting the greatest number of people. This was, in large part due to UNICEF-provided spare parts and direct support in the form of direct coordination of repair movements even during the height of the conflict. In spite of this, current estimates are that 20 of households, or 350,000 people, remain unable to access municipal water due to damages and/or low pressure. Additionally, many of these repairs are temporary and will require longer term interventions after emergency works are completed. This will have significant impact on the communities served especially on women who are responsible for water management in the house and who are keen to protect their children when playing in the streets.

Many unseen damages are also not yet known. Damages to the water and sewage treatment infrastructure and the inability to repair them, as well as the inadequate hygiene facilities in the shelters for IDPs, have resulted in reduced opportunities for washing, using toilets, and basic hygiene. Reduced access to water, limited privacy, and cramped living conditions have led to increased cases of diarrhoea, lice, and skin rashes, most acutely in temporary school shelters. This has also negatively impacted the privacy and dignity of women and girls at IDP and host families in particular. The majority of communities report that people do not have sufficient hygiene items. Additional items requested include lice treatment shampoo, cleaning supplies for shelters and households, and underwear for women and girls.

Launched in July 2014, the joint emergency programme between UNICEF and WFP focused on conflict-affected families taking shelter in public schools or staying with friends or relatives. The families
received electronic vouchers which operate like debit cards, empowering them to purchase locally produced food, safe drinking water and sanitary products at local shops. The e-Voucher modality of assistance gives conflict-affected families enhanced freedom of choice around WASH items at the same time benefiting the local economy. Scarce aid funding is used only for the items the families actually need, while injecting funds into the battered Gaza economy.

**Activities or outputs**

In General, the overall goal of the project is to provide safe drinking water to affected children and families; and to minimize the risk of waterborne diseases through adequate hygiene as well as maintain personal hygiene. This is achieved in coordination with relevant stakeholders and in line with the WASH cluster response plan as follows:

Agreed sectoral response pillars:
1. Support to system repairs and service providers’ capacity
2. Support to community-level WASH needs.

In collaboration with CMWU, and coordination with PWA and partners, and based on PWA/ CMWU damage assessment, UNICEF will work for effective interventions to fill in the gap where the repairs and urgent upgrading are still required in the affected and critically underserved areas as follows:

- Repairs and urgent upgrading of water and sewage networks in difficult to reach areas in Khanyounis, Rafah and Middle area. (confirmed by CMWU)
- Reallocation of three water wells located at the eastern part of Gaza. (Abu Hamam old and new water wells at Deir Al Balah, and one at Meraj Water Tank in Rafah), in addition to rehabilitation and maintenance works for five water wells which are: Al Shoka, Al Mattar, AL Fokhari, Wadi Al Salqa, Mann water well.

In coordination with WFP, MoSA and other partners UNICEF is working with WFP together to top WFP’s e vouchers for food items so that they now include non food items such as bottled water, tooth paste and brush, soap etc, where MOSA has identified the IDPs and the criteria used are families with partially or completely damaged and relocation due to security in their locality.

This system will allow the families to get the most needed items and will allow a wider coverage. UNICEF is willing to continue to provide critical emergency support through:

- Provision of hygiene kits including through the e-voucher program

**Indicators and targets**

The following are expected to benefit from the intervention.

1. Around 100,000 people (50% children) in the different areas (Rafah, Khan Younis and Middle Areas) will have improved access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation through water and sewage network repairs.
2. Around 20,000 people (50% children) in Rafah and Khan Younis will have improved sanitation through the installation of decentralized sewage treatment systems
3. Around 200,000 people (50% children) in shelters and host families will receive hygiene items.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

- The supplies will be purchased directly by UNICEF and the works will be carried out by the contractors, which will be supervised by the CMWU site engineer on daily basis. UNICEF will monitor the project on regular basis.
- The voucher program is a joint program with WFP targeting the affected families based on data base information prepared by Ministry of Social Affairs.
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<td>Repair and upgrading of water and sewage networks in difficult to reach areas</td>
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<td>Reallocation/ rehabilitation of water wells</td>
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| **Revised BUDGET items**              |   |
|                                      |   |
| Repair and upgrading of water and sewage networks in difficult to reach areas | $1,540,000 |
| Reallocation/ rehabilitation of water wells | $682,000 |
| Provision of WASH hygiene items       | $2,200,000 |
| Technical support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting | $361,800 |
| HQ recovery costs (8%)                | $382,704 |
| **Total**                             | **$5,166,504** |
### Needs

The scarce and uneven accessibility to water resources is still affecting the vulnerability of many communities and families in Palestine. The lack of control of Palestinian Authority over the water resources prevents any development or long-term projects to solve the water issue based on infrastructural development and efficient exploitation of the available sources. Confiscations and restriction to the access to the land have resulted in the loss of wells and water resources. Limitations have been continuously imposed on the Palestinians to exploit water resources in Area C, and consequent demolition of water related infrastructures, led to a chronic problem in the availability of water in these areas.

The communities located in Area C are considered the most vulnerable in relation to the access to water. The area is under Israeli control where construction of water infrastructures is not allowed, as a consequence these communities depend totally on the water trucking during dry season following the exhaustion of rainwater storage capacity. The existing water trucking service is provided primarily by private vendors. While the cost of the water supplied from networks is about 5 NIS/m³, the price of privately tankered water varies according to distance, reaching peaks of over 50 NIS/m³. Poor roads often pose challenges for trucks to reach remote localities with consequent increase of the final water cost that ranges from 20 to 56 NIS/m³ (GVC-HRF 2012) with an average value of 35 NIS/m³, depending on the location of the community and the season.

In the context of increased water scarcity and pressure on the local communities living in Area C, improved coordination of all WASH actors requires the availability of timely and accurate information on the WASH situation in the oPt so that strategic decisions can be made properly.

No systematic data collection has been undertaken in the past five years, moreover, the deteriorating WASH situation and the urgent need for increased information, resources and action related to the water crisis in Palestine as well as the need for quantitative data to support ongoing advocacy and programming by NGOs working for the protection and implementation of WASH activities, the Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG) is proposing to reactivate its WASH Monitoring Program implemented during the years 2002-2009, where the web based data base is still a good reference but needs to be updated and linked with the PWA Database to ensure full complementarities and wide dissemination to WASH actors.

The information gathered will be a valuable resource for the EWASH ATF which engages in a variety of advocacy activities but has struggled with a lack of detailed information and studies. The data and material to
be produced by this proposal will be a significant source of information not only for PHG’s advocacy but also for the whole WASH sector. The data will also be a reliable source that highlights the most vulnerable to be used for planning of interventions by other actors.

To this end, the project will be implemented in strict coordination and with direct participation of national and local authorities such as PWA, WBWD, and JSCs, and other local organizations such as PARC, MAAN, and ARIJ. This proposal has been developed in coordination with PWA, UNICEF, and GVC. In this respect, it is strictly linked to and complemented by the proposal proposed by UNICEF/GVC (OPT – 15/WS/73560) which aims at fostering the governance and institutional coordination at the government level while this proposal will ensure the active participation of local and international civil society members of EWASH at the water sector coordination and will support the efforts of PWA to improve sector-wide coordination and WASH information management with the technical support of UNICEF (OPT – 15/WS/73566).

**Activities or outputs**

Major outputs of the project are:
1. One needs assessment report will be produced
2. Monthly updates on the WASH situation in the OPT will be gathered and entered into the Web-based database. Linkage with the PWA database will be established.
3. Annual report summarizing the availability and accessibility of the Palestinian Communities to water and sanitation services is produced three months after the end of the year.
4. Donors, international community, and WaSH Players in OPT become aware of the water and sanitation problems faced by Palestinians and more involved in supporting actions to improve the situation.
5. Coordination among actors in the WaSH sector to help in filling gaps and needs of the communities especially during emergency situations, is improved.
6. Monthly meeting of WASH sector is organized

**Indicators and targets**

Result 1: One needs assessment report will be produced
Indicator 1: WASH needs in communities are compiled

Result 2: Monthly updates on the WASH situation in the OPT will be gathered and entered into the Web-based database. Linkage with PWA data base is established.
Indicator 2: WASH updates are posted on the database. Both WASH data bases of PHG and PWA data base are linked

Result 3: Annual report summarizing the availability and accessibility of the Palestinian Communities to water and sanitation services is produced three months after the end of the year.
Indicator 3: 1000 copies of the annual WASH report will be printed and disseminated

Result 4: Donors, international community, and WaSH Players in OPT become aware of the water and sanitation problems faced by Palestinians and more involved in supporting actions to improve the situation.
Indicator 4: Increase in the number of active players in the WASH sector & Increase in feedback

Result 5: Coordination among actors in the WaSH sector to help in filling gaps and needs of the communities especially during emergency situations, is improved.
Indicator 5: Decrease in the duplication of implemented activities

Result 6: Monthly meeting of WASH sector is organized
Indicator 6: 12 Meetings of WASH sector is realized

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input costs (works, materials, technical supervision, awareness)</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation costs (management, support staff, logistic costs)</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative costs</td>
<td>16,100</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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