

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY: HUMANITARIAN DASHBOARD

(JANUARY – JUNE 2018)

KEY FIGURES

PEOPLE IN NEED AND REACHED



2.5 million
people estimated to need humanitarian assistance



1.9 million
people targeted for humanitarian aid



632,600 people estimated to have received humanitarian aid* (33% of those targeted: 89,800 people in West Bank and 542,800 people in Gaza).

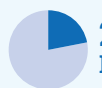
* The estimated total number of people reached was calculated, by considering that each beneficiary has received interventions from all clusters/sectors.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN FUNDING 2018

2018 OVERALL FUNDING



539.7 million
US\$ required



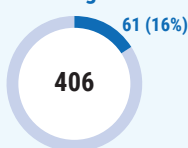
22.6%
Funded



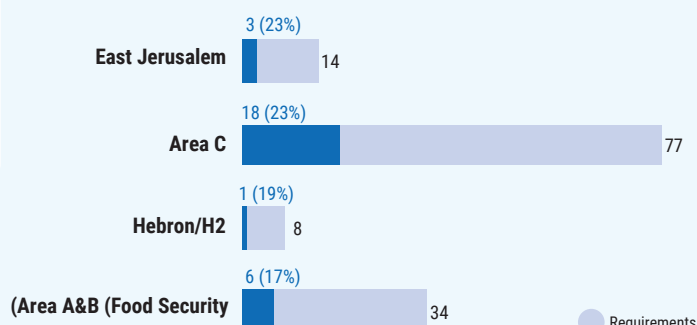
122 million
\$ received

FUNDING BY LOCATION (\$ MILLION)

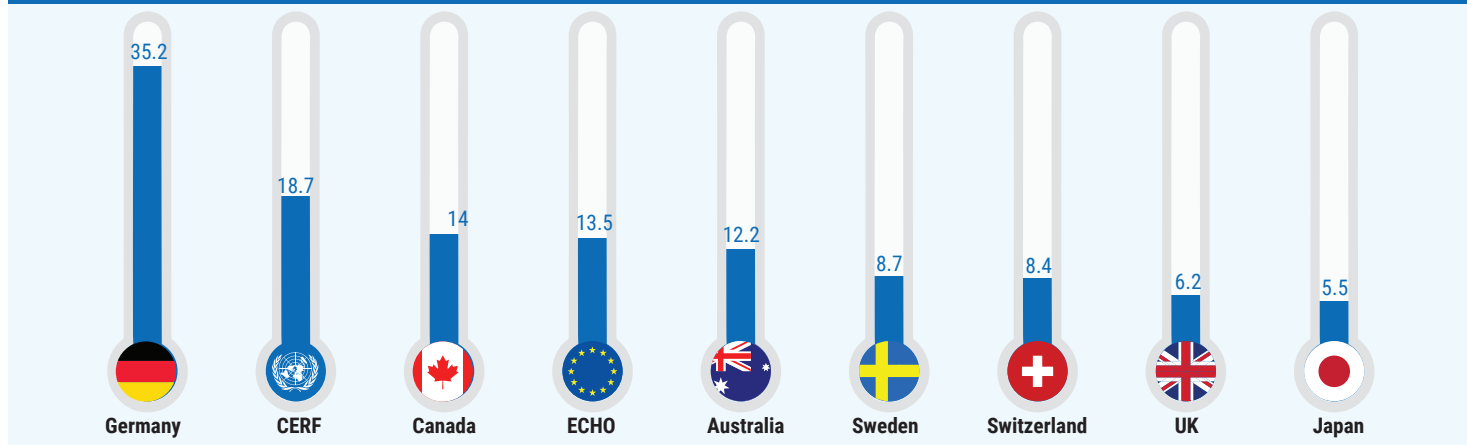
Projects covering Gaza Strip



Projects covering West Bank



KEY DONORS & CONTRIBUTIONS (\$ MILLION)



FUNDING and BENEFICIARIES 2017

REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER (MILLION \$)

COVERAGE

PEOPLE REACHED (THOUSAND PEOPLE)

Cluster	Requirements (Million \$)	Coverage (%)	People Reached (Thousand)	West Bank	Gaza	Men	Women	Children	Partners (Organization)
Protection	10 / 41	25%	430	194	236	121	116	193	40
WASH	5 / 46	10%	94	1	93	25	24	45	19
Health and Nutrition	6 / 27	22%	1,597	157	1,440				26
Food Security	69 / 289	24%	1,378	178	1,200	692	686	640	26
Education	3 / 20	15%	277	6	271	0.2	0.1	277	15
Shelter and NFIs	7 / 90	8%	20	3	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	21
Coordination	4 / 27	8%							

*Some data on gender and age disaggregation are missing so figures of people reached by gender/age do not necessarily match the total number of people reached.

OVERVIEW

Gaza Strip

The humanitarian situation in Gaza deteriorated significantly during the first half of 2018. Since 30 March, there has been an enormous increase in Palestinian fatalities (110) in the context of mass demonstrations along Israel's perimeter fence with Gaza and, to a lesser extent, in the context of hostilities and other incidents (33). Injuries among unarmed Palestinian demonstrators, over 15,000, already exceeds the total in the 2014 hostilities, including over 4,000 injured by live ammunition, raising concerns about excessive use of force by Israeli troops. It is estimated that over 1,400 of those injured may suffer from a long-term disability, placing an additional burden on an already fragile health system.

This escalation in hostilities has taken place against the backdrop of over a decade of the Israeli blockade, stalled attempts to resolve the internal political divide, inconsistent payment of public sector personnel, and a deteriorating energy crisis, with over 220 health and WASH facilities dependent on donor-funded emergency fuel to deliver essential services. Over 3,500 families (about 18,200 individuals) remain internally displaced from the 2014 conflict: a recent survey revealed that almost 20,000 housing units in Gaza are beyond repair, requiring full reconstruction, and another 24,000 are in need of urgent shelter assistance. According to the World Bank, unemployment among Palestinians in Gaza is among the highest in the world, particularly affecting youth, while poverty rates have increased from 39 per cent in 2011 to 53 per cent by the end of 2017, affecting one million people, including over 400,000 children.

The decline in living conditions in Gaza is compounded by the unprecedented financial crisis facing UNRWA, which provides schooling to some 272,000 of Gaza's children, following a sharp reduction in contributions from the United States, the Agency's main donor. The shortages jeopardize the continuity of the Agency's programmes during the second half of this year, in the context of historically low levels in humanitarian funding for the oPt, in general, particularly affecting Gaza, with only 24 per cent of the \$539 million requested in the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan received by end-June. There has been no significant easing on the movement of goods or people through the Israeli-controlled crossings, but the Egyptian authorities' decision to open the Rafah crossing continuously since 12 May has somewhat ameliorated movement restrictions in Gaza. However, severe restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities since early July on the import of goods, except for medical and food supplies, and a total prohibition on the export of goods, along with a reduction of the fishing area along the coast to three Nautical Miles, are likely to exacerbate the already dire humanitarian situation in Gaza.

West Bank

The demolition of residential, livelihood and service infrastructure on the grounds of lack of Israeli-issued permits continued throughout the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, albeit at a lower rate. The total number of structures demolished or seized in the first half of 2018 was 197, a 22 per cent decline compared to the equivalent period in 2017, representing a 42 per cent decrease in Area C demolitions, alongside a slight

increase (12 per cent) in East Jerusalem. The demolition of homes and other structures for lack of Israeli-issued building permits, is a key component of the coercive environment exerted on Palestinians in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and generates a risk of forcible transfer for those affected.

In late May, the Israeli High Court of Justice (HCJ) issued a ruling on the longstanding case of the Palestinian Bedouin community of Khan Al Ahmar - Abu al Helu, which paves the way for the demolition of the entire community, including a donor-funded school also serving other Bedouin communities in the area, on the grounds of lack of building permits, and the forcible transfer of its residents. Khan al Ahmar – Abu al Helu is among the 46 Palestinian Bedouin communities (8,100 people) at risk of forcible transfer in the central West Bank and is located in the area designated for the E1 settlement plan that seeks to connect the Ma'ale Adummim settlement bloc with East Jerusalem.

Israeli settler violence against Palestinians has been on the rise since the beginning of 2017. Between January

and June 2018, 129 incidents attributed to Israeli settlers resulted in Palestinian casualties (33 incidents) or/ and in damage to Palestinian property (96 incidents). On a monthly average, this is the highest level of incidents recorded since the end of 2014, and represents a 65 and 169 per cent increase compared with 2017 and 2016, respectively.

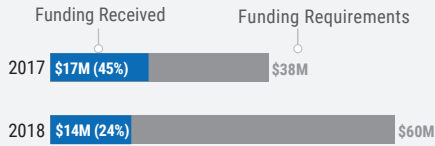
In the West Bank, new legislation risks significantly limiting the ability of individuals and human rights organizations to challenge the demolition or seizure of Palestinian properties in Area C and in East Jerusalem. In April 2018, a military order was issued which allows for the demolition of new unlicensed structures in Area C within 96 hours of the issuance of a removal notice; implementation of this bill is frozen, pending a decision by the HCJ. In addition, a law passed last year threatens to significantly increase demolition rates and fines in East Jerusalem starting in October 2019, when it will be applicable to residential buildings in the city affected by existing demolition orders.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

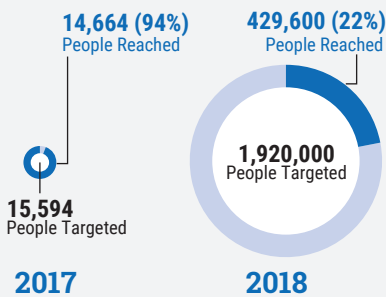
1

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

Funding

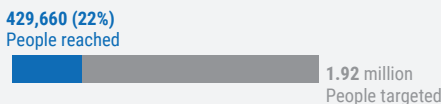


People Reached

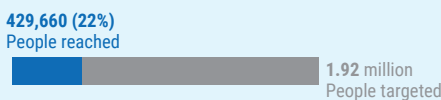


People Reached 2018

of people requiring protection interventions (GBV, Child Protection, MHPSS, Legal Aid)



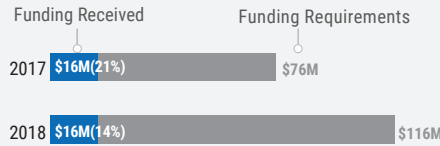
Total



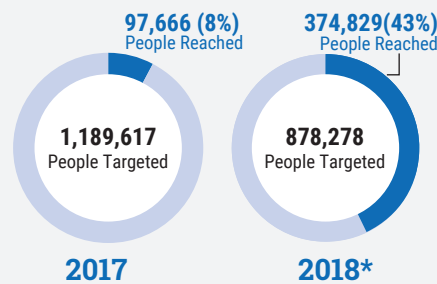
2

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

Funding



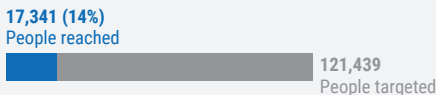
People Reached



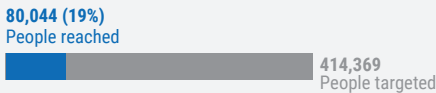
* Excluding health beneficiaries due to unavailable data

People Reached 2018

% of assisted families reported improvement in living conditions or living in upgraded units in accordance with minimum standards



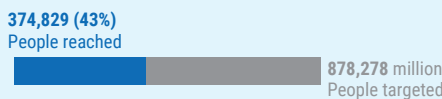
% of vulnerable people with access to safe drinking and domestic water services and benefiting from improved access to sanitation and hygiene services



of vulnerable students and teachers with improved access to school



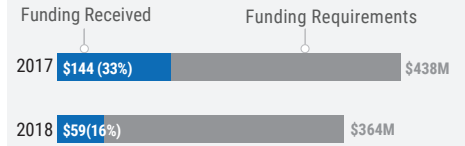
Total



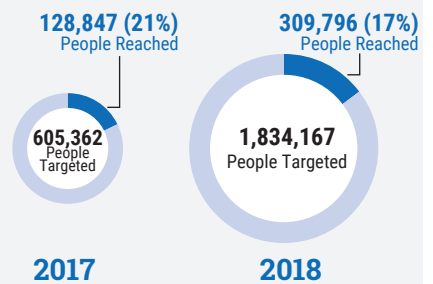
3

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

Funding

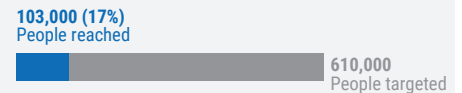


People Reached

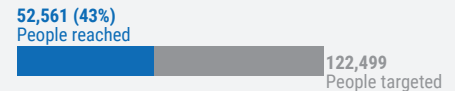


People Reached 2018

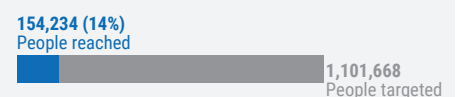
% of individuals able to be sheltered at DES according to agreed standard



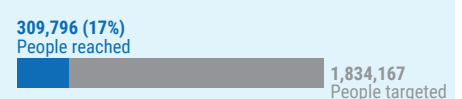
of students who are better supported following education-related violations, escalations in the conflict or natural disaster



% of people in need with increased WASH capacity during emergencies and shocks



Total



ANALYSIS OF PROGRESS TOWARDS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

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

Protection

In order to protect, respect and promote the rights of Palestinians living under occupation and the blockade and other restrictions, 1,604 Palestinians including 932 women and 224 children were provided with information about their rights and how to access legal services. At the household level, this is equivalent to 11,228 indirect beneficiaries, covering 42 per cent of the targeted people in vulnerable communities most exposed to the impact of several new Israeli military orders and legislative changes. There remained a high demand for legal aid services. In light of the changing legal environment, Legal Task Force (LTF) members managed to fulfill the increase of requests for legal services. Approximately 5,209 people including 943 females were provided with tailored legal counseling, covering 65 per cent of the whole year target. In addition, 2,707 people including 274 females in the West Bank subjected to demolition and eviction orders were provided with legal representation, covering 81 per cent of the whole year target.

Due to the ongoing protracted crisis a total of 253,336 children and their family members in Gaza and the West Bank were targeted to provide child protection (CP) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services by the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). During the monitoring period, only children 46,656 (18 per cent of targeted) and their family members were provided with CP and MHPSS services due to funding shortage.

In Gaza, the “Great March of Return” increased the burden on partners to meet the needs of affected children and their families for the provision of MHPSS and child protection services. Chronic humanitarian underfunding challenged CP/MHPSS actors to respond to these growing needs, which resulted in a significant

gap in the provision of the MHPSS essential services required to support affected populations to come to terms with the traumatic events experienced, and to prevent longer-term mental illness. In addition, child protection services, notably those provided by family centers, had to be scaled down and in some cases terminated, while other service providers had to decrease the working hours of facilitators, which affected quality service outcomes.

The heightened levels of conflict-related violence and protracted humanitarian crises continue to result in high levels of psychosocial stress, as well as the need to strengthen multi-sectoral responses for GBV survivors, particularly MHPSS and rehabilitation and reintegration programmers, which continue to be a significant gap.

The onslaught of judicial reforms, a new military order and the unprecedented use of existing orders against Palestinians (i.e. demarcation orders; stop damaging an archeological site order, etc.) give rise to concern that an evolving legal framework pointing towards annexation of Area C, could expedite demolitions and forcible transfer by the Israeli authorities, thereby irreversibly fragmenting the West Bank. These developments during the reporting period risk diminishing the relevance of current legal aid strategies, which have to date, proven successful in delaying and preventing the forcible transfer of Palestinians.

Several protection actors continue to face challenges in accessing some of the most vulnerable populations due to movement and access restrictions.

In the West Bank an increase in settler violence and price tag attacks, as well as continued demolitions, confiscations and displacement continued to contribute

to a coercive environment for Palestinian communities in Area C, H2 and East Jerusalem resulting in a need to strengthen the protection response to these trends, including monitoring and documentation, MHPSS and legal aid.

Recommendations for the second half of 2018

- Increased funding is required in the second half of 2018 to bolster Protection Cluster responses in view of the above-mentioned funding short-falls.
- In the context of the latest onslaught of legislative initiatives, military orders and developments on the ground, continued efforts of stakeholders to effect change at the political level is needed alongside legal aid and other protection activities.
- In view of the evolving domestic legal framework, it is recommended that legal aid actors link up to material assistance providers in order to mitigate confiscation, seizure and demolitions of humanitarian assistance, with a view to safeguarding the humanitarian space.

Strategic Objective 2: The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.

Shelter and NFIs

During the monitoring period, most of the shelter targets remained largely underachieved. In average 17.6 per cent of the target has been achieved under the Strategic Objective 2, however the percentage was more achieved in certain activities such as the demolition response in West Bank (97 per cent) and upgrading of substandard housing units in Gaza (30 per cent). Shelter partners were unable to provide interventions to upgrade shelters in the West Bank and provide temporary shelter cash assistance (TSCA) support for non-refugees in Gaza due to the lack of funding.

In West Bank, the current Israeli plans to annex more lands in Area C, imposing more legal restrictions on the construction activities, confiscation and destruction of humanitarian assistance including residential shelters, coupled with the lack of funds, have a collective impact on the capacity of the partners to provide shelter interventions for the people living in poor conditions.

In Gaza, the chronic housing shortages and the dire economic situation as a result of the ten-year long blockade, and three major escalations of conflict, have

Education

During the reporting period, the major drivers for humanitarian vulnerability remained, along with the continued conflict and denial of Palestinian children's rights resulting from the violations of International Law and Intra-Palestinian conflict. Under this objective there was no progress due to a lack of funding for the Education Cluster/Education in Emergency Working Group (EiEWG) partners during the first half of 2018. The lack of funding for the education HRP projects in West Bank and Gaza hindered the possibility of reaching the set targets for 2018.

Recommendations for the second half of 2018

- Increased funding is required in 2018 for implementing capacity building for education staff in monitoring and reporting violations against the right to education.

compounded concerns for adequate shelter protection for acutely-vulnerable families. Due to lack of funds in the first half of the 2018 no single residential shelter has been upgraded or rehabilitated to the minimum standards to those most in need in Area C, and only 2.2 per cent of the needs in Gaza are covered. This means that around 6,000 acutely vulnerable people in the West Bank and 10,000 in Gaza are still living in sub-standard housing conditions that are further exposing them to protection concerns or living in unhygienic conditions.

Similarly, the repair of damaged houses in Gaza is not progressing well against the prioritized target (13.7 per cent), and there are still over 50,000 housing units which sustained partial damages due to 2014 conflict has not received repair assistance due to the same funding challenges.

The ongoing response for IDPs in Gaza is very challenging due to the lack of funding as well. Fifty-five per cent of the eligible caseload were only able to receive 25 per cent of their transitional shelter cash assistance. The others have not received any assistance yet.

Recommendations for the second half of 2018

- Advocacy support for Palestinians right of housing in Area C and protection for new and old structures from demolition or confiscation.
- Additional funding for Shelter/Non Food Items (NFIs) interventions in the HRP 2018 is needed.
- Urgent TSCA support to IDP families in Gaza is still needed. Records for the reporting period showed that 85 per cent of the requested fund is not secured yet and many families are at risk of further displacement or living in very substandard shelter conditions.

WASH

1.9 million people in Gaza benefited indirectly from emergency fuel supply to operate 140 water and wastewater facilities. Approximately 1,142,000 liters of emergency fuel was distributed until the end of June 2018. Hygiene awareness sessions and public environmental health campaigns were provided to 35,416 people. In addition, 38,971 of people have benefited from increased access to safe drinking/domestic water services and 5,657 of people have benefited from increased access to sanitation services.

The Cluster funding gap in the West Bank and in Gaza coupled with the limited operational and maintenance capacity of service providers in Gaza hindered the possibility of reaching the set targets for 2018 and to cover summarization response priorities, despite the deteriorating WASH situation in Gaza and the West Bank. Noting that the needs of targeted families in Gaza are not limited to the hygiene sector but are the cause of high vulnerability in more than one sector, including access to and storage of water supply, shelters conditions, educational level and a lack of reliable sources of income for the families.

Restrictions placed on the entry of construction materials into Gaza continue to affect WASH projects in Gaza; the WASH items listed as dual-use affect both humanitarian interventions and the reconstruction WASH projects in Gaza. Development restrictions and demolition incidents in Area C also continue to adversely affect provision of WASH services for communities in Area C.

The political situation in recent months in Gaza, characterized by the escalation of violence by Israeli forces during the “Great March of Return”, has hindered operations and slowed the implementation of WASH response.

Recommendations for the second half of 2018

- Donor interface is key in funding WASH projects that in turn enable the Cluster to reach its HRP targets.
- Ensuring electricity supply is key in enabling the operating of water and wastewater in Gaza; donors need to continue to support emergency fuel until the concerned parties find a longer term solution.
- Easing the blockade in Gaza and allowing WASH materials into the Strip to enable the implementation of critical WASH HRP activities.
- WASH incidents in Area C is of concern to the Cluster where humanitarian communities need to advocate with the Government of Israel.

Health and Nutrition

The Health Cluster partners procured and delivered drugs, disposables, lab reagents, medical equipment and assistive devices that benefited more than 1.3 million people in Gaza, including 308,900 neonates and children, 400,000 patients with non-communicable disease (NCD), and 8,000 beneficiaries including those from emergency cases and blood recipients. Fifteen oncology cases were assessed and 8 surgeries had been conducted by emergency medical team (EMT) during the monitoring period. More than 18,000 trauma patients were managed by 10 trauma stabilization points (TSPs) and clinics were operated between 30 March - 31 July 2018. In the West Bank, a total of 157,000 people were reached by mobile clinics with essential health and nutrition care services, including Area C, H1 and seam zone during the monitoring period.

The mass demonstrations along Israel’s perimeter fence with Gaza and the shortage of human resources, drugs, medical equipment and supplies caused a significant deterioration in the essential health service delivery and additional burden on partners to manage increasing cases of trauma. An intensified blockade and restrictions on fuel delivery in Gaza required partners to divert funding to support growing electricity needs of essential health facilities through provision of fuel for life-saving. In the West Bank, significant funding shortfalls resulted in closure of six mobile clinics affecting 51,000 people

Recommendations for the second half of 2018

- Funding for implementing all planned HRP activities to prevent HRP activities planned to be carried forward to 2019.

- Support to mobile health clinics in the West Bank to ensure access to essential health/nutrition services.
- Support to affected population that require NCD services including mental health services.

Education

The attacks on schools, military activities around schools, unsafe commute to schools, including settler-related incidents and harassment on checkpoints in the West Bank, and overcrowded schools, continuous electricity cuts and limited hours of instruction in Gaza continue to jeopardize access to quality and safe education. In the first half of 2018, the Education Cluster/EiEWG partners provided protective presence to 5,544 students (32.8 per cent girls) and 340 teachers (41.1 per cent female) in the West Bank on a daily basis; achieving 61.2 per cent of the set target, in order to achieve the Strategic Objective 2. Also, during the same period, 271,900 UNRWA students including 131,553 girls in Gaza were provided emergency education supplies from the partners; achieving 82.6 per cent of the set target.

On the other hand, lack of funding was a major challenge in achieving the targets, particularly severe lack of funding for local NGOs and the Ministry of Education

and Higher Education (MoEHE) in terms of provision of school transportation, especially for students in Area C. Due to the restrictions on the goods movements into Gaza, some of the items of the educational kits are not available in the local market which took a long time to procure. The limited goods available in the market in Gaza due to blockade led to significant market price increase and the discrepancy between the original market research price and the actual local market price. This led to procurement of less materials than planned.

Recommendations for the second half of 2018

- Stronger funding support for critical interventions and cluster priorities in the HRP is needed in West Bank and Gaza to ensure access to quality education.
- Provision of supplies to Gaza schools that have limited operational budget available to procure essential teaching and learning supplies is needed.
- Due to the continuous attacks on schools and unsafe commute to schools, including settler-related incidents and harassment on checkpoints in the West Bank, there is a critical need for a continuous protective presence for students and school staff.

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

Food Security

A total of \$289 million was appealed for the Food Security Sector (FSS) through the 2018 HRP to improve the food security and access to livelihoods in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which represents 54 per cent of the overall requirement for the country. According to the Financial Tracking System (FTS) at the end of June 2018, only \$69 million of the requested funding was received, equivalent to 24 per cent of the sector's total request, which is significantly below the mid-year funding level. This poses a serious threat to the achievement of 2018 objectives, especially regarding projects that are designed according to the multi-year planning approach.

During the reporting period the livelihood component reported very limited achievements, having received less than 1 per cent of the requested funds. Only

3 projects supported this objective, reaching only approximately 3,000 individuals, representing less than 1 per cent of the targeted population. This very little number of individuals benefited from rehabilitation of productive assets and essential infrastructure for farmers, herders and fishers (mainly land rehabilitation home gardens). Only 131 households located in Area C as well as 202 households located in the ARA in Gaza received emergency support and inputs to enhance their resilience.

The current level of funding allowed FSS partners to reach up to 1.38 million beneficiaries (692,283 males and 685,606 females) through a combination of cash-based support, food assistance and very little support through livelihood activities. The majority of the reached population (i.e.85 per cent) benefited from

food distribution and food vouchers activities. It is also worth mentioning that food agencies would still plan to continue this assistance for the remainder of the year to the same quantity of beneficiaries, despite the threats of funding shortfall.

FSS has started the process of a new round of the Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (SEFSec) exercise with the usual strict cooperation with the Palestinian Bureau of Statistic (PCBS). Data collection will be undertaken in the third quarter, and the initial results are planned to be presented in October. The findings will inform the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), as part of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle process.

The situation in Palestine remains a protracted crisis with humanitarian consequences, driven by insufficient respect for international law and inadequate accountability. Food insecurity in Palestine is essentially a result of lack of economic access to food, originating from high levels of poverty, as well as low resilience due to the compounded livelihood-related shocks for the last 18 years.

The funding shortfall as well as the very limited fund received for the food security sector at the end of 2018 (24 per cent) have been the main obstacle in reaching the sector's targets. The unstable internal and external political environment further exacerbate the humanitarian crisis. Only 6 FSS partners out of 26 and 11 projects out of 49 have received funds through this round of HRP.

As shown in the table, funding for livelihood-based activities is particularly low (9 per cent). Without supporting vulnerable households and increasing their livelihood and their resilience, short-term urgent interventions will be continuously implemented, protracting therefore the need of subsidies for an immediate impact.

In addition to this, the blockade in Gaza and the related restriction of movement of goods and persons continue to severely undermine the living conditions of the population in Gaza as well as the chances to successfully proceed with the recovery process from the 2014 conflict. It is the main reason for the current high unemployment rates, which results in widespread poverty and

consequent high levels of aid dependency. In the West Bank people are facing a range of serious protection threats to their freedom and security, destruction or damage to their homes and other forced displacement threats and consequences, as well as restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to livelihoods. In the West Bank, this is mainly represented by the critical situation in Area C, while in Gaza the ARA remains a major constraint that limits access to around one third of fertile agricultural land and to the sea.

The funding crisis following the suspension of support from the United States to UNRWA is exacerbating the plight of the already vulnerable refugee population in Gaza, as a result of a \$246 million funding gap. Another FSS partner is also facing a shortfall of fund that threatens the provision of urgent food assistance for more than 250,000 individuals lying under the poverty lines.

Recommendations for the second half of 2018

- Strong support should be given to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable, which include farmers, breeders and fishers who are challenged by a critical reduction in livelihood opportunities. The frequent closures of the crossings into and out of Gaza lead to an increase in the price of agricultural inputs and sharply decrease the price of agricultural produces paid to farmers, as exports are not happening or are irregular. The limitations of fishing areas narrow down the fish catchments to the minimal, leaving the already exhausted fisheries under extreme socio-economic conditions of life.
- Special attention needs to be given to the ARA farmers in Gaza who already have very limited access to their lands, due to Israeli military's enforcement. At least twice a year, the Israeli authorities spray herbicides on crops, destroying them and causing poisoning resulting in land infertility. The funds for supporting those vulnerable farmers in the ARA in Gaza and Area C and East Jerusalem in the West Bank are crucially needed to assist the most vulnerable communities.
- The provision of short-term employment through cash based programmes is critical for different groups of the community. Especially in Gaza, the huge numbers of unemployed graduates (up to 50 per cent)

with increasing levels of poverty, requires special attention to be able to cover the daily basic needs and promote sustainable employment, especially with the continuity of salary crisis for the Palestinian Authority civil servants for over a year now, and for more than four years for Gaza based employees.

- The FSS continued supporting line ministries in developing an information tool to better monitor related activities and to identify gaps in order to conduct better planning. The upgrade of the current Agricultural Projects Information System (APIS) into the new integrated monitoring system is expected to provide a useful platform for ministries to undertake better planning and monitoring of activities.
- Strengthening advocacy efforts to lift the blockade for more free movement for people and goods is strongly needed. The right to import the needed goods, as well as the right to export agricultural products is vital to allow producers to access external markets. This will assist producers in improving their disrupted livelihoods and therefore increasing the food security status of a large part of the population.

Shelter and NFIs

Many households are still suffering from hot and cold weather conditions. While NFI stocks in the event of demolitions in the West Bank are being replenished, the current levels are very low (20 per cent of the target). Only 2 per cent of the annual target was reached in regards to the summarization and winterization activities. Consequently, the impact and the contribution of the activities to this strategic objective was significantly limited. Also, there was very limited progress under this strategic objective in other preparedness activities including the upgrading of designated emergency school shelters, NFI stockpiling, and emergency training.

Transitional solutions to conflict-displaced IDPs in Gaza

The Shelter cluster partners have faced difficulties in providing timely assistance to displaced families, particularly for the provision of transitional shelter and cash assistance (TSCA). Due to lack of funding, only 55 per cent of the targeted families received TSCA for 3 months only.

Response measures that seek to reduce the risk of displacement in Area C and East Jerusalem

Humanitarian partners have successfully been able to respond to demolitions in a timely and effective manner despite the increasingly difficult operational environment thereby decreasing the risk of displacement. This year PRCS received support to replenish stocks with 430 emergency tents that were used to shelter displaced people after a demolition.

Timely and appropriate response to small-scale disasters, particularly against the impact of harsh weather

Progress towards providing timely and appropriate responses to small-scale disasters, particularly the impact of harsh weather has not been on target in the WB.

In Gaza, while to date there has not been a weather related disaster in 2018, and therefore resulting in few interventions needed, low levels of NFIs stocks is a cause for concern as shelter actors will be unable to adequately respond should an emergency unfold given the lack of funding..

Recommendations for the second half of 2018

- More funds are needed to upgrade additional DES in Gaza according to target.
- Strengthen the resilience and preparedness of vulnerable communities to cope better during emergencies. However, more direct funding to Shelter/NFIs projects in the plan is needed, especially for projects providing preparedness activities to ensure a timely response.
- Ensure the availability of emergency shelter items and to support relevant partners to have more sustainable resources to replenish their stocks.
- Supporting the upgrading of substandard shelters is needed to reduce the repeated need for temporary solutions.

Education

52,561 students including 25,488 girls were provided with catch up and remedial education in Gaza, which represents 82.1 per cent of the Cluster target. Due to a shortfall in funding, the other key interventions under this Strategic Objective such as psychosocial support (PSS), and emergency preparedness have not progressed. This particularly affected provision of PSS in Area C and East Jerusalem, where children face frequent harassment on the way to and from school. In Gaza, children are dealing with psychological distress, due to recent events and overall deterioration of the humanitarian situation. The Cluster partners were also unable to provide remedial education to the fullest extent for children in Area C and East Jerusalem who face regular attacks and harassment going to, from and during school.

The shortfall in funding remains for implementing PSS and emergency preparedness activities in the West Bank and Gaza. The attacks on schools by Israeli Forces (IDF), IDF military activities and military incursions onto

school grounds, unsafe commute to schools for children, including harassment on checkpoints and settler-related incidents continue to expose the students and education staff to be distressed.

Recommendations for the second half of 2018

- Funding should be prioritized for the PSS in schools targeting students and education staff to ensure they deal effectively with the stress and shocks they face when commuting to and from schools, especially those who have to cross checkpoints every day and are subject to settler violence as well as children and teachers in Gaza.
- Funding for emergency preparedness in Gaza, especially for DES, is also needed on urgent basis.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES BY CLUSTER



PROTECTION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Legal Task Force (LTF) members adopted 444 new cases between 1 January and 30 June 2018, of which 252 have interim protective measures. This means that 57 per cent of new beneficiaries (1,708 out of 3,038 individuals) are temporarily protected against forcible transfer. 96 individual cases were closed during the reported period, of which 60 had a successful final outcome. As a result, 63 per cent of individuals (413 out of 658 people) received durable protection from forcible transfer during the first half of 2018.
- During the reported period, LTF members adopted 9 new Public Interest Cases (PICs), of which 4 have interim protective measures. This means that 44 per cent of communities are temporarily protected from forcible transfer due to new PICs. Moreover, the 1 PIC that was closed in the first half of 2018, had a successful ruling, meaning that 100 per cent of communities received durable protection from forcible transfer during this period due to public interest litigation.
- The GBV Sub-Cluster partners have managed to provide multi-sectorial services to around 7,613 GBV survivors.
- Child protection interventions, including structured psychosocial support, Psychological First Aid (PFA) and recreational and life skills services were provided to a total of 18,086 children including 7,726 girls in Gaza and 5,439 children including 2,224 girls in the West Bank. In the West Bank, these services were provided notably to children in Bedouin communities affected by demolitions and communities affected by emergencies resulting from political violence, in vulnerable areas including the Jordan valley, Area C and East Jerusalem.



1.9 million
people in need

1.9 million
people targeted

0.5 million
people reached

23%
of targeted
people reached



Funding Received

\$10 (25%)

Funding Requirements

\$41M

West Bank **\$7 million**
Gaza **\$3 million**

- In Gaza, where the impact of the “Great March of Return” has led to an increase in the protection needs of children and families, improved coordination between child protection service providers has contributed to ensuring that critical services were in place for injured and affected children despite significant funding shortfalls.
- 292 communities in the West Bank benefited from regular protective presence by protective presence actors, including the communities at high risk of forcible transfer.
- UNMAS was able to continue its vital explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) services, risk assessments and risk education to mitigate the risk of explosive remnants of war (ERW) to the vulnerable communities in Gaza. In spite of a significant funding shortfall in 2018 that forced UNMAS to downsize its operations.

CHALLENGES

- A serious funding shortfall has contributed to a significant decrease in operations and activities related to ERW risk education.
- For CP/MHPSS interventions, chronic humanitarian underfunding has also continued to be the main challenge, resulting in closures or the downscaling of operations among several community-level service providers, and in manifestations of burnout and stress among frontline NGO workers as capacities become stretched to breaking point. In the West Bank, provision of CP/MHPSS services to some of the most vulnerable populations has been further impeded by movement and access restrictions and instances of CPMHPSS actors exposed to violence and threats from Israeli Security Force and settlers in hot spot areas while delivering services.
- In Gaza, the pressure on CP/MHSS interventions has been exacerbated by the impact of the so-called “Great March of Return,” which has overburdened the health care system in Gaza. The escalation resulted in high numbers of injured persons, including 1300 children, who have been unable to access proper and timely medical and MHPSS services due to the lack of resources, and limited availability of counselling support services and specialized MHPSS support.
- In terms of GBV interventions, the overstretched healthcare system in Gaza has led to a reduction in the referral of cases from health providers. In addition, increasing operating costs as a result of the chronic energy crisis, is forcing GBV providers to reduce opening hours and thus availability of services, in the context of continued funding shortfalls.

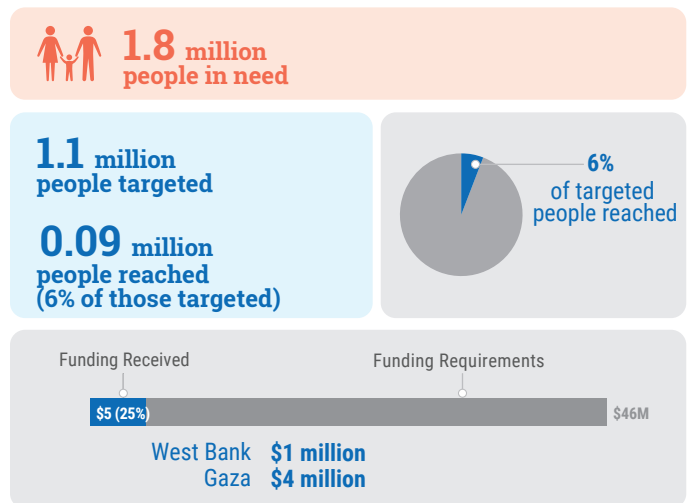


KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1.9 million people in Gaza benefited indirectly from emergency fuel supply to operate 140 water and wastewater facilities. Approximately 1.1 million liters of emergency fuel was distributed during the first half of 2018.
- Hygiene awareness sessions and public environmental health campaigns were provided to 35,416 people. 38,971 people have received increased access to safe drinking and domestic water services. Moreover, 5,657 people were able to have increased access to sanitation services.
- WASH Cluster formed two technical working groups related to WASH in Health and Solar energy in WASH action, in order to address WASH information gaps in HRP 2018. WASH guidelines in DES and urban displacement was finalized and the Cluster started to review the Cluster preparedness and contingency plan.

CHALLENGES

- The Cluster funding gap in the West Bank and in Gaza coupled with the limited operational and maintenance capacity of service providers in Gaza hindered the possibility of reaching the set targets for 2018 and to cover summarization response priorities, despite the deteriorating WASH situation in Gaza and the West Bank. The needs of targeted families in Gaza are not limited to the hygiene sector but are the cause of high vulnerability in more than one sector including access to and storage of water supply, shelters conditions, educational level and a lack of reliable sources of income for the families.



- Restrictions placed on the entry of construction materials into Gaza continue to affect WASH projects in Gaza; the WASH items listed as dual-use affect both humanitarian interventions and the reconstruction WASH projects in Gaza. Development restrictions and demolition incidents in Area C also continue to adversely affect provision of WASH services to communities in Area C.
- Political situation in recent months in Gaza, characterized by the escalation of violence by the occupation army in the days of the “Great Return March”, has not facilitated operations and slowed the implementation of WASH response.
- In the West Bank, the water governance among the Joint Service Councils (JSCs), Palestinian Water Authority (PWA), West Bank Water Department (WBWD) and the NGO have to be empowered and monitored constantly to fulfill and comply the best practices of management of the project and to contribute to self-reinforce the Palestinian water local institution in the management and in the governance of the water sector at national and community level, mainly considering Area C of West Bank.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- The Health and Nutrition Cluster partners procured and delivered drugs, disposables, lab reagents, medical equipment and assistive devices that benefited more than 1.3 million, including 308,900 neonates and children, 400,000 patients with NCD, 15 oncology cases were assessed and 8 surgeries have been conducted by EMT and 8,000 beneficiaries including emergency cases and blood recipients.
- More than 18,000 trauma patients managed by 10 Trauma Stabilisation Points and clinics operated since 30 March.
- 6 partners contributed to the development of the WHO Surveillance System on the Attacks on Health Care (SSA) and regular WHO SSA reports inform partners' advocacy messages.
- Strong advocacy on protecting access to health and reporting on the attacks on health continued – monthly report issued.

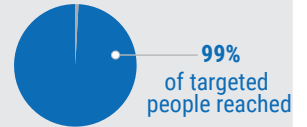
CHALLENGES

- A new emergency on top of the ailing health system in Gaza compounded by the shortages of human resources, drugs, medical equipment and supplies caused a significant deterioration in the essential health service delivery and additional burden on partners to manage increasing cases of trauma.
- The “Great March of Return” prompted the development of a White Paper that focuses on addressing additional humanitarian needs.

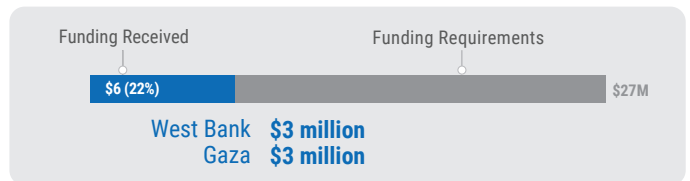
 **1.6 million**
people in need

1.26 million
people targeted

1.59 million
people reached
(99% of those targeted)*



**Including beneficiaries reached through the non-HRP projects that were implemented to address new humanitarian needs in Gaza.*



- An intensified blockade and restrictions on fuel delivery required partners to divert funding to support growing electricity needs of essential health facilities through provision of fuel for life-saving.
- Continued barriers to access for patients from the occupied Palestinian territory, especially Gaza patients – where approval rate for patient permits was 59 per cent for first half of 2018.
- Significant funding shortfalls resulted in the closure of 6 UNRWA mobile clinics affecting 51,000 people in West Bank.
- Continued barriers to access for patients from the oPt, where approval rate for patient permits was 81 per cent for first half of 2018.



FOOD SECURITY

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- By the end of June 2018, more than 1.37 million people were reached through different types of support. This is equivalent to 95 per cent of the people targeted by Food Security Sector partners.
- Some 1.3 million people received food assistance through vouchers or in-kind distribution. 70 per cent of these beneficiaries are refugees.
- Overall, only around 2,300 people benefited from agricultural-related interventions. This achievement is less than 1 per cent of the planned beneficiaries.
- Only 17.5 per cent of the planned beneficiaries of cash-based programmes (mainly cash for work) were reached in the reporting period. This is equivalent to only 73 thousand individuals, against more than 415 thousand people initially targeted.

CHALLENGES

- The agricultural livelihood sector registered an astonishing negative record of overall funding gap of 91 per cent. In fact, just \$4.1 million were provided out of the \$48 million budgeted request.
- The cash based programmes, which are sometimes linked to the livelihood component, also registered a big gap of funding, with only 11 per cent of the overall request being funded. Only \$9.6 million were provided out of \$90 million requested.
- The severe and continuous energy crisis has been affecting the cost of water for irrigation in Gaza, requiring extraordinary measures to be put in place in order to support vulnerable farmers. These measures can include supporting farmers with solar power systems to run farming operations, however the lack of available resources has limited the response capacity in this sector, leaving the whole agriculture sector at imminent risk of serious paralysis.



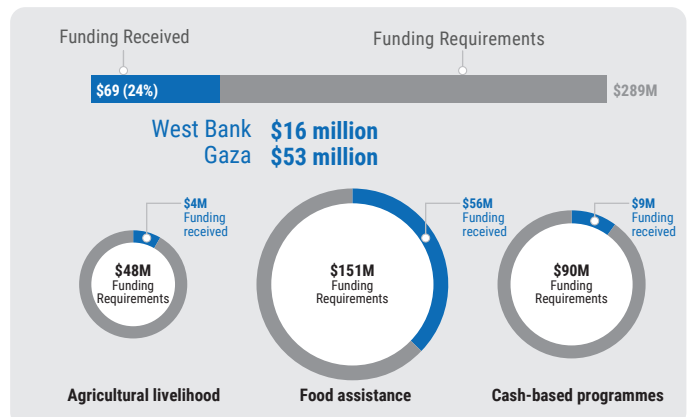
1.6 million
people in need

1.45 million
people targeted

1.37 million
people reached
(94% of those targeted)*



94%
of targeted
people reached



* Food assistance targets the same beneficiaries multiple times throughout the year. Therefore, 100 per cent of beneficiaries reached does not imply that the 2018 goal has been accomplished.

- High levels of unemployment, especially in Gaza, continue to increase poverty, which is only partially addressed by cash for work support and other safety net mechanisms, due to a lack of funding.
- The recent decision of closing Kerem Shalom crossing will significantly affect the agriculture sector. The prohibition of importing and exporting agricultural inputs is highly expected to increase the prices of inputs and decrease the prices of vegetables and other products in the local market. If the closure continues for long term, the agricultural sector may be at risk of being paralyzed, having also a detrimental effect on the fishing sector resulting in the reduction of fishing zone to 6 nautical miles.

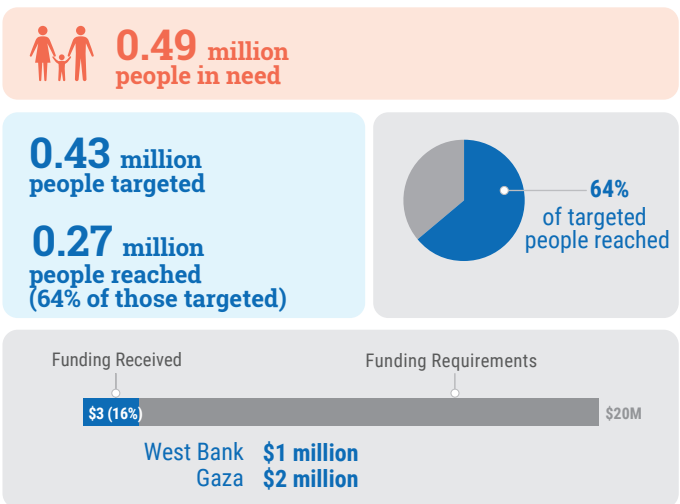
EDUCATION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 5,544 students including 1,818 girls and 340 teachers including 139 female teachers were provided with protective presence in the West Bank on a daily basis; achieving 61.2 per cent of the set target.
- 271,900 students including 131,553 girls in Gaza were provided emergency education supplies from the partners; achieving 82.6 per cent of the set target.
- 52,561 students including 25,488 girls were provided with catch up and remedial education in Gaza through UNRWA; achieving 82.1 per cent of the set target in the first half of 2018.

CHALLENGES

- The funding gap for education HRP projects in the West Bank and Gaza hinders the achievement of set targets for 2018.
- Due to the demolition of two educational facilities in Jabal Al Baba and Abu Nuwar, 58 children lost their access to education. It is critical to have adequate funds for infrastructure support to respond efficiently to these demolitions in order to minimize the number of lost schooling days. After a demolition a mobile team that consists of psychosocial support (PSS) experts from cluster partners should be immediately deployed to the site in order to re-group affected children and parents compensating for school time, giving them space to express their feelings about the incident and to provide them with a secure environment to feel safe and protected, and in some cases the PSS team may refer cases based on need. Unfortunately lack of



funding is putting this PSS response mechanism at risk as partners are unable to activate it in all cases, which puts more pressure on children and their families and may cause psychological distress to some affected children.

- Continued attacks on schools, including military incursions onto school grounds, unsafe commute to schools, including harassment on checkpoints, settler-related incidents, which expose the students and education staff to distress.
- Restrictions on the goods movements in Gaza makes it difficult to procure all education items needed for schools. Cuts in operational budget to school are making schools in Gaza without basic teaching and learning supplies that are needed for the start of the new year.
- The limited goods available in the market in Gaza due to blockade led to significant market price increase and the discrepancy between the original market research price and the actual local market price. This led to procurement of less materials than planned.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- 97 per cent of eligible households in Area C - West Bank received timely demolition response assistance.
- 554 vulnerable households in Gaza received assistance to improve or upgrade the substandard shelters.
- 453 conflict affected households in Gaza received assistance to repair or upgrade damaged shelters.

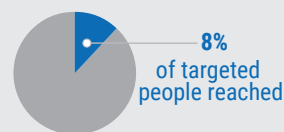
CHALLENGES

- Overall, lack of funds this year has a key role in the inability of the partners to implement adequate shelter interventions in Gaza and West Bank to achieve acceptable progress towards the Cluster's targets. The main affected groups are the displaced and people living in poor substandard shelter conditions.
- Displacement continued and partners were challenged to provide TSCA in a regular and timely manner for 45 per cent of the IDP families due to lack of funding. Fifty-five per cent of the IDP families (1,985 out of 3,250) have received TSCA for 3 months only.
- No shelter upgrade interventions have been implemented in West Bank, while funding is secured to upgrade 30 per cent of the target substandard shelters in Gaza (almost 2.2 per cent of the overall needs).
- A small fraction of demolition response cases was delayed as a result of the very difficult operating environment and complex legal challenges.

 **0.26 million** people in need

0.17 million people targeted

0.02 million people reached (12% of those targeted)



For the progress of HRP monitoring indicators, please see: <https://hum-insight.info/plan/664/>