



# Escalation of Hostilities and Unrest in the oPt

FLASH APPEAL

27 May 2021

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Cover Photo: Palestinians seeking protection at an UNRWA school in Gaza during the May 2021 escalation of hostilities. © Photo by Mohammad Lubbad

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Unrest in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) rose in the second quarter of 2021, particularly in East Jerusalem, against the backdrop of postponed Palestinian elections and unilateral measures, including scheduled forced evictions of four Palestinian refugee families from their homes and increasing settlement activity. Violent clashes involving Palestinians, far-right Israeli activists, and Israeli forces followed weeks of movement restrictions on Palestinians, mainly in the Old City and in the holy sites during the month of Ramadan. Despite some Israeli efforts to de-escalate the situation on Jerusalem Day, the situation escalated significantly when Hamas issued an ultimatum related to events in Jerusalem. The same afternoon, on 10 May, Hamas fired a series of long-range rockets toward Jerusalem.

The most serious escalation of hostilities between Israel and Palestinian armed groups in Gaza since the 2014 conflict followed. Between 10 and 21 May, armed groups fired more than 4,300 rockets towards cities and towns across southern and central Israel, while Israeli forces carried out over 1,500 strikes from air, land and sea across Gaza. In parallel, there has been a significant rise in protests, clashes and arrests across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as well as in some communities in Israel. These have resulted in significant loss of life and human suffering.

In Gaza, the humanitarian consequences have been devastating, exacerbating the impact of almost 14 years of an Israeli blockade, internal Palestinian political divisions and recurrent escalations.

This appeal outlines the immediate humanitarian and early recovery responses for the coming 3 months, requesting \$US 95 million to address the needs of 1.1 million Palestinians, in the areas of protection, health, water and sanitation, education and food security. The Plan is designed to complement ongoing operations outlined in the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2021 and will also complement longer-term recovery and reconstruction efforts.



**PEOPLE  
IN NEED**  
**1.3 Million**



**PEOPLE  
TARGETED**  
**1 Million**



**REQUIREMENTS  
(US\$)**  
**95 million**



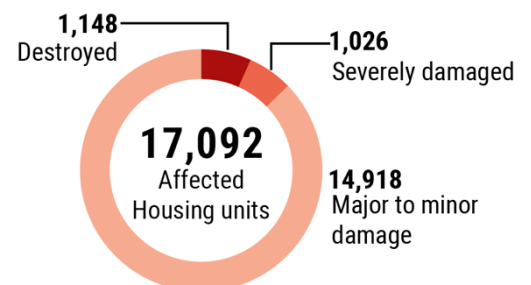
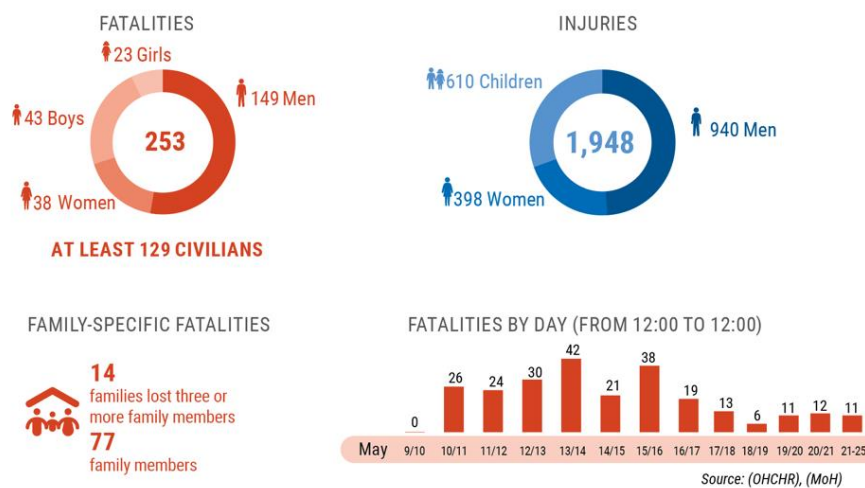
## 2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

Unrest in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) rose in the second quarter of 2021, particularly in East Jerusalem, against the backdrop of postponed Palestinian elections and unilateral measures, including scheduled forced evictions of four Palestinian refugee families from their homes and increasing settlement activity. Violent clashes involving Palestinians, far-right Israeli activists, and Israeli forces followed weeks of movement restrictions on Palestinians, mainly in the Old City and in the holy sites during the month of Ramadan. Despite some Israeli efforts to de-escalate the situation on Jerusalem Day, the situation escalated significantly when Hamas issued an ultimatum related to events in Jerusalem. The same afternoon, on 10 May, Hamas fired a series of long-range rockets toward Jerusalem.

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In Gaza, the humanitarian consequences have been devastating, exacerbating the impact of almost 14 years of an Israeli blockade, internal Palestinian political divisions and recurrent escalations. According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), up to 21 May, 253 Palestinians, including 66 children and 38 women were killed, of whom 129 were believed to be civilians. Almost 2,000 Palestinians were injured during the hostilities, including over 600 children and 400 women, of whom some 10 per cent may suffer from a long-term disability requiring rehabilitation. In Israel, twelve people, including eleven civilians, two of them children, were killed during the hostilities and hundreds of civilians were injured, alongside damage to houses, schools and civilian infrastructure.

### PALESTINIAN CASUALTIES



In Gaza, according to local authorities, over 2,000 housing units were totally destroyed or severely damaged, and nearly 15,000 suffered some degree of damage (see Annex I and II). Over 70,000 were displaced in UNRWA schools during the hostilities but the vast majority returned home after the cessation of hostilities. Currently, some 9,000 people remain displaced, due to the destruction and damage of their homes, seeking shelter either with host families or in two UNRWA schools

**303** Destroyed buildings

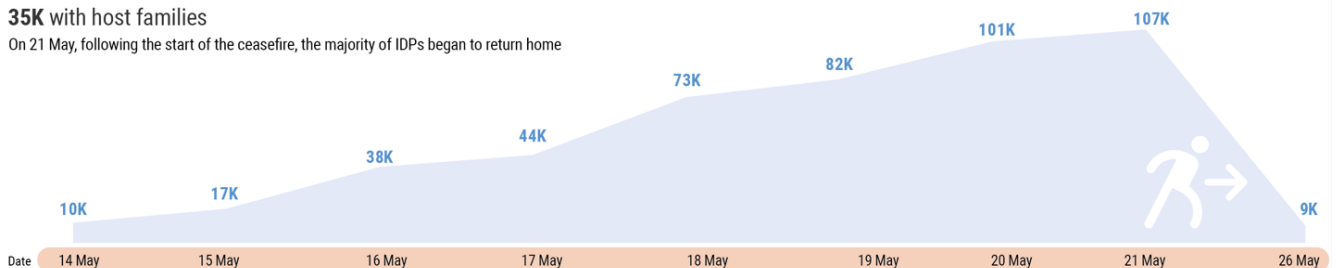


## INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

71K in UNRWA schools

35K with host families

On 21 May, following the start of the ceasefire, the majority of IDPs began to return home



A total of 58 education facilities, nine hospitals and 19 primary healthcare centres sustained damage across the Strip. Multiple water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure were also damaged. Daily power supply has been reduced to only 5-6 hours, down from 15. All this has severely undermined the living conditions and access to basic services by the entire population. Of particular concern is Gaza's health system, already overwhelmed by chronic drug shortages, inadequate equipment and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which is now struggling to meet the needs of those injured during the hostilities.

In the wake of the hostilities, the unrest in East Jerusalem extended to the wider West Bank, culminating in a "Day of Rage" on 14 May, when 11 Palestinians were killed by Israeli forces, the highest number of Palestinian fatalities recorded in a single day in the West Bank since OCHA began recording fatalities in 2005. In all, 28 Palestinians were killed and thousands injured in the West Bank, including over 700 by live ammunition.

In Gaza, the humanitarian community is already bringing in essential items, including food, medicine and fuel and ensuring that the crossings remain open for the movement of critical staff in and out of Gaza. The Humanitarian Coordinator, Lynn Hastings, approved the release of US\$18 million from the oPt Humanitarian Fund and the Emergency Relief Coordinator in New York an additional \$4.5 million to restore people's access to basic services, such as healthcare and water.



This inter-agency emergency response plan, appeals for \$95 million to support emergency humanitarian and early recovery response over the next three months, in addition to the \$417 million appealed for in the 2021 oPt Humanitarian Response Plan, covering pre-existing humanitarian needs. In addition to material requirements, it is imperative that psycho- social needs, already limited due to COVID – 19 and now suspended due to insecurity, are addressed. Of particular concern are the nearly 600,000 school-age children whose education was suspended, again, initially due to COVID and now the conflict. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) will prolong the insecurity.

Allegations of serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law must be properly investigated, and suspected perpetrators held accountable.

While the immediate humanitarian response included in this appeal is for three months, the humanitarian response is designed to lay the groundwork to move swiftly through an early recovery phase and then to a medium- and long-term reconstruction and recovery framework. There are significant needs for early recovery, including the rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure such as housing (efforts were still underway in 2021, for homes that had been destroyed in

2014), health and education facilities, transportation and energy networks, commercial and public buildings, and water and sanitation facilities. With the socio-economic situation already in dire straits with the COVID-19 pandemic, and unemployment rate at around 50 per cent prior to the hostilities, it is critical for the international community to continue to support local efforts to recover from the multiple layers of crisis the people of Gaza have endured. This includes psychosocial support, social protection systems, recovery of social and municipal services, private sector, etc. Providing immediate humanitarian assistance with subsequent recovery and reconstruction in mind, while addressing the root causes of vulnerability in Gaza, is the essence of the Humanitarian – Development – Peace (HDP) Nexus approach, to which the humanitarian and development community in the oPt are fully committed.

Previous conflicts have been followed by significant international support and funding, which has helped to heal the immediate scars but failed to achieve long-term peace or reconciliation, as the most recent conflict once again demonstrates. In the absence of peace, Palestinian and Israeli civilians continue to endure the suffering that accompanies repeated cycles of violence and conflict. These will only stop with a political resolution of the conflict, including an end to the longstanding occupation, and the realization of a two-State solution, in line with UN resolutions, international law and mutual agreements.

## COVID-19 situation overview

The May crisis occurred as the oPt was grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic. The escalation is likely to increase the risk of COVID-19 transmission. The damage sustained to health facilities, such as the Hala Al Shawa primary health centre in Gaza, which also serves as a COVID-19 vaccination point, hampers the ability to implement the ongoing response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the vaccination programme. Additionally, the COVID-19 diagnosis was heavily impacted by the bombardment, which made it difficult for people to move, while the damage to the Gaza public health laboratory temporarily had to stop functioning.

	West Bank	Gaza	Total for oPt
<b>Cumulative confirmed cases</b>	227,624	106,994	<b>334,618</b>
<b>Cumulative deaths</b>	2,734	1,004	<b>3,738</b>
<b>Cumulative vaccines doses delivered</b>	332,500	168,900	<b>501,400</b>
<b>Cumulative vaccinated</b>	251,597	38,908	<b>290,505</b>

\*Data as of 25 May 2021.

Positivity amongst samples collected in Gaza during the peak of the bombing soared as testing dropped by almost 70 per cent. In intensive care units, 36 per cent of those admitted were patients with COVID-19 related complications. With the cessation of hostilities, it is anticipated that there will be increased diagnosis and number of COVID-19 cases detected thus the need ensure access to diagnostics, case management and infection prevention resources including vaccinations. In April, the Health Cluster through the Humanitarian Country Team requested for additional funding to cope with the upsurge in COVID-19 cases through increased capacity to test, manage and prevent disease. The funding needs identified then, are still very relevant to reduce COVID-19 related morbidity and mortality.

Area of response	Requirements (\$)
<b>Laboratory testing</b>	23,685,626
<b>Case management and infection prevention &amp; control</b>	12,636,170
<b>Risk communication &amp; community engagement</b>	500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,821,796</b>

## Operational Challenges

### Gaza Strip

The Israeli-controlled Erez passenger crossing was closed throughout the hostilities and opened only partially for some 60 international humanitarian staff and journalists just after the cessation of hostilities on 21 May. Kerem Shalom, the crossing used for goods was also closed throughout the escalation, except for a few hours on 18 May when five humanitarian trucks and four trucks of animal fodder crossed into Gaza. On 21 May, about 50 truckloads of humanitarian goods and 27 truckloads of animal fodder were exceptionally allowed into Gaza. Access to the sea for fishing purposes was also banned by the Israeli authorities at the beginning of the hostilities

Since 25 May, Erez has been open for international humanitarian staff, journalists, life-saving medical cases, and those who want to return to their homes in Gaza. National humanitarian staff and non-life-saving patient referrals are not currently able to cross. Kerem Shalom has also been open since 25 May, but only for medical equipment, food, medication and fuel for the private sector. Fishing activities have also restarted up to six nautical miles from the coast. Prior to the conflict, fishermen could reach up to 20 nautical miles from the southern portion of Gaza's coast.

Both the Rafah crossing and the Salah Ad Din Gate with Egypt were open as scheduled during the conflict. Fourteen patients were transferred to Egypt through the Rafah crossing on 21 May and reportedly others on 24 May.

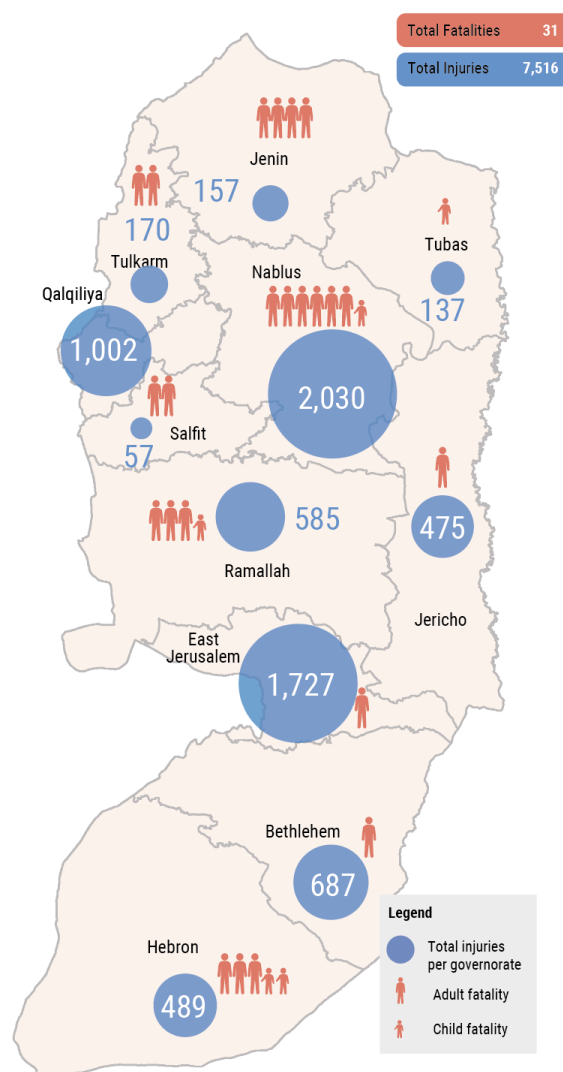
Explosive remnants of war (ERW) lie buried in the rubble of damaged buildings, are posing a significant threat to the general population, as well as to humanitarian actors.

### West Bank

Access and movement by Palestinians in certain areas, particularly East Jerusalem, the Seam Zone (areas isolated by the Barrier), the Israeli-controlled areas of Hebron city (H2), firing zones and land around or within Israeli settlements, has also remained restricted by physical obstacles and administrative measures. These restrictions not only undermine access to basic services but also hinder the ability of humanitarian organizations to respond in a timely manner. Incidents involving harassment, delays and, at times, attacks on medical staff by Israeli forces on the ground have prevented and/or delayed the provision of urgent medical care and treatment for the injured.

Since the escalation of hostilities and violence, risks and challenges for humanitarian partners operating in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, have increased, further shrinking humanitarian space. Movement restrictions and the risk of attack and violence during the provision of service have been identified as major constraints by the Protection Cluster partners.

The increased presence, harassment and intimidation by armed Israeli settlers in previously unaffected locations across the West Bank, have compounded security concerns for humanitarian personnel and contributed to their restricted movement and delayed delivery of responses. While a community-based mechanism to mitigate the impact of settler violence has been activated, the absence of an international protective presence since the outbreak of COVID-19 restrictions continues to undermine operations.



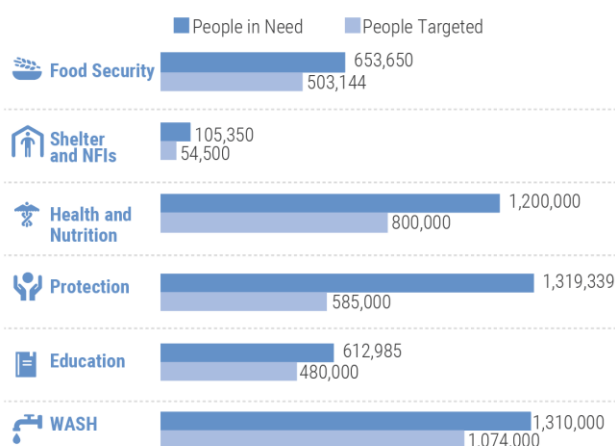
### 3. INTERAGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The Response Plan outlined in this appeal covers the period of the next three months and includes both humanitarian and early recovery activities. These are designed to complement ongoing operations outlined in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for 2021 and have been coordinated through the National Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, based on inputs from Gaza and West Bank Cluster Coordinators, and endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

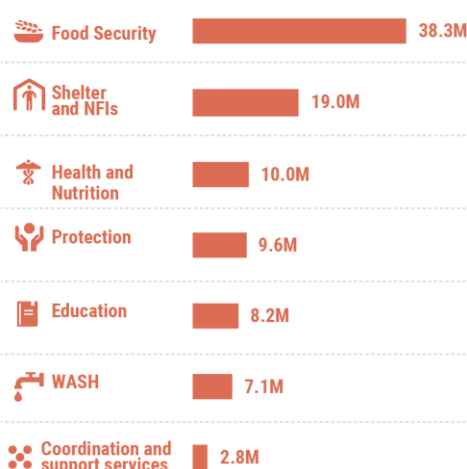
The response will also be dovetailed into longer-term planning tools which are underway, including the joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment. In addition, the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment is also underway, which will inform the planning for the 2022 HRP and an overall vulnerability analysis. Humanitarian partners are working in close coordination with the Palestinian Authority to ensure complementarity of this initial response efforts to support longer term national plans for Gaza and the West Bank.

This Response Plan is designed to lay the groundwork to move swiftly through a medium- and long-term reconstruction and recovery framework targeting housing, health, education, water and sanitation facilities, as well as transportation and energy networks, and commercial and public buildings. With the socio-economic situation already in dire straits with the COVID-19 pandemic, and unemployment rate at around 50 per cent prior to the hostilities, it is critical for the international community to continue supporting local efforts to recover from the multiple layers of crisis the people of Gaza have endured. Providing immediate humanitarian assistance, with subsequent recovery and reconstruction in mind, while addressing the root causes of vulnerability, is the essence of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus approach, to which humanitarian and development partners in the oPt are fully committed.

#### PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED



#### REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER (US\$)



Cluster	Total PIN	Total Targeted	Total Funding Requirement	Gaza	West Bank
Education	612,985	480,000	\$8,200,000	\$8,200,000	\$0
Food Security	653,650	503,144	\$38,254,314	\$38,254,314	\$0
Health	1,200,000	800,000	\$10,045,000	\$6,507,000	\$3,538,000
Protection	1,319,339	585,000	\$9,615,000	\$7,915,000	\$1,700,000
Shelter&NFI	105,350	54,500	\$19,011,760	\$18,849,280	\$162,480
WASH	1,310,000	1,074,000	\$7,122,900	\$7,122,900	\$0
Coordination and Support Services			\$2,813,094	\$2,559,916	\$253,178
	<b>1,319,339</b> (Inter-agency PIN)	<b>1,074,000</b> (Inter-agency target)	<b>\$95,062,068</b>	<b>\$89,408,410</b>	<b>\$5,653,658</b>



## Coordination

In the context of rising numbers of displaced people, the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) following consultation with the HCT, activated the Interagency Contingency Plan for Gaza (IACP-Gaza) on 14 May, standing up the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC)<sup>1</sup> and Joint Crisis Management Teams (JCMT) at both the Gaza<sup>2</sup> and Jerusalem<sup>3</sup> levels. While the Gaza IACP was activated, the ECC replaced the core Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). It met daily, chaired by OCHA, to ensure a coordinated approach across all stakeholders and follow-up implementation of decisions taken by the JCMT. Furthermore, the HC advocated extensively with the Israeli authorities and diplomatic missions, for an immediate ceasefire and, in lieu of this, a humanitarian pause, to ensure the entry of essential staff and goods. In addition, the Communications in Crisis Protocol and the Communication with Communities in Crisis were both activated. The West Bank Inter-Cluster Group continued to be the focal point for West Bank response issues.

Given the significant decrease in numbers of displaced persons seeking shelter since the ceasefire, on 23 May 2021, the HC de-activated the IACP-Gaza and humanitarian coordination will revert to the normal structures of the ICCG, reporting to the HCT and led by the HC.

## CASH and voucher assistance

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) provides quick and flexible support to the people affected by the recent hostilities and to the most vulnerable households (HHs) in Gaza. Three types of CVA interventions are envisioned in response to the recent crisis: Sectoral CVA, Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, and One-off emergency cash assistance.

- **Sectoral CVA:** is coordinated through Clusters, with the Cash Working Group (CWG) providing technical support at both Cluster and organization level. In the pre-crisis context, CVA was employed across all sectors in Gaza, allowing to build a solid set of experiences and best practices to further promote the use of CVA in the immediate and medium-term post-conflict periods.
- **Vouchers:** as food is one of the most pressing needs, the provision of emergency and recovery electronic food vouchers can stabilise the dietary diversity of affected people and inject much needed cash into Gaza's economy. Every family will receive an e-voucher card, or alternatively a pin code to their mobile phone, to use it at contracted shops across the Strip.
- **Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)** is encouraged among CVA response options, being able to provide comprehensive support to households (HH) with multi-sectoral needs. The recommended MPCA transfer value is 878 NIS per month, which is based on, and aims at covering, the needs of the Gaza Minimum Expenditure Basket. HHs whose homes were destroyed or severely damaged, and those worst affected by the crisis, will be prioritized among MPCA recipients, in addition to those eligible according to the agreed targeting criteria. The recommended number of monthly instalments for the emergency response is at least three.
- **One-off emergency cash assistance** is recommended to target those most affected by the crisis, including displaced families, and HHs whose pre-existing poverty and vulnerability have been exacerbated by the conflict. Transfer values need to be harmonized as much as possible with those endorsed by the CWG, but greater flexibility is ensured considering its different nature, i.e. not covering all sectors included in the MEB, and frequency (one-off).

Targeting of CVA assistance will be coordinated in line with the emergency response mechanisms established by authorities and coordination agencies. Stronger and clearer definition of complementarities and duplications among CVA-based responses will further support the effectiveness and efficiency of the emergency response. Coordination and alignment with national Social Protection schemes is highly recommended. Collaboration can be established in terms of financing, targeting, transfer values, distribution mechanisms, etc.

<sup>1</sup> ECC consisted of OCHA (the Deputy HoO as chair), Gaza Cluster Coordinators, Gaza-based Heads of Cluster-Lead Agencies, UNDP, AIDA and PNGO, as well as UNRWA and MoSD as Focal Points, ICRC and PRCS as observers, and ACU, UNDSS and UNMAS as advisors.

<sup>2</sup> The Gaza JCMT consisted of the Area Security Coordinator, ECC Manager (OCHA), UNRWA Director of Gaza Operations and the UNDSS Deputy Security Advisor.

<sup>3</sup> The Jerusalem JCMT was led by the HC and consisted of Heads of Agency representation from UNSCO, UNRWA, OCHA, DO, DSS, UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF and WHO.

**General objective: provide quick and flexible basic needs support to the most vulnerable people affected by hostilities.**

Activity	# of targeted individuals	Locations	Partners	Requirements, USD
Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance	50,485	Gaza	WFP, AAH, ACTED, CRS, DCA, Oxfam, PUI	5,814,565
One-off emergency cash assistance	211,000	Gaza	UNRWA, UNICEF	7,560,000
Electronic food vouchers	160,000	Gaza	WFP	6,200,000

## Addressing the needs of the most vulnerable

### Mainstreaming Gender<sup>4</sup>

The hostilities and violence have exacerbated gender-specific risks and vulnerabilities. All Palestinians in Gaza, regardless of age, gender or socio-economic status, have been impacted by the escalation.

Civilian men are more vulnerable to life loss and injuries due to their larger engagement in the public sphere, including participation in the provision of first response services. Men and boys are the most exposed to the risks of the Explosive Remnants of War (ERW).

Fatalities among men have resulted in “new widows”. These women, who have lost a spouse/male breadwinner, are among the most vulnerable and least protected in society. Customarily, women are assumed to be under the protection and guardianship of men. Thus, a woman who has lost a spouse and does not have a male adult son is extremely vulnerable. This vulnerability is acknowledged by service providers, which consider female headed households as eligible for social safety nets benefits, albeit minimal. Widowed women suffer a lack of protection in accessing rights to child custody and guardianship, as well as control over inheritance from a deceased spouse. Women’s organizations reported receiving calls to their hotlines from women asking about humanitarian assistance, loss of legal documentation, legal rights, and damage assessments and compensation.



Some 40 women have lost their lives during the escalation. The resulting single-male heads of households face unique needs, as they often do not have the skills to care for young children, as these responsibilities are traditionally and exclusively assigned to women and girls. Orphan children who lost their mothers during the escalation are usually among the most vulnerable.

Securing a private home space for women and girls is also of exceptional importance in Gaza, due to dominant norms of female modesty and varying degrees of gender segregation. Families who were displaced or lost their homes during the crisis usually express an acute sense of vulnerability towards the bodily safety and security needs of their female family members. In addition, displaced women are more likely than other women to feel unsafe using a bathing or latrine facility. Due to the large house destruction, families are expected to stay at host families resulting in overcrowding which has been reported in previous escalations to increase incidence of sexual and gender-based violence among women and girls.

<sup>4</sup> Source: UNWOMEN

Immediate and unconditional cash assistance is essential to support women displaced persons and attend to the immediate needs of their families. Women have also reported the need for NFIs and dignity kits that are gender and age sensitive.

Unanimously, women reported the need for psychosocial assistance for themselves and their children. Many mothers have reported that their children have lost their ability to speak and have experienced bedwetting, while their sleeping cycle is also heavily compromised. Securing women's and girls' access to health, including sexual and reproductive services, is of key importance. Prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), and related response activities continue to be critical.



The proper consideration of gender throughout the humanitarian response to the crisis in Gaza is essential to identify the rights, needs, priorities and capacities of all crisis-affected persons without discrimination. Mainstreaming gender in all phases of humanitarian response, starting with data collection for assessments of needs remains a key priority. In the immediate term, mainstreaming gender is particularly critical to interventions related to shelter, WASH and NFIs. There are also indications of gender specific needs related to psychosocial support for boys, girls and women.

Gender equality is a critical step towards achieving sustainable early recovery and development. Crisis situations often provide a window of opportunity for addressing gender-based discrimination and rights violations. If humanitarian interventions are not planned with gender equality in mind, not only do the chances of doing greater harm increase, but an opportunity to promote equality between women and men can be lost.

## PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

According to the Ministry of Social Development (MOSD), five people with disabilities were killed in the escalation of hostilities. Almost 2,000 Palestinians were injured during the hostilities, including over 600 children and 400 women, of whom some 10 per cent may suffer from a long-term disability requiring rehabilitation. The vulnerability of people with disabilities increases in hostilities as they face additional barriers in seeking protection. A rapid needs assessment conducted by Humanity and Inclusion and disability partners between 16 and 23 of May identified nearly 800 persons with disabilities and injuries in need of assistance including mobility and support devices as well as non-food items and cash support.





## Accountability to affected population and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse

Accountability to the affected population (AAP) and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) are active commitments by humanitarian actors. As the scale of humanitarian responses increases, so do needs for effective, timely and targeted engagement with the affected populations. This requires a coordinated approach to ensure proper mainstreaming of AAP and PSEA across activities as cross cutting issues, the establishment of fit-for-purpose tools and activities to communicate with beneficiaries about the planned responses, including during all phases of program design, adjustment and evaluation, in addition to ensuring a system is in place to collect, refer and process feedback, including complaints and requests for assistance.

Since 2020 the HCT PSEA Network has worked with partners in building their awareness and capacities on PSEA and fostered the implementation of an Interagency Community Based Complaint System. The current emergency response requires the reinforcement of its system and tools to ensure the affected population has access to safe, confidential, and context appropriate complaint channels, and to enable the capacity to process, refer and respond to cases involving misconduct including sexual exploitation and abuse per IASC standards.

To ensure cost effectiveness and to build on the existing experience and efficiencies, the proposed AAP/PSEA activities will utilize and build upon those established in the context of the COVID-19 response, while accounting for lessons learned. This includes expanding and tailoring the reach of the Risk Communications Community Engagement Working Group (RCCE) to address the current emergency, retailoring upcoming and ongoing assessments, and tailoring feedback mechanisms and channels. Current restrictions and limitations, such as those resulting from extensive damage to infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, will be factored in. The proposed activities will be administered through the AAP/PSEA network with a view of supporting and not replacing the activities at the project level per individual organization commitments and responsibilities.





## 4. CLUSTER NEEDS AND PLANNED RESPONSES

### Food Security

**PEOPLE IN NEED** 653,650

**PEOPLE TARGETED** 608,293

#### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

WFP, FAO, UNRWA, AAH, ACAD, ACTED, CARE, CRS, DCA, ESDC, Fares Al-Arab (FAFD), NDC, Oxfam, Al-Nakheel (PAAPD), PARC, PUI, SCI, SIF, UAWC



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

**38.3 million**

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### Key Needs

The recent hostilities in Gaza have exacerbated already dire living conditions, undermined by years of blockade, the internal Palestinian divide and recurrent escalations. This has been compounded by the measures imposed to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, including recurrent lockdowns and travel restrictions, a reduction of commercial activities and mandatory quarantines. According to the World Bank, the GDP for 2020 for the oPt was expected to contract by about 11.5 per cent, with 43 per cent of the labour force in Gaza unemployed in the fourth quarter of 2020, and poverty estimated at 53 per cent.

Such strenuous conditions have significantly affected the around 62 per cent of households in Gaza, who are considered food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity, as well as on the entire population of Gaza at large. On its part, UNRWA continues its provision of in-kind food assistance to 1.1 million refugees, distribution of which, after a short halt amidst hostilities, has been accelerated in response to the current crisis.

The livelihoods of many farmers, breeders, herders and fishers have been negatively impacted through destruction or damage to their land and productive assets and farming infrastructures, or their inability to access such resources, during the hostilities. Poultry and livestock sectors risk complete collapse due to the severe shortage of fodders, placing at risk the livelihood of the 17,000 households (85,000 people) and the availability of meat and other fresh sources of protein, such as eggs, yogurt and cheese, for the entire population of Gaza.

The Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) reports deaths of thousands of birds, while sheep and cattle breeders negatively cope by less feeding the animals, compromising production. Some 3,600 fishing families have been prevented from pursuing their livelihoods since the beginning of the hostilities. Affected farmers, herders and fishers need immediate food, fodder and production inputs, assistance to reactivate their productive capacities livelihoods and avoid long-term aid dependence. Those still displaced remain in need of emergency food assistance. Also in need are vulnerable families, including those headed by women, the elderly, those with special needs and people in poor health conditions.

### Sector Objectives

1. Providing emergency and recovery food assistance, including cash, electronic voucher and in-kind commodities.
2. Restoring productive capacities and livelihoods of small-scale herders, farmers, and fishers.

### Priority Activities

- Post-conflict food assistance to those who remain displaced or have lost their livelihoods.
- Provision of cash assistance to Palestine refugee/non refugee families to cover their basic food needs and restore their coping capacities.
- Provision of one-off multi-sectoral unrestricted cash.
- Provision of emergency animal fodder for vulnerable small scale livestock farmers.
- Immediate support for farmers, herders, and fishers to reactivate their production and plan for the next production cycles.
- Advocacy around continuous and predictable operation of the crossings to import agricultural inputs and export fresh vegetables.

## Shelter and Non-Food Items

**PEOPLE IN NEED** 105,350

**PEOPLE TARGETED** 54,500

### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AAH, ACTED, GC, GVC, ICO-UAE, ICRC, IR, Ma'an, Mercy Corps, NRC, PARC, PRCS, PUI, QGRC, SIF, UAWC, UNDP, UN-Habitat, UNRWA



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

**19 million**

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### Key Needs

According to the Ministry of Public Work and Housing (MoPWH), during the recent hostilities some 300 buildings were totally destroyed, comprising over 1,100 housing units destroyed and more than 1,000 units severely damaged and rendered uninhabitable, in addition to nearly 15,000 housing units damaged to various extents. The Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) estimates that approximately 9,000 people are still displaced, mostly with host families. Some displaced families are expected to return to their homes, and stay inside or around it, even if uninhabitable. This new caseload of displaced persons is added to some 4,000 people, who lost their homes in the 2014 escalation of hostilities and remained displaced, and 16,000 who live in homes that were damaged in that context and are yet to be repaired.

Displaced persons require immediate support to find temporary adequate, safe, and dignified shelter solutions, especially due to the high demand of housing units. Prior to the conflict, the MoPWH estimated a longstanding housing shortage of some 120,000 units in Gaza, resulting in families, especially vulnerable and displaced, living either with extended families or in rental accommodation. Before the hostilities, it was estimated that some 9,500 families in Gaza living in rented homes were at risk of eviction due to their inability to pay rental costs, a figure that was expected to rise as a result of the increase in unemployment, COVID 19 and poverty.

Those who are now living with families or friends are at a higher risk of contracting COVID-19 due to overcrowding conditions and the use of shared facilities. Appropriate transitional solutions for those families are urgently needed. Finally, a reconstruction plan is required, with adequate financial support and sustained access to construction materials.

### Sector Objectives

1. Supporting access to adequate temporary shelter solutions to displaced persons through the provision of cash programmed assistance, alongside support to host families.
2. Undertaking urgent repair of uninhabitable homes to reduce the displacement caseload, relieve pressure on the growing need for homes and reduce risks for host and hosted families.
3. Undertaking selective repair for partially damaged homes and adaptation interventions for the most vulnerable groups, including female head-of-household, elderly, and PWDs.
4. Provision of essential NFIs.

### Priority Activities

- Cash rental allowances of US\$200-250 per family per month for a reasonable period of time, and a one-off cash reintegration package of \$500 per family, to over 2,000 displaced families, with totally destroyed or uninhabitable housing units.
- Cash repair assistance for 960 families with uninhabitable housing units to immediately reduce the displacement caseload and relieve pressure on the growing need for homes in Gaza. The average cash support of is set at \$5,000 per family.
- Cash assistance to 4,150 host and hosted families to reduce overcrowding and improve the living conditions, including shared facilities, such as toilets and kitchen, as well as privacy through modifying apartment's internal partition.
- Cash assistance for 5,000 particularly vulnerable families (FHH, elderly, PWD) for light repair of partially damaged homes and adaptation.
- Cash assistance for 11,000 displaced persons in urban displacement to buy NFIs and dignity kits.
- In-kind distribution of NFIs to 5,000 displaced persons.
- Cash assistance for shelter to assist at least 90 vulnerable refugee HHs in the West Bank



## Health and Nutrition

**PEOPLE IN NEED 1,200,000**

**PEOPLE TARGETED 800,000**

### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Ard El-Insan, Ahli Arab Hospital, CARE, CISP, CRS, EJHN, GCMHP, HI, HWC, Igatha48, Juzoor, LWF, MAP-UK, MdM - France, MdM - Spain, MdM - Suisse, MedGlobal, Medico International, NECC, PCRF, PFBS, PHR, PMRS, PRCS, PUI, Public Aid Hospitals, QRCS, RCS4GS, Save the Children, Taawon, UHCC, UHWC, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNRWA, We World and WHO



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

**10 million**

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### Key Needs

The insecurity created by the hostilities and heightened violence has further disrupted access to essential health services, including COVID-19 care, primary health care, nutrition, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, and non-communicable diseases management. The damage sustained by health facilities, compounded by electricity outages and fuel shortages, have resulted in some health facilities operating at a limited capacity or not functioning at all.

The hostilities in the Gaza Strip and civil unrest in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, have resulted in an increased demand for trauma and emergency care focusing on emergency medical services, pre-/hospital care of trauma patients, as well as initiation of physiotherapy to prevent or mitigate the risks of potential long-term disability among the population. It is anticipated that in the coming weeks, due to the unstable infrastructure and rubble, there could be additional trauma and emergency care.

The recent events have increased the need for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) for a population that is already considered one of the most traumatized in the region, due to prolonged exposure to violence. The ongoing crisis occurred at a time when the population is struggling to cope with the effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which is adding to the mental health strain. Health workers and other humanitarian responders have not been spared from the mental stress resulting from the pandemic, the hostilities and the civil unrest, and should also be able to receive MHPSS.

Due to the magnitude of the current crisis, there is an increased need for stronger partner coordination and information management. This would facilitate the rapid identification of needs and gaps, the implementation of effective response, ensuring preparedness, and replenishing prepositioned emergency and critical care supplies. The availability of prepositioned supplies in the wake of the hostilities enabled partners to initiate responses and provide life-saving services at a time, when neither supplies nor people could enter into Gaza. Additional effort from health cluster partners needs to be invested to strengthen supply chain, including monitoring of supply distribution to the end user.

### Sector Objectives

1. Reducing morbidity and mortality through the provision of trauma and emergency care.
2. Sustaining and increasing access to essential health services, such as primary health care, nutrition, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, and managing non-communicable diseases.
3. In coordination with Protection and Education Cluster, providing MHPSS to those traumatised by the ongoing crisis in the oPt.
4. Strengthening response to the ongoing crisis through stronger partner coordination and information management, including supply chain strengthening.

## Priority Activities

- Emergency, pre-hospital, medical care for trauma patients, including surgical care and physiotherapy, through the deployment of local and international emergency medical teams.
- Procurement of essential medical supplies for emergency and critical care, including drugs, disposables, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and equipment to support pre-hospital and hospital trauma and emergency care services.
- Provision of psychological first aid and management of mental health disorders through procurement and supply of psychotropic drugs.
- Provision of essential health services, such as primary health care, nutrition, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health and management of non-communicable diseases.
- Monitoring health facilities functionality and availability of supplies and its utilisation through the 'Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System'.
- Monitoring and documenting attacks against health care and access obstructions to essential health care, as the basis for protection information and public advocacy products.
- Rehabilitation and repair of damaged health facilities.







**PEOPLE IN NEED 1,319,339**

**PEOPLE TARGETED 585,000**

### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Adalah, Aftaluna, Aid & Hope, Aisha Association for Woman and Child Protection, Al Haq, Al Mezan, ApS, Btselem, Burj Luq Luq, Center for Women Legal Research and Consulting, CFTA, CMBM, CTCCM, Disability Referral Network Organizations, GCMHP, Gaza National Society for Rehabilitation, Humanity and Inclusion, Islamic Relief, LTF partners, Ma'an, Madaa Center, , MDM, ,, NRC, OXFAM, , PCC, PCDCR, PCHR, PMRS, PRCS, PSSCW, PTC, PWWSO, Red Crescent Society,, Save the Children, SAWA, Stars of Hope, Tamer Institute for Community Education, Terre Des Hommes ,UHCW, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNRWA, UNWOMEN, WAC, War Child Holland, Wafaq Association for Women and Child Care, Women affairs Center, World Vision, Yesh Din, YMCA



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

**9.6 million**

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### Key Needs

As described in the section on Health and Nutrition, intense bombardment in residential areas in Gaza has the potential to severely impact the mental health of people, especially children. Fear for life, loss of loved ones, physical injuries and wide-scale damage and destruction have severely affected the population. Mass scale-up of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is needed to prevent the development of mental health disorders: from psychological first aid, structured psychosocial support, suicide prevention, case management, clinical mental health services, including a blend of remote and face-to-face methods. Frontline workers who are also directly affected are being pushed to the limits, leaving some unable to resume work or at risk of overload due to widespread needs.

The recent escalation in Gaza has left severe contamination of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and exacerbated an already volatile living space in Gaza. Ordnance has failed to explode, and now lies buried in the rubble of damaged buildings or in farmland, posing risks to the population. This has given rise to an urgent need for life saving mine action intervention, including emergency ERW risk assessments, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) responses, and ERW risk and Conflict Preparedness and Protection (CPP) messaging.

In the West Bank, the rise in conflict-related violence, including settler attacks, has eroded public safety and increased fear and stress among the population. Children have been particularly affected. Significant numbers of civilians, including minors, have been injured and killed by live ammunition during demonstrations, clashes and Israeli forces' operations, including in and around refugee camps. During the first half of May, UNRWA recorded 770 violent incidents, of which nearly a third involved the shooting of live fire by Israeli forces.

The conflict has placed women and girls at higher risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), including intimate partner violence. Most GBV office-based and in-person services in the Gaza Strip, such as legal aid, GBV case management and MHPSS have been suspended, as well as other community education and awareness raising activities. Several GBV service providers, including frontline workers, have been directly affected by the bombardments. Both GBV shelters in Gaza have been closed and GBV survivors have been sent home, resulting in a double protection threat. Furthermore, the Red Crescent Society Safe Space for women and girls in Jabalya, one of the main safe spaces in the Gaza Strip, was damaged by Israeli shelling on 19 May. Overall, women and girls, who remain displaced and exposed to increasing GBV risks, in addition to existing GBV survivors deprived of any support since the onset of the ongoing crisis, require assistance.

It is estimated that the approximately 2,000 housing units have been destroyed or severely damaged, with affected families requiring related legal counselling and assistance. This includes assistance in obtaining complete proof of ownership documentation, as well as other relevant types of legal assistance, which may require coordination with local authorities or other service providers.

Previous emergencies in the Gaza Strip revealed that injured persons and people with disabilities require a range of multi-sectoral services, including rehabilitation sessions, assistive devices, wound dressing kits, and inclusive access to information, counselling, and MHPSS. It is essential to include people with disabilities, disability representative bodies as well as disability organizations in the roll out of needs assessment and the design of humanitarian responses.

### **Sector Objectives**

The sectors' overarching objective is that the rights of Palestinians are protected, respected, and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and duty bearers are held to account, while emergency protection services reach those most in need. Specific objectives include:

1. Delivery of emergency responses to mitigate effects of violence, especially for children and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities.
2. Reducing deaths and injuries caused by Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and EOD.
3. Preventing and responding to GBV emerging from hostilities, especially among displaced persons and ensure continued lifesaving GBV services.
4. Maintaining the advocacy, monitoring and documenting capacities of partners.

### **Priority Activities**

- Providing dignity kits containing essential hygiene and menstrual management items, protection information and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to women and girls who have been displaced.
- Providing cash and voucher assistance for women at risk of GBV, especially displaced persons, and vulnerable women, such as women with disabilities, elderly women and breast cancer patients in host families and communities.
- Providing in-person and remote MHPSS, including group sessions, for displaced persons and GBV service providers, both remotely and through existing GBV service delivery points.
- Providing integrated protection support to displaced persons and vulnerable women and girls, and refugees, including updated referral pathways and protection information and GBV detection and referral through sustained availability of multi-sectoral GBV services.
- Conducting an assessment on the impact of hostilities on GBV survivors and vulnerable women and girls.
- Providing emergency child protection responses, scale-up MHPSS services for adults and youth, including structured psychosocial care for families and children as well as life skills activities for adolescents and children.
- Increasing case management for particularly vulnerable children, including those at risk of child labor, refugee children, children at risk of school dropout, and children with disabilities is also urgently needed.
- Providing needed support to frontline protection services with self-care programming.
- Coordinating Mine Action Activities in Gaza, carrying out EOD risk assessments and clearance and delivering ERW risk messaging and Conflict Preparedness and Protection (CPP) messaging to vulnerable populations, particularly displaced persons.
- Providing technical support for humanitarian partners on disability inclusion, specialised responses for Persons with Disabilities (PwD) directly affected and supporting inclusive messaging and awareness raising materials.
- Providing legal assistance and case-specific counselling to displaced persons in Gaza and victims of recent violence in the West Bank, including refugees.
- Providing protection responses for vulnerable refugees affected by conflict, settler violence, forcible displacement.
- Monitoring and documenting IHR and IHL violations and advocating for accountability.

## Education

**PEOPLE IN NEED** 612,985

**PEOPLE TARGETED** 480,000

### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AFKAR, Al Amal Rehabilitation Society, Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children, Islamic Relief, Fares Al Arab, Tamer Institute, Gulf Educational Organization, Humanity and Inclusion, Maghazi Community for Rehabilitation Society, Norwegian Refugee Council, Palestine Save the Children Foundation, Right to Play, Save the Children, Teacher Creativity Center, Terre des hommes-Lausanne, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNRWA



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

**8.2 million**

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### Key Needs

Even before the escalation and due to the shortage of adequate infrastructure in Gaza, around 65 per cent of schools operate on a double-shift system, resulting in reduced hours in core subjects and foundation learning. Children's ability to access education, both at school and at home, is also undermined by Gaza's chronic electricity deficit. Since early 2020, these challenges have been significantly compounded by the outbreak of COVID-19, which has led to the prolonged closures of schools and kindergartens as part of the measures to contain the pandemic.

The recent escalation has intensified these structural problems, damaging at least 58 education facilities and further interrupting learning for approximately 600,000 school-age children in Gaza, including about 285,000 who attend UNRWA schools. Due to a second wave of COVID-19, schools in Gaza had already been closed since 8 April and education provided through distance learning approaches. It is unlikely that face-to-face learning will resume before the end of academic year on 3 June.

Some of the 59 UNRWA schools used as temporary shelters for up to 77,000 displaced people will also need rehabilitation before they can re-open. The cluster will coordinate repair and rehabilitation efforts, so that schools can be opened for summer programmes.

The Protection Cluster estimated that some 198,000 children in Gaza were in need of structured protection and psychosocial support, prior to the hostilities. Children traumatized as a result of the hostilities will require a significant scale-up in MHPSS support, as will affected parents and educators.

### Sector Objectives

1. Ensuring that children in Gaza can resume learning as soon as possible, either remotely or in person.
2. Supporting the mental health and psychosocial well-being of students, parents and educators in Gaza, through MHPSS support.
3. Ensuring that children can access safe and inclusive learning opportunities through the emergency repair of education facilities and the provision of non-formal education services.

### Priority Activities:

- In coordination with the Protection Cluster, provide remote and face-to-face MHPSS services to vulnerable children, their families and school staff.
- Repair and rehabilitate the estimated 58 damaged schools and kindergartens and rehabilitate the 59 UNRWA schools that have been used as temporary shelters for displaced people.
- In collaboration with Protection Cluster and Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR), organize summer activities to provide vulnerable children in Gaza with MHPSS support and informal education programmes, to compensate for education time lost due to the conflict and ongoing COVID-19 restrictions.
- Provide emergency education kits, including books and stationery to children, to ensure that displaced children especially can access distance learning.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

**PEOPLE IN NEED 1,310,000**

**PEOPLE TARGETED 1,074,000**

### IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

AAH, ACTED, Anera, CESVI, DCA/NCA, ESDC, Global Communities, Human Appeal, MA'AN, NRC, OXFAM, PARC, PEF, PHG, QC, SCI, SIF, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WW-GVC



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

**7.1 million**

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### Key Needs

The WASH sector in the Gaza Strip has been severely affected by the recent escalation, including due to the more than 100 incidents resulting in damage to water and sanitation infrastructure, directly affecting more than 1.2 million Palestinians.

The decline in power supply (5 to 7 hours available per day on average) reduced the WASH service providers capacities to deliver. More than 500 WASH facilities, including water desalination plants, water wells, water and sewer pumping stations and wastewater treatment plants, have been operating at a limited capacity. According to Gaza's Water Utility (CMWU), the water supply in the Gaza Strip has decreased between 20 to 50 per cent for most neighbourhoods, while 20,000 cubic meters of raw sewage and 80,000 cubic meters of poorly treated sewage, are discharged to the sea daily.

Service providers need urgent support. Given the depletion of supplies, they have limited capacity to repair the damaged infrastructure and face a shortage of chemicals for water purification. Fuel for generators is required to provide alternative power supply in light of the power shortage.

This situation has reduced household access to adequate water and sanitation services. The most vulnerable families, who are not able to mitigate the interruption of services, are adopting negative coping mechanisms such as decreasing their water consumption and discharging wastewater and dumping solid wastes to open areas.

Housing units damaged are suffering lack or limited access to adequate WASH facilities. Many families lost essential items, such as water tanks, handwashing stations or sanitary fittings. These families must now share facilities with other households or use public facilities, such as public water taps or latrines to meet some of their WASH needs, with disproportionate impact on women and girls.

This limited access to WASH services has affected Gaza households' capacity to maintain their health, livelihoods, social and hygiene status, of particular concern in light of the ongoing pandemic. Women, children, elders and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) are the most affected by this shortage in WASH services. Women in particular are struggling to maintain minimum hygiene and ensure the availability of drinking water.

### Sector Objectives

1. Restoring/ maintaining the operation of WASH infrastructure damaged by attacks through rapid repair and the provision of critical maintenance materials and tools.
2. Supporting WASH service providers in restoring the operation and productivity of facilities and services affected by the power supply shortage and the lack of operation materials.
3. Improving access to basic WASH services for vulnerable households through the provision of emergency supplies, including drinking water, hygiene materials and essential items such as water tanks, handwashing stations and sanitation fittings.



## Priority Activities

- Provision of emergency fuel for WASH facilities suffering power supply shortage.
- Provision of chlorine and operation chemicals for critical WASH facilities.
- Rapid repair and the provision of the required maintenance materials and tools for the WASH infrastructure damaged.
- Solid waste collection and removal in communities exposed to waste accumulation.
- Delivery of trucked water to vulnerable households.
- Provision of household hygiene materials for vulnerable families.
- Rehabilitation of the WASH facilities in damaged housing units.
- Vacuuming and discharging the wastewater from the households and communities suffering wastewater accumulation due to sewer service interruption in their communities.



## Coordination and Support Services

**PEOPLE IN NEED 1,310,000**

**PEOPLE TARGETED 1,074,000**

### **IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

CHS, Gaza CWC, OCHA, RCCE, SAWA, UNDP, WFP



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

**7.1 million**

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### **Key Needs**

In view of the present situation in Gaza and the increased requirements in humanitarian assistance for the population of the Gaza Strip, it is required to scale up existing logistics capacity and coordination mechanisms to overcome the likely bottlenecks in the flow of supplies. Additionally, there is a need for common warehouses in selected areas, to facilitate the consolidation and arrange safe transport and deliveries of humanitarian cargo through Israel, via the Kerem Shalom crossing, into Gaza. This will further enhance the civil-military coordination mechanisms at the border crossing.

Accountability to the affected population (AAP) and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) are areas requiring immediate support to strengthen coordinated and harmonized community engagement practices and tools to achieve effective and accountable humanitarian action. This requires support for the development and dissemination of information, ensuring proper mainstreaming of AAP and PSEA as crosscutting issues in all efforts and tools pertaining to community engagement. Capacities and tools to ensure that affected populations are at the centre of humanitarian response must be reinforced, including consulting beneficiaries about the planned responses, adjustment and evaluation, and the collection of feedback from them regarding complaints and requests for assistance.

### **Sector Objectives**

1. Provide Logistic Coordination and Information Management to enhance predictability, timeliness, and efficiency of the emergency response under the logistics coordinated approach.
2. Ensure that women, men, boys and girls, including people with disabilities, have access to safe, confidential, accessible and efficient feedback mechanisms, which are properly referred for responses and tracked.
3. Ensure availability to administer timely and responsive investigations into complaints against humanitarian staff that do not have the capacity to investigate.
4. Ensure communities are not exposed to physical risks at the damaged sites, and humanitarian actors are able to safely access and provide support to those affected.

### **Priority activities:**

#### Logistics:

- Produce Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) for shipping humanitarian cargo to Gaza with detailed information and documentations required for transporting aid contributions to Gaza.
- Update border crossing openings/closings and cargo movement requirements, including data, and share with the humanitarian team.
- Coordinate and disseminate logistic information on available transport and storage infrastructures, and advice partners on SoP, alternative logistic solutions, and a cost/benefit analysis for each solution.
- Identify and prioritize logistic bottlenecks and gaps impeding delivery of essential assistance to Gaza by the humanitarian community.
- Consolidate and organize the transport and handling services on support of the humanitarian cargo from Israel / east Jerusalem and west Bank to Gaza.



## AAP/PSEA:

- Producing awareness raising materials about AAP/PSEA, including audio-visual materials and messaging to be communicated over text messaging, social media and printed material, particularly about women and girls, who might be facing violence and discrimination.
- Reinforcing AAP/PSEA network resources to receive, process and refer claims on behalf of the humanitarian community, including by providing technical assistance and building local investigative capacity.
- Providing effective and timely responses, including psychosocial, medical, protection and legal support to survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse through the GBV response system.

## Security and protection:

- Safely removing and transporting rubble to the landfill or crushing site.
- Security measures to respond to deteriorating security environment.



## 5. MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Cluster	Indicator	Location (GS/WB)	Target	Progress
Health	# of cases received appropriate care in the emergency department using a standard validated triage tool and vital signs monitoring	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	10,000	
Health	# benefitting from prepositioned emergency and critical care supplies	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	30,000	
Health	# patients with access to MHPSS services	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	260,000	
Health	# of people who have access to L2 PHC services including nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, maternal and child health services	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	300,000	
Protection	# of vulnerable women and displaced persons who received Dignity Kits	GS	15,000	
Protection	# of women and girls who benefited from individual and group MHPSS	GS	2550	
Protection	% (and number) of request for risk assessments from UN and humanitarian partner responded	GS	100%	
Protection	# of people received (sex and age and region disaggregate) EORE and CPP messages	GS	1,200,000	
Protection	#number of vulnerable refugee children receiving comprehensive mental health support	West bank	6,500	
Protection	# of protection (advocacy) interventions, including formal letters, concerning protection issues undertaken by UNRWA targeting external actors and duty bearer	Gaza / West Bank	20	
WASH	# of people benefiting from improved access to water services.	Gaza	800,000	
WASH	# of people benefiting from improved access to sanitation services.	Gaza	400,000	
WASH	# of WASH facilities provided with operation and maintenance materials and tools.	Gaza	25	
WASH	# of households benefitted from the provision of hygiene materials	Gaza	21,000	
WASH	# of households benefitted from the provision of H.H WASH items	Gaza	2,600	
WASH	# household benefitted from wastewater vacuuming and discharging	Gaza	1,800	
WASH	# household benefitted from water trucking	Gaza	10,100	
Shelter NFIs	# of displaced persons received support in the urban displacement (host and hosted)	Gaza	22,000	
Shelter NFIs	# of families supported with cash reintegration package.	Gaza	2,075	
Shelter NFIs	# of families supported with rental allowances.	Gaza	2,075	
Shelter NFIs	# of prioritized HHs received light repairs assistance.	Gaza / West Bank	5,000	
Shelter NFIs	# of severely damaged homes received restoration repair assistance	Gaza	960	
Shelter NFIs	# of individuals supported with NFIs and dignity packages	Gaza	5000	
Food Security	# of individuals receiving food assistance (all modalities including cash, electronic voucher, in kind commodities)	Gaza	228,764	



<b>Food Security</b>	# of individuals benefiting from cash based support	Gaza	51,635	
<b>Food Security</b>	# of Herders receiving animal fodder	Gaza	32,548	
<b>Food Security</b>	# of individuals receiving agricultural inputs	Gaza	15,198	
<b>Education</b>	# of classrooms constructed or rehabilitated with child friendly and inclusive (including children with disabilities) WASH facilities available to emergency-affected school children and youth	Gaza	60000 children ( 32000 girls) and 2000 school staff (70%women)	N/A
<b>Education</b>	# of school-aged children and youth in humanitarian situations accessing non-formal primary education	Gaza	70,000 children (51% girls)	N/A
<b>Education</b>	# of school children and youth benefitting from teaching, learning and recreational materials	Gaza	150,000 children (51% girls)	N/A
<b>Education</b>	# of school children receiving psychosocial support to children	Gaza	330,000 children (50% girls) and 10000 adult (60% women)	N/A
<b>Coordination</b>	# of humanitarian convoy crossed the border and aid delivered	Gaza		
<b>Coordination</b>	Key Logistics bottlenecks and gaps impeding the delivery of essential assistance by the humanitarian community identified, alternative solutions provided	Gaza		
<b>Coordination</b>	Logistics Capacity Assessment reports regularly updated and published	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank		
<b>Coordination</b>	Logistics operational information's produced, and key information products shared with all humanitarian partners	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank		

## 6. LIST OF ACTIVITIES

<b>Overall Requirements:</b>	<b>95,062,068</b>
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Cluster	Objectives, activities	Targeted people (disaggregated by gender and age)	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	Partners	Funding Requirements
Education	<b>Objective 1: Vulnerable children can access safe and inclusive learning opportunities through emergency repairs of education facilities and provision of non-formal education services.</b>				
Education	Assess and rehabilitate damaged schools and KGs. The number of affected education facilities due to the conflict is at least 58 in addition to 55 schools that have been used as DES.	60,000 children (32000 girls) and 2000 school staff (70%women)	Gaza	HI, UNDP, Islamic Relief Palestine, The Gulf Educational Organization, UNICEF, UNRWA	2,000,000
Education	Organize children summer programs to provide vulnerable children in Gaza with nonformal education opportunities to compensate for the lost education time due to the conflict.	70,000 children (51% girls)	Gaza	NRC, UNICEF, UNRWA, Save the Children, UNESCO	1,900,000
Education	Providing emergency education kits to children. This includes stationary, books and education materials to ensure children especially the displaced children can access distance learning once re-activated by UNRWA and MoE and summer activities.	150,000 children (51% girls)	Gaza	NRC, Tamer Institute, Save the Children, HI, Right to Play, Terre des hommes-Lausanne, Fares Alarab For Developmnet & Charity Works, UNICEF, UNRWA	600,000
Education	<b>Objective 2: Support the mental health and psychosocial well-being of both students, parents and educators in Gaza</b>				
Education	In coordination with the CP AoR, provision of remote and face to face MHPSS services to vulnerable children and their families and school staff.	330,000 children (50% girls) and 10000 adult (60% women)	Gaza	UNRWA, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, AFKAR, Al Amal Rehabilitation Society, NRC, Save the Children, HI, Right to Play, Terre des hommes-Lausanne, TCC, Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children, Maghazi Community for Rehabilitation Society, Palestine Save the Children Foundation, Enabel, Islamic Relief, the Gulf Educational Organization, Fares Al Arab	1,600,000
Education	In collaboration with CP AoR, organize children summer activities to provide vulnerable children in Gaza with MHPSS support and recreational activities	50,000 children (50%girls)	Gaza	Tamer Institute, Save the Children, Right to Play, TCC, Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children, UNICEF, UNRWA	2,100,000

Food Security					
<b>Objective 1: Emergency and recovery food assistance including (all modalities including Cash, electronic voucher, in kind commodities)</b>					
Food Security	Post-conflict food assistance to those who remain displaced or have lost their livelihoods.	<b>228,764</b> Male: 116,164 Female: 112,600 Children <18: 99,538 Adults 18-59: 116,463 Elderly: 12,764	Gaza	UNRWA,WFP,ACTED,CARE,CRS,DCA,FAFD, Oxfam	15,904,749
Food Security	MPCA	261485 Male: 132,659 Female: 128,826 Children <18: 113,775 Adults 18-59: 133,121 Elderly: 14,589	Gaza	WFP, AAH, ACTED, CRS, DCA, Oxfam, PUI, UNRWA, UNICEF	13,374,565
Food Security	Provision of cash assistance to Palestine refugee/non refugee families to cover their basic food needs and restore their coping capacities.	<b>51,635</b> Male: 26,196 Female: 25,439 Children <18: 23,542 Adults 18-59: 25,575 Elderly: 2,518	Gaza	WFP, AAH,ACTED,CRS,DCA,Oxfam,PARC,PUI,SC	2,975,000
<b>Food Security</b>					
<b>Objective 2: Restoring productive capacities and the livelihoods of small scale herders and farmers and fishers.</b>					
Food Security	Provision of emergency animal fodder for vulnerable small scale livestock farmers	<b>32,548</b> Male: 16,584 Female: 15,964 Children <18: 14,450 Adults 18-59: 16,511 Elderly: 1,586	Gaza	FAO,ACAD,ACTED,AL-Nakheel, PARC,PUI,SIF,UAWC	2,000,000
Food Security	Immediate support for farmers, herders and fishers so that they can avail of productive/fishing cycles to restore their productive capacities and avoid the loss the seasonal production cycles.	<b>15,198</b> Male: 8,538 Female: 6,660 Children <18: 7,018 Adults 18-59: 7,425 Elderly: 1756	Gaza	FAO, AAH,ACAD,AL-Nakheel, CARE, ESDC,NDC,Oxfam,PARC,PUI,SC,SIF,UAWC	4,000,000

Health and Nutrition Objective 1: Emergency response					
Health and Nutrition	Procure emergency and critical care drugs to manage the injured	10,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	Ard El-Insan, Ahli Arab Hospital, CARE, CRS, EJHN, GCMHP, HI, HWC, Igatha48, Juzoor, LWF, MAP-UK, MdM - France, MdM - Spain, MdM - Suisse, MedGlobal, Medico International, PCRF, PFBS, PHR, PMRS, PRCS, PUI, Public Aid Hospitals, QRCS, RCS4GS, Save the Children, Taawon, UHCC, UHWC, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNRWA, We World and WHO	250,000
Health and Nutrition	Procure emergency and critical care medical disposables including PPE to manage the injured	10,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	300,000
Health and Nutrition	Procure lab supplies necessary for diagnostics of emergency and critical cases	10,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	250,000
Health and Nutrition	Procure necessary equipment for emergency and critical care of injured people	10,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	500,000
Health and Nutrition	Deploy local and international specialized Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs)	1,000	Gaza	idem	200,000
Health and Nutrition	Initiate physiotherapy of the injured	5,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	300,000
Health and Nutrition	Enhance emergency care at prehospital, EMS, emergency departments, and operation theatres (training and preparedness including equipping ambulances)	200,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	600,000
Health and Nutrition	Preposition: procure emergency and critical care drugs	30,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	750,000
Health and Nutrition	Preposition: procure emergency and critical care medical disposables	30,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	700,000
Health and Nutrition	Preposition: procure lab supplies necessary for diagnostics of emergency and critical cases	30,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	750,000
Health and Nutrition Objective 2: Maintain Essential Services					
Health and Nutrition	Repair the minor damaged health facilities to maintain services	500,000	Gaza	idem	1,000,000
Health and Nutrition	Provide/ support L2 PHC services including nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, maternal and child health services	300,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	2,350,000
Health and Nutrition Objective 3: Provision of mental health and psychosocial support					
Health and Nutrition	Provide psychological first aid including to healthworkers and manage mental health disorders including procurement of psychotropic drugs	160,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	1,280,000
Health and Nutrition	Integrate mental health support in emergency departments and L2 primary health care facilities	100,000	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	770,000
Health and Nutrition Objective 4: Partner coordination and information management					
Health and Nutrition	Maintain continuous reporting through the HeRAMS, and expand the tool to encompass NGO and private facilities. Produce information products and enhance coordination, cooperation, and collaboration among health stakeholders and other clusters.	125 facilities	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	idem	45,000

Shelter&NFI Objective 1: Provision of cash programmed assistance for the displaced families as a temporary shelter solution including rental allowances, reintegration packages, and support hosting and hosted families in urban displacement.					
Shelter&NFI	Rental allowances for the IDPs families	<b>11,000</b> Male 0-18: 2,525 Female 0-18: 2,372 Male 18-65: 2,917 Female 18-65: 2,803 Male 65+: 168 Female 65+: 216	Gaza	MAAN , ACTED, SIF, UNDP, UNRWA, NRC	2,863,500
Shelter&NFI	Reintegration package for the IDPs families	<b>11,000</b> Male 0-18: 2,525 Female 0-18: 2,372 Male 18-65: 2,917 Female 18-65: 2,803 Male 65+: 168 Female 65+: 216	Gaza	MAAN , ACTED, SIF, UNDP, UNRWA, NRC	1,037,500
Shelter&NFI	Supporting IDPs in urban displacement with cash or NFIs (host and hosted families)	<b>22,000</b> Male 0-18: 5049 Female 0-18: 4,743 Male 18-65: 5,834 Female 18-65: 5,606 Male 65+: 337 Female 65+: 431	Gaza	MAAN , ACTED, SIF, UNDP, UNRWA, NRC	1,245,000
Shelter&NFI Objective 2: Undertaking urgent repair of severely damaged homes (uninhabited) to relieve pressure on the growing need for homes and immediate reduction of the IDPs caseload, reduce risks and lifesaving of the people.					
Shelter&NFI	Cash repair assistance and restoration for severely damaged homes (uninhabited)	<b>5,000</b> Male 0-18: 1,148 Female 0-18: 1,078 Male 18-65: 1,326 Female 18-65: 1,274 Male 65+: 77 Female 65+: 98	Gaza	MAAN , ACTED, SIF, UNDP, UNRWA, NRC	4,800,000
Shelter&NFI Objective 3: Undertaking selective repair for partially damaged homes and adaptation interventions for the most vulnerable groups (FHH, elderly, PWDs...).					
Shelter&NFI	Cash repair assistance for partially damaged homes (urgent restoration)	<b>26,500</b> Male 0-18: 6,082 Female 0-18: 5,713 Male 18-65: 7,028 Female 18-65: 6,752 Male 65+: 405 Female 65+: 519	Gaza	MAAN , ACTED, SIF, UNDP, UNRWA, NRC	7,500,000
Shelter&NFI	Multipurpose cash subsidy for cash-based responses for families whose properties have sustained damage during clashes/demolitions and assessment of cases	<b>1,000</b> Male 0-18: 230 Female 0-18: 216 Male 18-65: 265 Female 18-65: 255 Male 65+: 15 Female 65+: 20	West Bank & East Jerusalem	UNRWA West Bank	162,480
Shelter&NFI Objective 4: Provision of essential NFI's					
Shelter&NFI	Distribution of essential NFIs and dignity kits in and outside DES	<b>1,000</b> Male 0-18: 230 Female 0-18: 215 Male 18-65: 265 Female 18-65: 255 Male 65+: 15 Female 65+: 20	Gaza	MAAN , ACTED, SIF, UNDP, UNRWA, NRC	100,000
Shelter&NFI Objective 5: To provide alternative shelter for families whose homes were totally or severely damaged and rendered uninhabitable through Temporary Shelter Cash Assistance (TSCA). (For six month support.)					
Shelter&NFI	Activity 1: Assess the IDPs housed in DES or hosted by their families against eligibility criteria, finalise list and obtain approval Activity 2: Obtain valid lease agreements from the target beneficiaries, or evidence that they are being hosted by their extended families - to be verified by social workers. Activity 3: Send verified beneficiaries list to the bank, transfer rent (approx \$200 - \$250/ month x 6 months depending on family size) and a one-time US\$500 integration fee to 500 families. Activity 4: Map all beneficiaries on Power BI for easy monitoring and information sharing. Activity 5: Social workers to conduct spot visits to ensure families are using the rented premises, refer their needs to other actors as necessary, and assess their satisfaction with the intervention.	2900 people: 500 men, 500 women and 1,900 dependents	Gaza	MoPWH, UNRWA	1,139,000
Shelter&NFI	Multipurpose cash subsidy for cash-based responses for families whose properties have sustained damage in clashes/demolitions and assessment of cases	90 Households	West Bank & East Jerusalem	UNRWA West Bank	164,280



WASH Objective 1: Restore/ maintain the operation of the WASH infrastructure affected by the attacks					
WASH	Repair and the provision of the required maintenance materials and tools for the affected WASH infrastructure.	617,000	Gaza	MA'AN, PEF, AAH, Anera, DCA/NCA, NRC, OXFAM, QC, SCI, WW-GVC, UNICEF, UNRWA	3,205,800
WASH Objective 2: Support the WASH service providers in restoring the operation and productivity of the WASH facilities and services					
WASH	The provision of chlorine and operation chemicals for critical WASH facilities	200,000	Gaza	ESDC, PHG, CESVI, NRC, UNICEF	345,800
WASH Objective 3: Improve access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene services for the vulnerable households affected by the recent escalation					
WASH	The delivery of trucked water for the vulnerable households suffering water supply shortage due to water service interruption in their communities.	83,950	Gaza	ESDC, PARC, PHG, ACTED, HA, OXFAM, WW-GVC, UNRWA	1,087,000
WASH	The provision of households hygiene materials for the vulnerable families in the affected areas (covering the HH hygiene materials needs for 14 days)	162,078	Gaza	MA'AN, PARC, PHG, AAH, ACTED, Anera, CESVI, DCA/NCA, Global Communities, NRC, OXFAM, SIF, WW-GVC, UNICEF	1,087,000
WASH	The rehabilitation of the WASH facilities for the housing units exposed to major or minor damage during the recent escalation through the provision of household WASH items	18,708	Gaza	MA'AN, PARC, PHG, AAH, ACTED, CESVI, DCA/NCA, ESDC, NRC, OXFAM, SCI, SIF, WW-GVC	1,335,100
WASH	Vacuuming and discharging the wastewater for the households and communities suffering wastewater accumulation due to sewer service interruption in their communities	9,200	Gaza	ESDC, PHG, ACTED	63,000

Protection Objective 1: GBV Interventions					
Protection	Dignity kits (12,000 kits)	15,000 women	Gaza	Aisha, Center for Women Legal Research, CFTA, PSCCW, PWWSD, Red Crescent Society Women's Health Center Jabaliya, UNFPA, WAC, Wefaq	750,000
Protection	Cash and voucher assistance for internally displaced women, vulnerable women and those at risk of GBV, (100USD x 3 months x 5,000 women)	4000 women, including 400 women with disabilities	Gaza	Aisha, Center for Women Legal Research, CFTA, PSCCW, PWWSD, Red Crescent Society Women's Health Center Jabaliya, UNFPA, WAC, Wefaq	1,300,000
Protection	Scale up capacity of safe spaces and GBV services in terms of preparedness and equipment	2550 (2000 women, 550 girls)	Gaza Strip	Aisha, Center for Women Legal Research, CFTA, PSCCW, PWWSD, Red Crescent Society Women's Health Center Jabaliya, UNFPA, WAC, Wefaq	100,000
Protection	Integrated protection support, incl. updated protection information, GBV detection and referral for IDPs / vulnerable women, Perform assessment on the impact of hostilities on GBV survivors and vulnerable women and girls.	25,000 women	Gaza	Aisha, Center for Women Legal Research, CFTA, PSCCW, PWWSD, Red Crescent Society Women's Health Center Jabaliya, UNFPA, WAC, Wefaq	300,000
Protection Objective 2: Mine action					
Protection	Coordinate Mine Action Activities in Gaza. Carry out Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) risk assessments and clearance, and deliver ERW risk messaging to vulnerable population particularly IDPs	1.2 million people 312,000 men, 300,00 women, 300,000 boys, 298,000 girls)	Gaza	UNMAS, MAAN Development Center	725,000
Protection Objective 3: HLP rights					
Protection	Immediate legal response: Provision of legal assistance and case-specific counselling to Palestinians affected by displacement	800 households= 700 male headed HHs (300 between 18-50 years old and 400 over 50) and 100 female headed HHs (40 between 18-50 years old and 60 over 50)	Gaza	NRC and national NGO partners	55,000
Protection Objective 4: Protection Mainstreaming					
Protection	Disability inclusion: Technical support for humanitarian partners on disability inclusion, specialised responses for persons with disabilities directly affected by the escalation, and support for inclusive messaging an awareness-raising materials	all cluster partners	Gaza	HI, Aftaluna, Gaza National Society for Rehabilitation	100,000
Protection Objective 5: Child Protection and MHPSS					
Protection	Psychological interventions through hotlines and telephone counselling	10,000 (2,500 children below 18, 50% girls, 7,500 adults- 75% women)	Gaza	GCMHP, CMBM, UHWC, SAWA, Red Crescent Society, Aisha, Wefaq, PTC	250,000

Protection	Psychological First Aid for directly affected individuals who have experienced a death, injury or loss of home	100,000 (50% children, 50% adults) and 50% females	Gaza	GCMHP, Aisha, CFTA, WCH, CMBM, UHWC, Red Crescent Society, UNRWA, MdM, Ma'an and Tamer, PTC, PCDCR, TdH, UHWC, Aftaluna, HI	450,000
Protection	Structured psychological counselling, family counselling, individual and group counselling and specialized mental health services	25,000 (50% children below 18, 50% girls, 50% adults-75% women)	Gaza	APS, UNFPA, UN Women, GCMHP, Aisha, CFTA, WCH, CMBM, UHWC, Red Crescent Society, UNRWA, Save the Children, Maan, WAC, Wefaq, TDH, Tamer, Islamic relief, MdM, PCDCR, PTC, Aftaluna, UPA, CRS	2,185,000
Protection	Child friendly spaces including for MHPSS summer activities, recreational activities for children in shelters	200,000 children (50% girls)	Gaza	UNRWA, Maan, Tamer, Islamic Relief, Save the Children, WCH, TdH, PCDCR, CRS, UHWC, Aisha, Aftaluna, HI	900,000
Protection	Case management for children	900 (50% girls)	Gaza	TdH, WCH, Tamer, Maan, Aftaluna, Aisha	100,000
Protection	Community outreach services, information dissemination, and awareness raising for parents, caregivers, children on MHPSS	160,000 (50 children-50% girls, 50% adults-75% women)	Gaza	Aisha, GCMHP, CTCCM, Maan, Tamer, WCH, CRS	200,000
Protection	Self-care, structured support and coaching/technical supervision for frontline staff, including MHPSS and GBV service providers	3,200 (2,400 women and 800 men)	Gaza	UNFPA, UN Women, ApS, WCH, Save the Children, UNICEF, MDMs, ICRC, GCMHP, CMBM, PCC	200,000
Protection	Distribution of PSS materials, recreational kits	10,000 children (50% girls)	Gaza	WCH, Save the Children, UNICEF, CTCCM	90,000
Protection	Provision of emergency child protection responses, including case management, recreational and psychosocial support and programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable children and families who have been affected by conflict-related violence and violations	10,000 children (Ages:8-17, 50% girls)	West Bank	UNRWA, PCC, WCH, TRC, Madaa Creative Center, Save the Children, YMCA, TdH	800,000
Protection	Child detention responses (legal aid, PSS, legal awareness raising)	300 children (ages 12-17, 99% boys)	West Bank	WCH, DCI-Palestine, Madaa CreativeCenter	60,000
Protection	Provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS) for adults	8,500 (18 and above, 70% women)	West Bank	Sawa, MdM France, YMCA, MdM Suisse	700,000
<b>Protection</b>	<b>Objective 6: Protection Monitoring, Human Rights and IHL</b>				
Protection	Advocacy, monitoring and documentation of HR and IHL violations and related trends (with focus on grave violations against children across the oPt; IHL violations in Gaza; and settler violence and excessive use of force in the West Bank)	N/A	West Bank & Gaza	Btselem, Adalah, Yesh Din, DCI-Palestine, Al Haq, War Child Holland, PCHR, Al Mezan, Addameer, UNRWA	250,000
Protection	Protection monitoring (focus on MHPSS, CP, GBV, IDP needs)	N/A	West Bank & Gaza	Btselem, Adalah, Yesh Din, DCI-Palestine, Al Haq, War Child Holland, PCHR, Al Mezan, Addameer, UNRWA	100,000

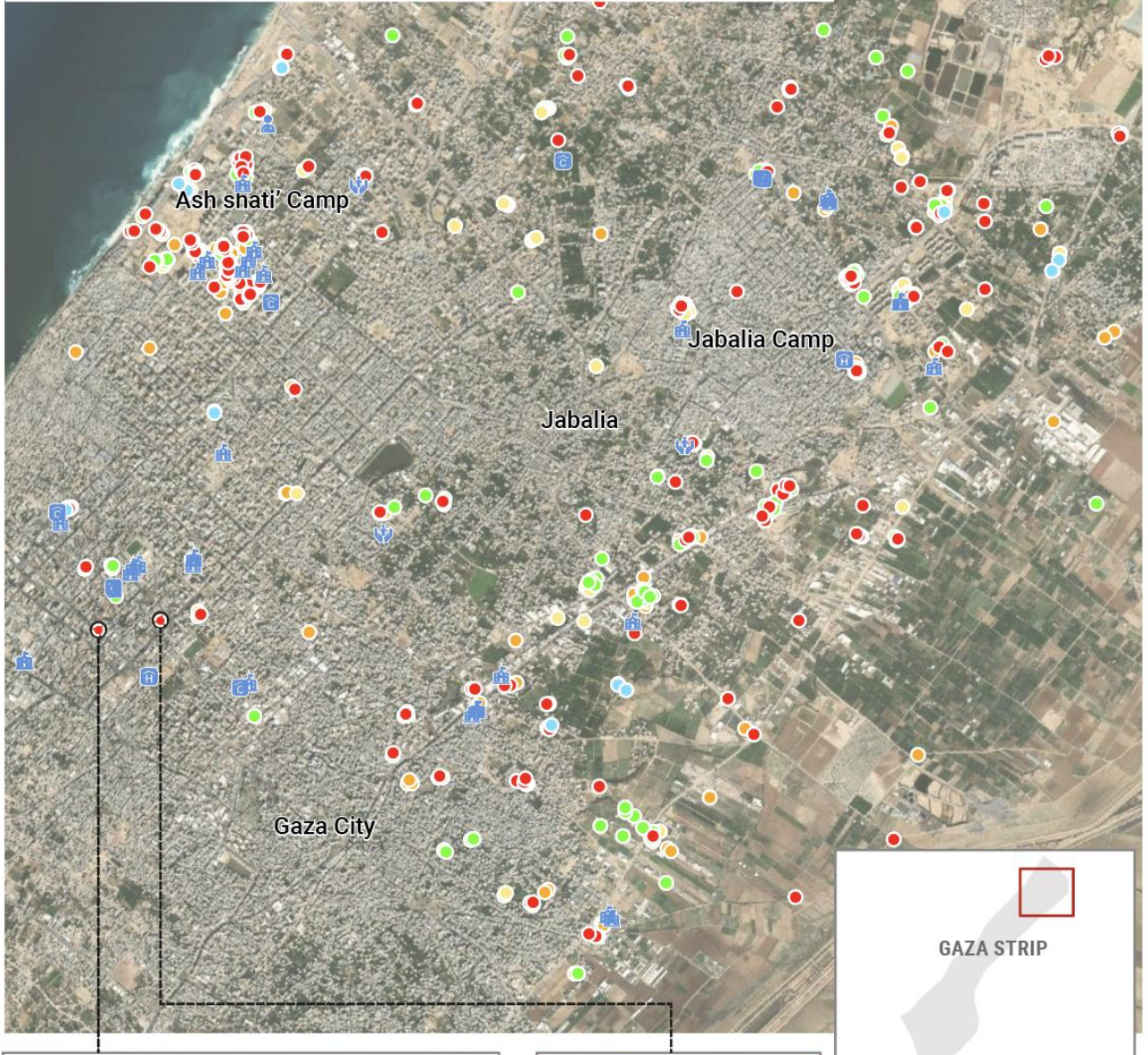
Coordination					
<b>Objective 1: Providing coordination of access and movement of humanitarian actors' aid into the Gaza Strip and information management amongst the humanitarian agencies.</b>					
Coordination	Capacity and management needed to address the needs of Palestine refugees and facilitate UNRWA operation including risk assessments, neutrality, information tracking, M&E activities, guarding and security measures, surge staffing	1.2M (M:540k, F: 660k, Child:517k, Adult: 485k, Elderly: 199k)	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	Humanitarian actors under cluster system	\$1,300,000
Coordination	Provide overall supply chain guidance on procedures and disseminate relevant logistics in addition to advocacy work with the authorities.	Humanitarian partners	Gaza / East Jerusalem / West Bank	WFP	\$148,094
<b>Objective 2: To remove rubble and transport it to the landfill for rubble categorized as non-concrete debris, or to a crushing site for rubble that is categorized as concrete rubble to be reused in road rehabilitation activities. (Budget of \$1m is for three months)</b>					
Coordination	Activity 1: Training of UNDP and contracting firm employees as well as other actors on rubble removal safety measures based on risk assessment by UNMAS. Activity 2: Deconstruction of building components whether partially or totally damaged including UNRWA facilities, as well as residential, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, after risk assessment by UNMAS. Activity 3: Removal, sorting and safe disposal of 100,000 tons of rubble to either crushing site or to the landfill. Activity 4: The clearing of debris from major roads, residential neighbourhoods, and public areas.	Residents of Gaza Strip (More than 2 million people)	Gaza	Line Ministries, Local Government Units, UNRWA UNMAS, NGOs, and the Private Sector	1,050,000.00
<b>Objective 4: PSEA/AAP</b>					
Coordination	Risk Communications Community Engagement Activities			RCCE, Gaza CWC, Clusters	150,000
Coordination	Operationalizing and reinforcing the PSEA system for receiving, processing and responding to complaints involving sexual exploitation and abuse. Hotline support for AAP.			SAWA, WFP, CHS, OCHA	165,000



# ANNEX I:

## GAZA STRIP: DAMAGE ASSESSMENT 25 MAY 2021 OCHA

This satellite image, taken on 20 May 2021, covers the Gaza City and North Gaza Governorates. An initial analysis, based on a comparison with an equivalent image taken prior to the conflict, led to the identification of 23 craters to roads, 331 destroyed or damaged buildings, and 131 areas of possibly damaged or blocked roads. 12 healthcare facilities and more than 40 educational facilities are located within 100 metres of damaged areas.



**GAZA STRIP**

**Damage**

- Impact Crater (Damage to Road)
- Possible Damage on Road
- Possible Damage from adjacent impact, debris
- Damaged Building
- Destroyed Building

Sites w/in 100 m of damage

- 🏥 Hospital
- 🎓 Kindergarten
- 🏥 Clinic
- 🎓 School
- 👨‍⚕️ Doctor
- 🎓 University / College

Map scale for A3: 1:30,000  
0 500 1,000 Meters

Source: UNOSAT This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been quality-controlled or validated in the field.

Imagery Analysis: 20 May 2021 Published: 25 May 2021

# ANNEX II:

## GAZA STRIP: DESTROYED AND DAMAGED HOUSING UNITS 10 - 21 MAY 2021



In Gaza, around 2,000 housing units were totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair, and over 14,000 suffered some degree of damage, resulting in approximately 9,000 people being currently displaced with host families. Over 70,000 were displaced in UNRWA schools during the hostilities but returned home after the ceasefire.

