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2019 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

PEOPLE IN NEED
2.5M

DEC 2018



PEOPLE IN NEED

2.5M

PEOPLE IN NEED BY CLUSTER



Lebanon

Occupied Golan Heights (Syria)

Syria

Tiberias

Nazareth

Acre

Haifa

Al Qunaytirah

Jordan River / Sheikh Hussein

Irbid

Jenin 63,288

Tulkarm 38,368

Tubas 15,015

Qalqilya 62,519

Nablus 104,986

Salfit 25,149

West Bank

Ramallah 122,088

Jerusalem 198,820

Jericho 24,490

Bethlehem 102,216

Hebron 170,486

Ajloun

Balqa

Amman

Madaba

Jordan

Karak

Be'er Sheva

Israel

Gaza

North Gaza

Khan Yunis 214,970

Middle Area 246,319

Rafah 191,072

Gaza Strip

Rafah

Al 'Ojah / Nitzana

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HUMANITARIAN

NEEDS



PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

Violations of international humanitarian and human rights law are a driver of severe protection threats against Palestinians and of high levels of acute vulnerability.

4.95M

Palestinians in oPt are affected by protection risks



Nearly 25,000

Palestinians injured (25% children). 262 Palestinians (52 children) killed by Israeli forces and settlers in the oPt in 2018 (to end October).

350,000 people living in 67 communities in the West Bank vulnerable to settler violence.

52,000 people including 26,000 children are in need of mental and psychosocial health as a result of Gaza ongoing tension.



FORCED DISPLACEMENT

Thousands of Palestinians remain displaced as a consequence of the 2014 escalation in hostilities in Gaza. The coercive environment affecting Palestinians in the West Bank, particularly in Area C, East Jerusalem and the H2 area of Hebron, generates displacement and the risk of forcible transfer.

14,000 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Gaza (November 2018)

53% in need of temporary shelter cash assistance.

Over 13,000

Demolition orders in Area C of the West Bank.

Over 10,000

people live in 63 communities in Area C of the West Bank at heightened risk of forcible transfer – 62% are refugees.

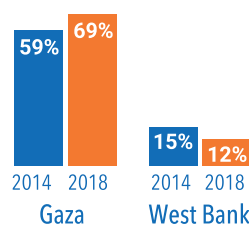


EROSION OF RESILIENCE

High unemployment, low household incomes, the high cost of living (particularly for food) and the erosion of livelihoods have resulted in increasingly high levels of food insecurity in the oPt.

1.7M

People in the oPt (**33% of all households**) are severely and moderately food insecure

Food insecurity prevalence Source: SefSec survey

Food insecurity across the oPt is higher among refugee households, **45%**, compared to non-refugees, **25%**



ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Access to essential services including WASH, healthcare, education, energy and housing is severely restricted for Palestinians across the oPt.

1.9M

people in Gaza receive 4 to 6 hours of electricity per day (Jan-Oct 2018)

10.5%

of Palestinians in Gaza have access to safe drinking water through the public water network.

Over 520,000

School children across the oPt face challenges in accessing quality education in a safe, child-friendly environment.

Over 96%

of water extracted from the Gaza aquifer is unfit for human consumption.

294,000

Palestinians are directly affected by Israeli restrictions on to water resources and infrastructure in the West Bank.

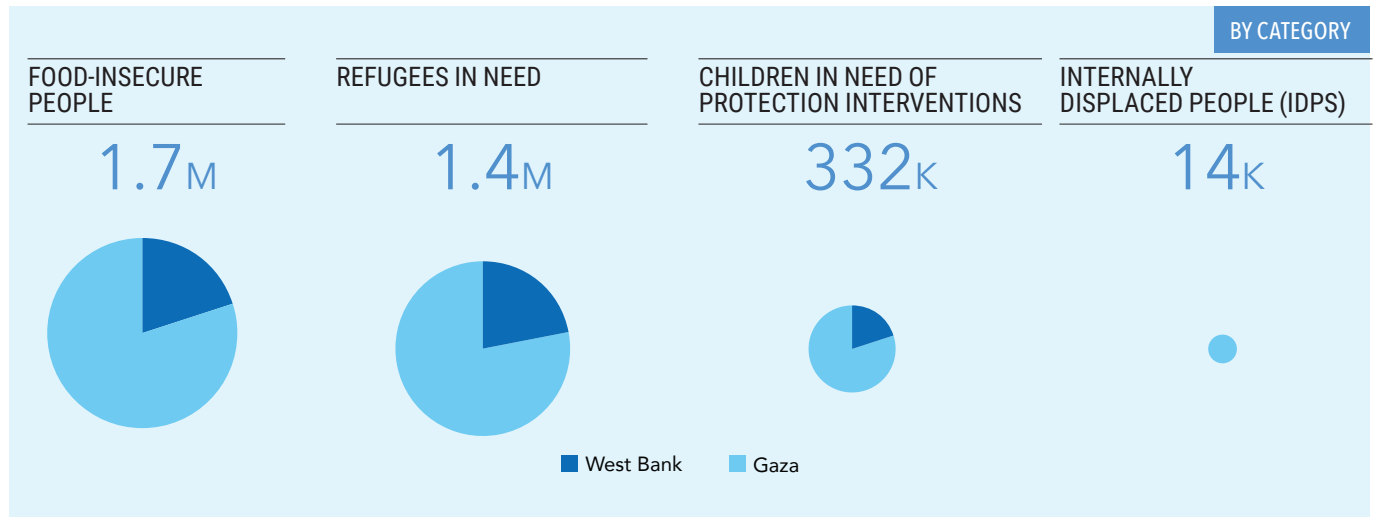
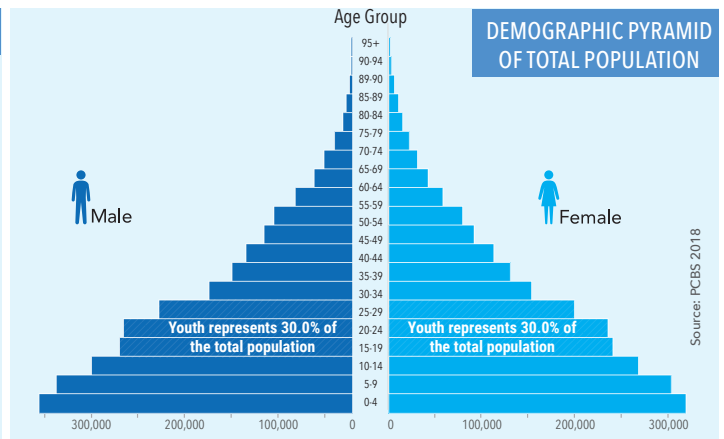
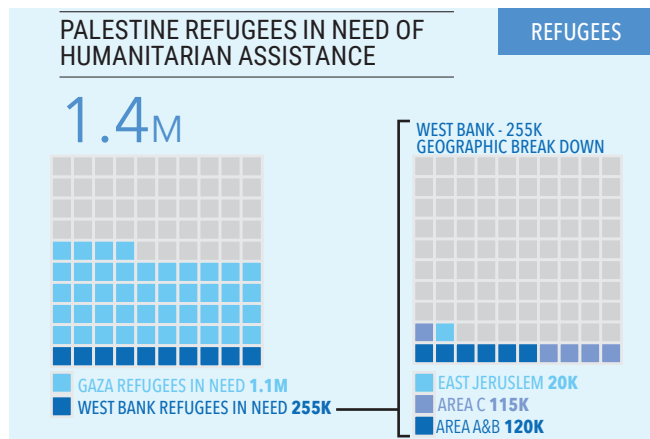
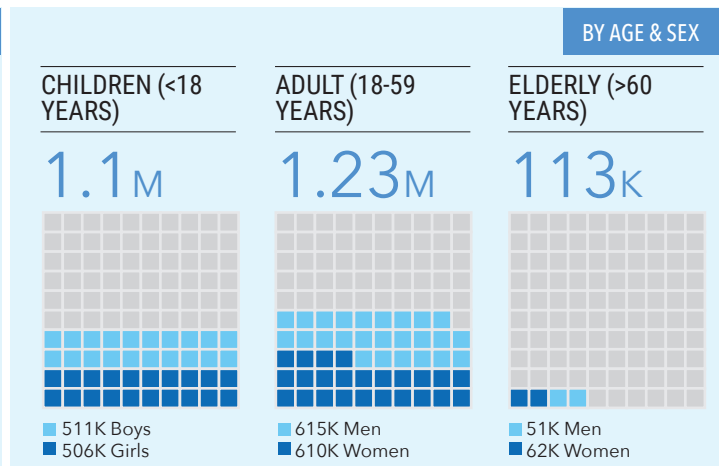
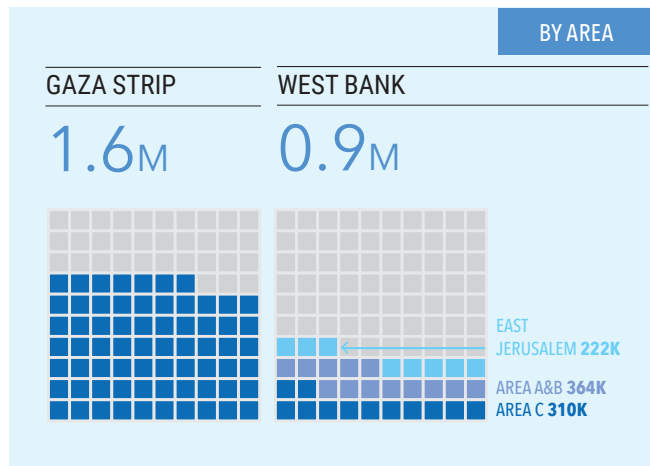
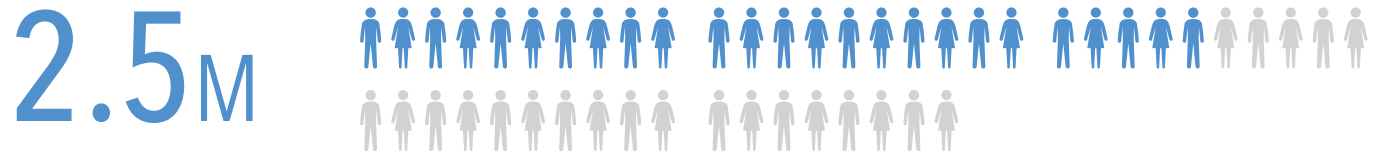
70%

of UNRWA schools and 63% of Ministry of Education schools operate on a double or triple-shift system in Gaza.

TOTAL POPULATION



NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST VULNERABILITY IN OPT

Area C

Area C is the over 60 per cent of the West Bank where Israel retains near exclusive control, including over law enforcement, access and movement, and planning and construction. The restrictive planning regime applied by Israel in Area C makes it virtually impossible for Palestinians to obtain building permits, impeding the development of adequate housing, infrastructure and livelihoods.

East Jerusalem

Around 320,000 Palestinians currently reside in East Jerusalem, in addition to 200,000 Israeli settlers. Israel's unilateral annexation of East Jerusalem and the surrounding West Bank hinterland contravenes international law.

H2

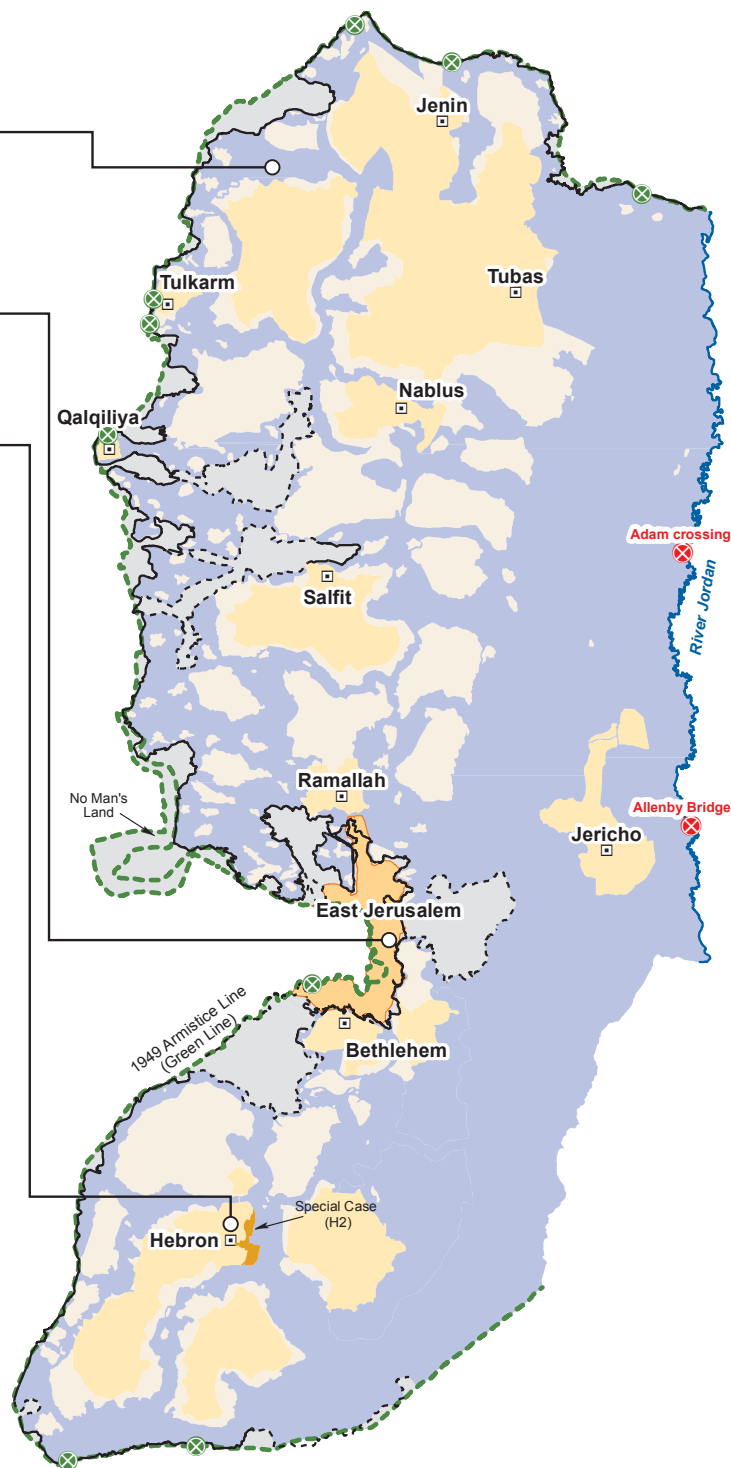
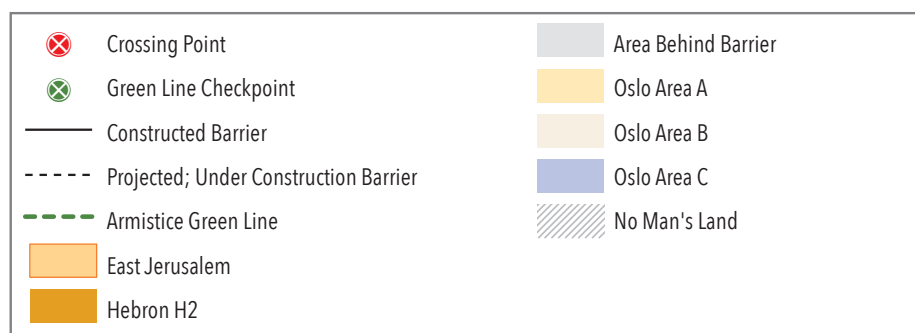
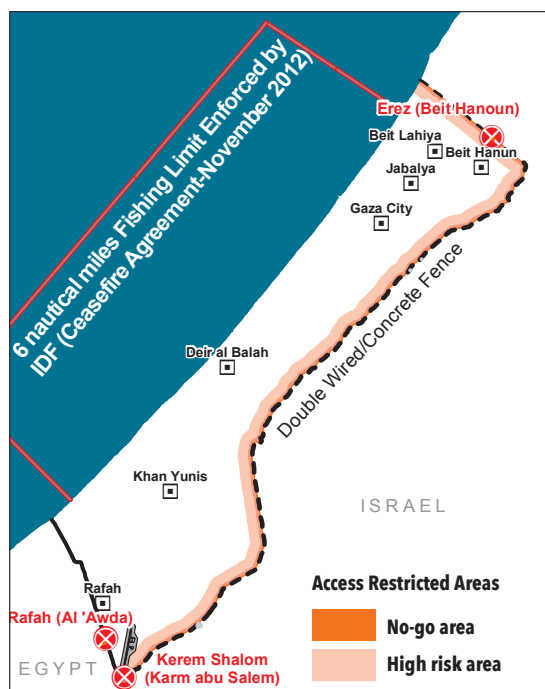
'H2' is the 20 per cent of Hebron city which remains under Israeli control, which includes four Israeli settlement compounds, home to a few hundred Israeli settlers and a population of over 40,000 Palestinians.

West Bank Areas Behind the Barrier

Palestinian farmers must obtain permits or prior coordination to reach their land isolated between the Barrier and the Green Line ("Seam Zone").

Access Restricted Areas in Gaza

Citing security concerns, Israeli forces enforce a buffer zone by land and sea, the "access restricted areas" (ARAs). According to COGAT, up to 100 meters from the perimeter fence is a "no go" area and up to 200 meters there is no access for heavy machinery. Humanitarian partners in the field have reported that in practice up to 300 metres from the perimeter fence is considered by most farmers as a "no-go" area and up to 1,000 metres a "high risk" area. By sea, the restricted area is generally 6 nautical miles (Nm), less than a third of the 20 Nm agreed under the Oslo accords.



IMPACT OF THE

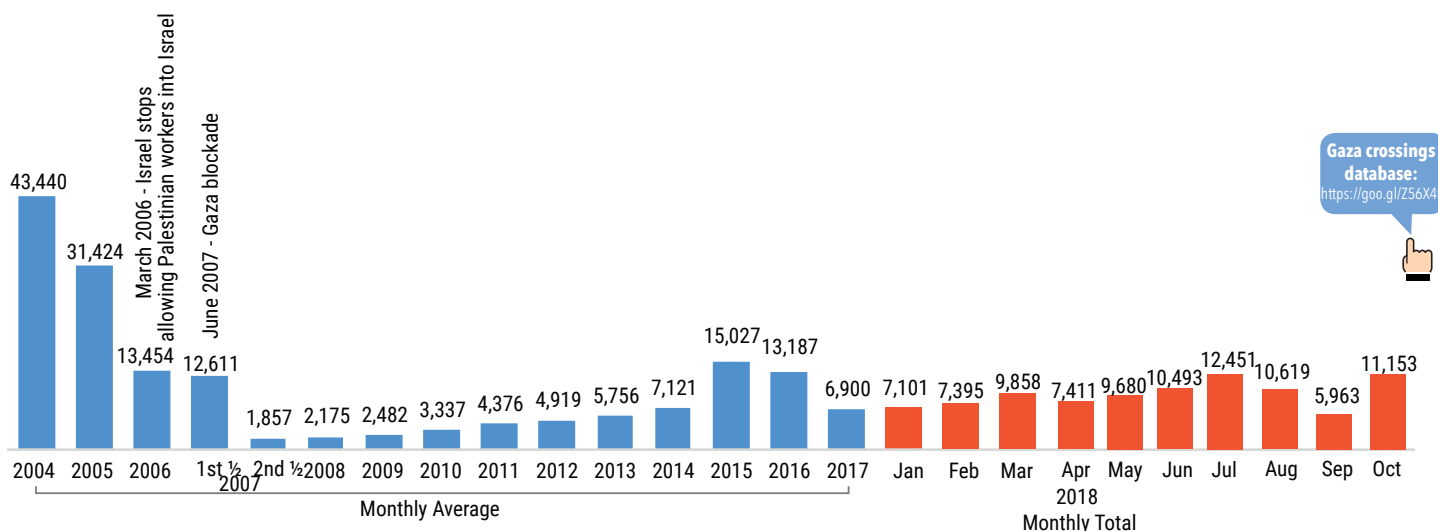
CRISIS

OVERVIEW

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

While the humanitarian situation in the West Bank is less acute, economic growth there is also slowing down. Israel's direct military occupation continues and with it the appropriation of land and resources. The PA is prevented from operating in East Jerusalem and Area C, which represent more than 60 per cent of the West Bank and contain the most valuable natural resources. A coercive environment intensifies, driven by demolitions, forced evictions, discriminatory planning, access restrictions, settlement expansion and settler violence, generating a risk of forcible transfer for many Palestinians in Area C, East Jerusalem and the Israeli-controlled part of Hebron city, H2. New legislation and administrative steps, if implemented, risk 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.³ The failure to resolve the intra-Palestinian political divide is deepening territorial and political fragmentation and contributing to cynicism and hopelessness among Palestinian youth. All of these developments are accompanied by unprecedented shortfalls in funding, alongside growing restrictions and attacks on humanitarian partners, which are generating an increasingly constrained operational context.

EREZ : NUMBER OF CROSSINGS FROM GAZA INTO ISRAEL



Gaza crossings database:
<https://goo.gl/Z56X4t>

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

After years of a relative absence of armed conflict since the 2014 hostilities, there has been a significant rise in violence and tension in 2018, including rocket firing at Israel⁴ and airstrikes throughout Gaza, leading to fears of another major escalation. Palestinian casualties have soared: from the start of the “Great March of Return” demonstrations on 30 March to end-October, 228 Palestinians, including 43 children, have been killed by Israeli forces in the demonstrations and other circumstances. Over 24,000 have been wounded, more than double the toll of the 2014 hostilities, including 2,274 children and over 5,800 Palestinians injured by live ammunition: according to the Israeli authorities, the demonstrations have been planned and led by Hamas.⁵ The prevailing sense of hopelessness and despair in Gaza, as conditions deteriorate and hopes for peace fade, are driving the demonstrations, which have been largely unarmed, although some participants have launched incendiary and explosive devices, and breached the perimeter fence, resulting in extensive property damage in Israel.⁶ The large number of casualties among unarmed demonstrators who pose no imminent threat of life or deadly injury to Israeli soldiers, has raised concerns about the excessive use of force and calls for an independent and transparent investigation into these incidents.⁷ This is despite some judicial review and investigations by the Israeli authorities.⁸ All this must be seen in the context of a general lack of accountability for past and ongoing violations of humanitarian and human rights law by multiple duty bearers, amidst a protracted protection crisis, in the context of prolonged restrictions on the movement of people and goods.

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

This enormous rise in casualties is overwhelming Gaza's health sector, already buffeted by the longstanding restrictions on the movement of people and goods, the deepening intra-Palestinian political divide, an energy crisis, inconsistent payment of medical personnel, and shortages in medicines and disposables. A significant number of the injured from the “Great March of Return” demonstrations have suffered extensive bone and tissue damage from gunshot wounds, requiring complex surgeries.⁹ Approximately 8,000 elective surgeries have had to be postponed due to the massive influx of trauma casualties, a lack of bed capacity and limitations due to electricity shortages, with patients discharged early every week to make room for the next wave of casualties.¹⁰ Patients referred outside for medical treatment unavailable in Gaza, especially those injured in the demonstrations, continue to face major access constraints on exiting through the Israeli-controlled Erez crossing, with only 59 per cent approved in the first half of 2018. This has only been partly alleviated by the re-opening of the Egyptian-controlled Rafah Crossing almost continuously since May, as passengers are subject to unclear selection criteria, challenging crossing procedures and long delays. The violence in Gaza has also generated widespread mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) consequences with over

50,000 people, half of them children, in need of MHPSS responses.

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

For much of 2018, the operation of all essential services in Gaza has been constrained by the continuing electricity crisis, which disrupts productive activity and the delivery of essential services, and undermines already vulnerable livelihoods and living conditions. The UN has been providing some 250 critical facilities, including all 14 public hospitals, water, sewage treatment and solid waste collection facilities, with emergency fuel to avert the collapse of essential services. Hospitals have rationalized fuel reserves by suspending sterilization, laundry, cleaning, catering and selected diagnostic services. The limited operation of water pumps and water desalination plants has led to a decline in water consumption and hygiene standards, while the shortening or suspension of sewage treatment cycles has added to the pollution of the sea off Gaza. Electricity cuts restrict students' study time at school and their ability to concentrate at home, and increases the drop-out rate. The increase in the electricity deficit in recent decades has been driven by the lack of infrastructure development despite the rapid population growth. Since 2017, this has been severely aggravated by the internal divide, following disputes between the PA and Hamas over the funding and taxation of fuel, and the collection of electricity charges, and due to a decision by the PA to reduce payments for Israeli-supplied electricity from the Israeli grid. Although, the delivery of fuel funded by Qatar since late October has resulted in the highest supply of electricity since March 2017, these improvements can do little to reverse the longstanding, structural problems affecting Gaza.

4 GAZA'S ECONOMY IS IN FREEFALL

Israel's 11-year-long land, air and sea blockade, imposed following the violent takeover of the Gaza Strip by Hamas, has crippled the economy, resulting in high levels of unemployment, food insecurity and aid dependency, with the real income of a Palestinian in Gaza about 30 per cent less than in 1999.¹¹ Many businesses in Gaza have still not recovered from the additional shock of three rounds of hostilities, with only a minimum of the funds pledged for recovery from the 2014 escalation disbursed for the productive sectors, and despite the entry of significant amounts of construction material into Gaza through the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM).¹² Unemployment in Gaza reached 54 per cent in the second quarter of 2018, with over 70 per cent of young people and 78 per cent of women unemployed. Poverty has soared to 53 per cent and food insecurity to 68 per cent. Severely reduced purchasing power is compounded by the PA's policy of withholding the payment of salaries and allowances to employees in the context of the internal Palestinian divide, alongside a cut in reconstruction and development aid, particularly by the US government.¹³

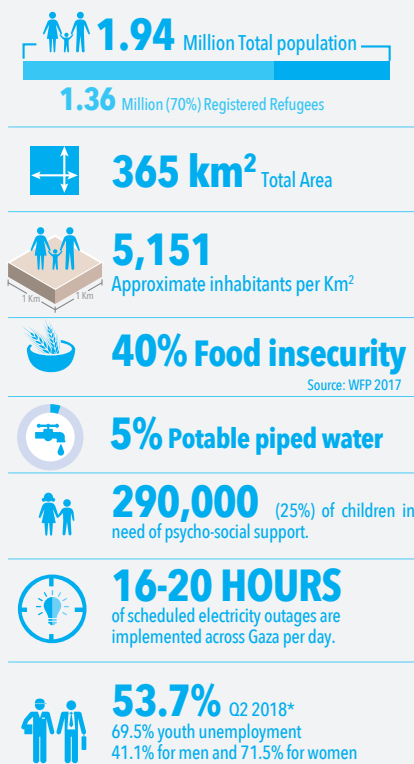
PALESTINE REFUGEE NEEDS IN THE GAZA STRIP

Palestine refugees represent 70 per cent of the total Gaza population. The 1.4 million Palestine refugees in Gaza, as all people in Gaza, are currently experiencing a deep socio-economic crisis, in a situation of de-development caused by both economic as well as political events. There is significant increased demand for services from UNRWA resulting from a growth in the number of registered Palestine refugees, the extent of their vulnerability and their deepening poverty. With the continuing restrictions on the movement of people and goods, the widespread loss of livelihoods due to the 2014 conflict, and the recent crisis resulting from PA allowance cuts and electricity shortages, the number of refugees requiring food assistance has been continuously increasing, showing an increase in poverty levels. Similarly, the number of medical consultations at UNRWA health centers has been regularly increasing since December 2016, becoming more pronounced from mid-2017. Unemployment levels rose again to over 54 per cent in Q2 2018.

The restrictions on the movement of people and goods, and the dire socio-economic situation, have had serious repercussions on the psychosocial well-being of Palestine refugees in Gaza. UNRWA's Community Mental Health Programme conducted a study in May 2017 assessing the psychosocial well-being of 2,262 adult refugees and 3,142 refugee students. The study found a high level of psychosocial stress among both refugee students and adults, with almost one half of adults (48.9 per cent) experiencing poor well-being, with 63 per cent of these warranting further screening for depression, and almost 30 per cent of children experiencing serious difficulties.

GAZA STRIP KEY FACTS

All figures are from UNRWA sources unless otherwise stated

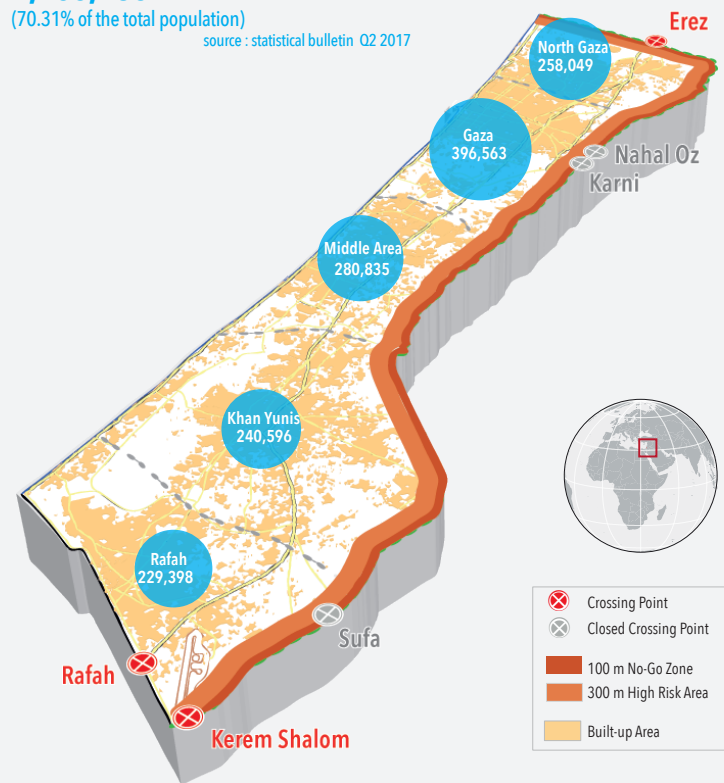


*Source: PCBS 2018

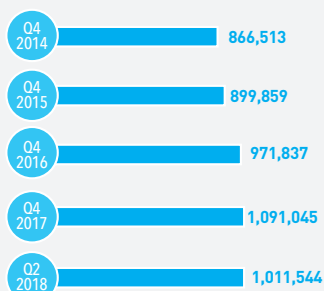
1,405,486

(70.31% of the total population)

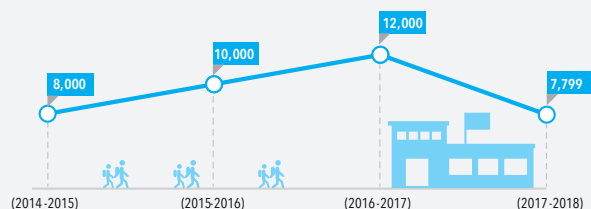
source : statistical bulletin Q2 2017



Number of refugees identified by UNRWA as living in poverty (Refugees in need of food assistance)



New enrollment in UNRWA schools



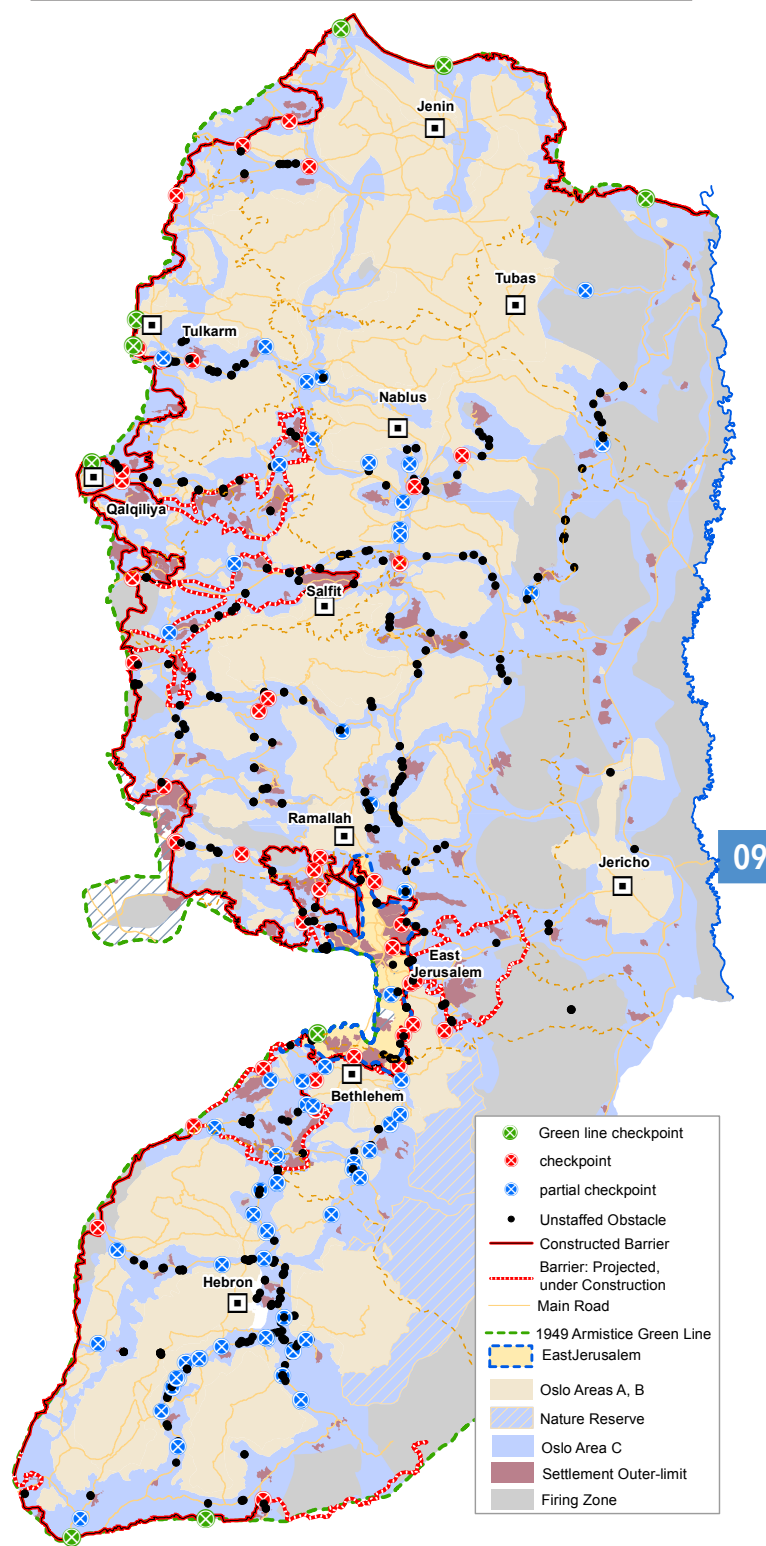
5 VIOLENCE CONTINUES IN THE WEST BANK AS THE ECONOMY SLOWS DOWN

The situation in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, also remains tense, with violent incidents continuing between Palestinians and Israeli security forces and settlers. Night raids and house searches by Israeli forces, the prolonged and arbitrary detention of Palestinians, including the practice of administrative detention, continue to be a major human rights concern.¹⁴ After a decline in recent years, settler violence resulting in Palestinian casualties or in damage to property is increasing with 197 incidents recorded by the end of October, compared with 157 in all of 2017.¹⁵ While the situation of the West Bank economy is not as dire as Gaza, “consumption driven growth... is faltering, and the economy is expected to slow considerably in the coming period,” according to the World Bank.¹⁶ Standards of living, economic growth and employment prospects in the West Bank continued to be undermined by limitations on access to land, natural resources and construction. A restrictive and discriminatory planning regime make it virtually impossible for Palestinians to develop adequate housing, infrastructure and livelihoods in Area C, which makes over 60 per cent of the West Bank, while their freedom of movement is significantly restricted by a multi-layered system of administrative, bureaucratic and physical constraints, citing security concerns.

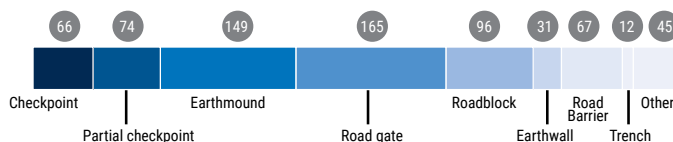
6 THE COERCIVE ENVIRONMENT INTENSIFIES

The demolition of residential, livelihood and service infrastructure, on the grounds of a lack of Israeli-issued permits, continued throughout the West Bank, including in East Jerusalem.¹⁷ As of 31 October, 345 structures were demolished or seized and 315 people were displaced, marking a 6 and 41 per cent decline, respectively, compared with the equivalent figures in 2017. Demolitions represent one element of a coercive environment affecting many Palestinians throughout the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, which include the promotion of plans to relocate communities to urban townships; restrictions on access to natural resources; the denial of basic service infrastructure; and the lack of secure residency. These practices are often implemented against a backdrop of the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements. On 23 September, following an Israeli High Court of Justice (HCJ) ruling, the Israeli authorities warned residents of Khan al Ahmar–Abu al Helu that they had to self-demolish their homes and other structures by 1 October, otherwise the authorities would do so: on 21 October, Israel temporarily froze the demolition.¹⁸ The community is among dozens of Palestinian Bedouin communities, the majority of whom are refugee, at risk of forcible transfer in the central West Bank, including 18 located in the area designated for the E1 settlement plan that seeks to connect the Ma’ale Adummim settlement bloc

MOVEMENT AND ACCESS IN THE WEST BANK



705 total closures



with East Jerusalem. The coercive environment has also resulted in instances of forcible transfer of Palestinians from their homes in the settlement area of Hebron city, reducing a once thriving area to a 'ghost town'.

7 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING IS AT AN ALL-TIME LOW

At a time of increasing need, funding for the oPt is at an all-time low. By the end of November, only \$225 million has been secured of a requested \$539.7 million for the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). This shortfall is mainly driven by the decline in contributions for UNRWA, whose projects constitute over 50 per cent of the HRP overall requirements, following the suspension of support from the United States, the Agency's largest donor, exacerbating the plight of the already vulnerable refugee population.¹⁹ However, nearly all agencies requesting through the HRP have received less funding in 2018 than in previous years. To respond to the recent crisis in Gaza, humanitarian agencies have appealed for US\$ 43.8 million through the end of 2018 for emergency interventions in Gaza (some of them already in the 2018 HRP), particularly for trauma management and emergency healthcare.²⁰ Additionally, some \$10.5 million has been allocated through the oPt Humanitarian Fund (HF),²¹ which has succeeded in alleviating some of the more urgent humanitarian needs, including the UN-assisted emergency fuel programme to ensure the minimal operation of critical health, water and sanitation services. While UNRWA managed to reopen its schools at the end of August, the Agency has been forced to discontinue or scale back its emergency interventions in Gaza and the West Bank, and the funding crisis leaves humanitarian partners ill-positioned to respond to any further deterioration in the oPt.²²

8 THE OCCUPATION AND POLITICAL STALEMATE ARE DRIVING FRUSTRATION AND CONFLICT

The deterioration in the humanitarian situation cannot be divorced from the broader political context. Although occupation is intended to be temporary, Israel increasingly treats parts of the occupied area as its own sovereign territory, seizing lands, exploiting natural resources, establishing permanent communities, which are illegal under international humanitarian law, and altering the demographic composition of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. After 25 years of international donor support for state building, the PA has limited powers in only the 38 per cent of the West Bank which excludes the bulk of the territory's natural resources. The permit regime imposed in the early 1990s, and the construction of the Barrier in the 2000s, have progressively isolated East Jerusalem from the remainder of the oPt. The intensification of the

internal Palestinian divide, along with the continuous illicit arms build-up by Palestinian factions in Gaza, have generated additional instability. The continuing violence and incitement to violence across the oPt and Israel, with civilians bearing the brunt of casualties, have exacerbated the mistrust between the sides. These factors, in the context of prolonged occupation, foster a sense of hopelessness and frustration that impact both Palestinians and Israelis.

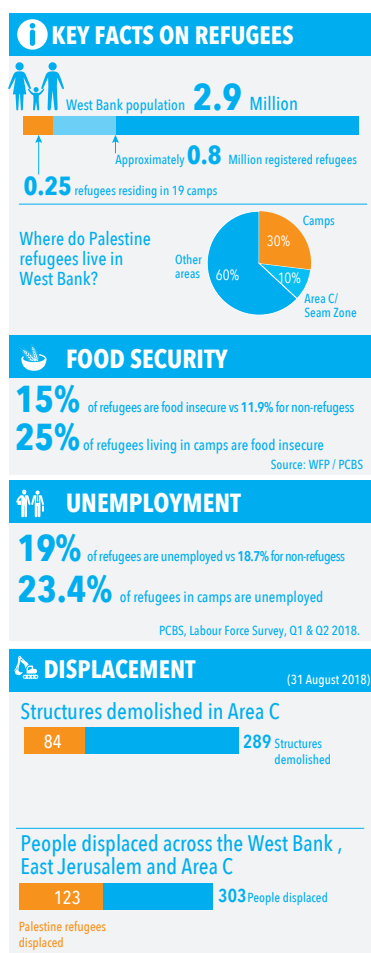
9 OPERATIONAL CONTEXT AND SHRINKING SPACE

In addition to political challenges and funding shortfalls, humanitarian organizations are facing an increasingly difficult operational context and shrinking humanitarian and civic space, which is hampering their ability to provide assistance and protection to Palestinians throughout the oPt. The Israeli authorities continue to impose physical and administrative restrictions, citing security concerns, on the access and movement of humanitarian actors, especially national employees, who face increasing difficulty in obtaining permits to enter and exit the Gaza Strip. Recent measures include an increase in the processing time for exit permits, a rise in denials and one-year bans, restrictions on the type of items allowed to be taken out of Gaza, and new crossing procedures at the vehicle terminal.²³ These measures have increased uncertainty, delays and logistical impediments, and have a negative impact on humanitarian operations. Other obstacles include restrictions on the delivery of materials needed for humanitarian projects and limitations on the implementation of projects that involve building, expanding or rehabilitating infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, Area C, H2 or in East Jerusalem. The Protection Cluster has observed continued pressure on human rights defenders, including arrest and detention, harassment and legislation aimed at constricting civic space, which are reducing the ability of protection actors to hold duty bearers to account. At the same time, humanitarian organizations providing critical services to vulnerable populations in the oPt have increasingly become the target of unsubstantiated allegations of impropriety, misuse of funds, and other attacks. Humanitarian operations in Gaza are also impeded by restrictions imposed by the Hamas authorities, while key donors have reduced and/or conditioned their funding for humanitarian and development projects in Gaza. This has contributed to the channelling of assistance towards an ever shrinking set of sectors and institutions, not necessarily to areas where assistance is most needed. Restrictions stemming from counter-terrorism legislation in their countries of origin, along with the "no contact" policy with Hamas imposed by some donors, have further restricted the operational space of UN and international NGOs in Gaza.

PALESTINE REFUGEES NEEDS IN THE WEST BANK

Life for the approximately **836,550** registered refugees living in the West Bank is marked by difficult economic and social conditions, by an increase in violence and demolitions over the years, and by growing frustration with a stagnant economy and lack of political progress towards a negotiated two-state solution. These challenges are particularly acute for the nearly **253,245** Palestine refugees who reside in the 19 refugee camps in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Furthermore, restricted access to lands, services, and markets impose severe challenges for West Bank residents including refugees, particularly those living or owning land in Area C and the "Seam Zone". Palestine refugees inside and outside refugee camps continuously face various protection threats. This includes Israeli military operations in refugee camps often leading to injuries, killing and damages to refugee property and raises concern over the excessive use of force by Israeli forces during these operations. From January to 31 August 2018, Israeli military operations in Palestine refugee camps were a total of **464**. In addition, Palestine refugees in West Bank are impacted by other measures implemented by the Government of Israel (GoI), including by forcible displacement measures. Of the total of **289** properties demolished, to August 2018 **84** belonged to refugees and resulted in the displacement of **123** refugees.

Although Palestine refugees account for only 33 per cent of the population in the West Bank, statistics show that they are more vulnerable to unemployment, poverty and food insecurity. Unemployment rates in by the first half of 2018 in the West Bank stood at **18.7** per cent among non-refugees, **19** per cent among refugees and **23.4** per cent among refugees in camps. Furthermore, food insecurity for refugees in the West Bank remains high at 15.1 per cent as compared to 11.9 per cent for non-refugee households and **25** per cent in refugee camps.



OSLO AGREEMENT

Area A: Full Palestinian civil and security control

Area B: Full Palestinian civil control and joint Israel-Palestinian security control

Area C: Full Israeli control over security, planning and construction. 61 % of the West Bank.

Refugee Camp

Green Line

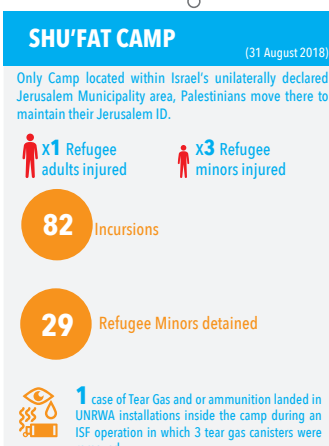
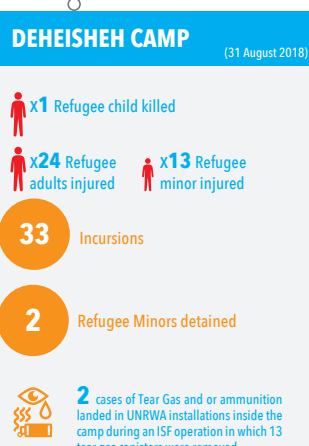
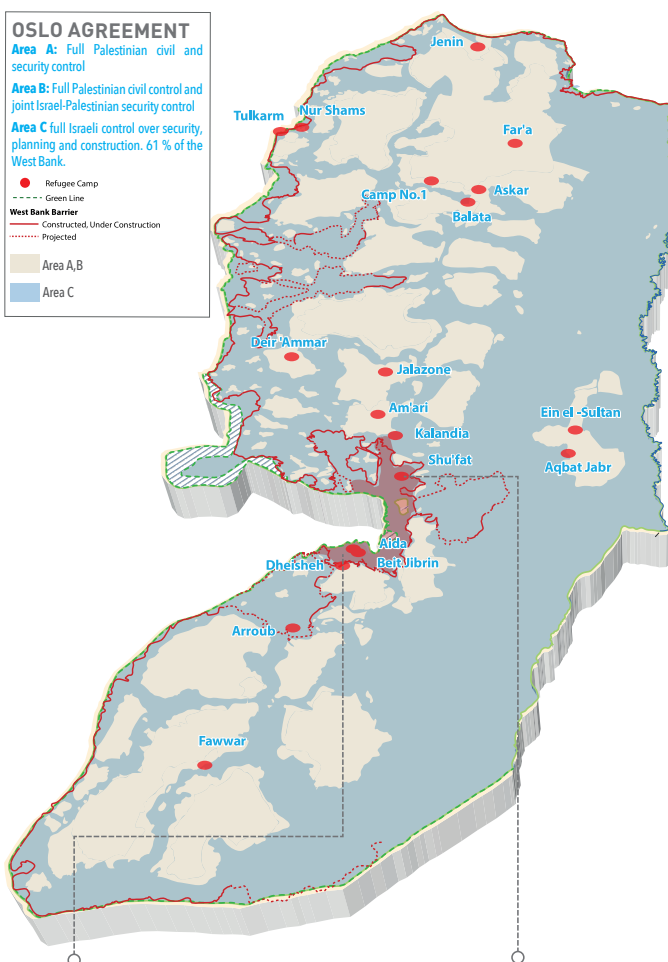
West Bank Barrier

Constructed, Under Construction

Projected

Area A,B

Area C



BREAKDOWN OF

PEOPLE IN NEED

An estimated 2.5 million people, including 1.4 million Palestine refugees, are in need of humanitarian assistance in the oPt, mostly in the Gaza Strip, Area C of the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

The largest number of people in need are in the Gaza Strip (1.6 million people or 64 per cent of Gaza’s population) and there is a high level of need across most sectors. This includes 16,500 people still displaced from the 2014 conflict.

The highest number of people in need in the West Bank, as a proportion of the total area population, are in Area C (90 per cent in need), where protection and health needs are particularly high.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED

2.5M

BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR (MILLIONS)

CLUSTER	Gaza Strip	WB (AREA C)	WB (Areas A,B)	WB(East Jerusalem)	Hebron (H2)	People in need of assistance
 Protection	 1.1 M	 0.4 M	 0.3 M	 0.2 M	 12.2K	2.0 M 
 WASH	 1.6 M	 0.3 M		 7.2K		1.9 M 
 Health/ Nutrition	 0.9 M	 0.1 M	 49K	 177k	 2K	1.2 M 
 Food Security	 1.3 M	 0.4 M				1.7 M 
 Education	 0.5 M	 26.4K	 1.4K	 11.5K	 12.5K	0.5 M 
 Shelter and NFIs	 0.2 M	 0.1K		 4.8K		0.3 M 

GOVERNORATE	 PROTECTION	 WASH	 HEALTH & NUTRITION	 FOOD SECURITY	 EDUCATION	 SHELTER & NFIS
 BETHLEHEM	102K	8K	18K	39K	2K	2K
 HEBRON	170K	146K	48K	150K	33K	11K
 JENIN	63K	50K	5K	39K	0K	1K
 JERICHO	24K	6K	12K	12K	0K	5K
 JERUSALEM	142K	25K	199K	37K	11K	6K
 NABLUS	105K	17K	15K	65K	2K	2K
 QALQILIYA	63K	2K	14K	14K	0K	1K
 RAMALLAH	122K	31K	12K	27K	2K	2K
 SALFIT	25K	1K	3K	5K	0K	0K
 TUBAS	15K	4K	2K	12K	0K	4K
 TULKARM	38K	3K	4K	24K	0K	0K
 NORTH GAZA	214K	351K	176K	241K	86K	46K
 GAZA	379K	626K	300K	425K	162K	72K
 KHAN YUNIS	215K	192K	123K	205K	98K	33K
 MIDDLE AREA	158K	246K	176K	146K	72K	45K
 RAFAH	136K	191K	106K	169K	63K	29K
	2M	1.9M	1.2M	1.7M	0.5M	0.3M

Food Security numbers of people are elaborated from the SEFSec survey, which is a statistical exercise providing percentages of households. Therefore a margin of approximation is factored in when extracting absolute figures. The aim of the SEFSec is to indicate the magnitude and the trend of the food insecurity problem rather than providing the exact counting of people in need.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS - CLUSTER ANALYSIS AND MULTI-YEAR PROJECTIONS



PROTECTION



CHILD PROTECTION



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



HEALTH AND NUTRITION



FOOD SECURITY



EDUCATION



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)



**EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS (ERP) AND DISASTER
RISK MANAGEMENT (DRM)**

INFORMATION SOURCES AND METHODOLOGIES

INFORMATION GAPS AND ASSESSMENT PLANNING

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



CLUSTER ANALYSIS AND MULTI-YEAR PROJECTIONS

2019 marks the second year of the multi-year humanitarian strategy and as such the humanitarian community in the oPt has worked to update the trend analysis and projections for the number of people in need (PiN) of humanitarian assistance determined for 2019 by cluster and PiN projections for 2020 by cluster.

The purpose of the exercise was not to predict and better prepare for possible evolutions in the context, undisputedly an important action that belongs in the realm of contingency plans, but rather to underscore the impact that the drivers of vulnerability have on people in the oPt; illustrate ways in which this impact could deepen or ameliorate over the next three years; and in so doing encourage greater focus on **measures that might reverse those needs** – even if many of these measures lie outside the reach of humanitarian action.

Developing current and projected People in Need (PiN) figures

As per usual practice, clusters determined the number of PiN of humanitarian assistance in 2019 based on evidence available as of late 2018. The 2019 PiN figures are not projections; these are real figures, as best as partners can determine, given gaps in evidence. These numbers form the basis of planning to be done within the HRP.

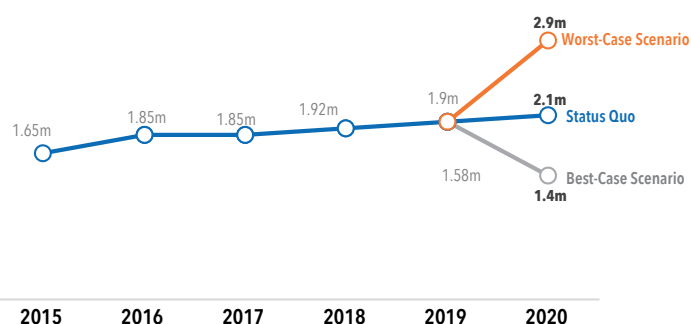
To develop the projections of PiN figures for 2019 and 2020, clusters worked according to a set of common parameters and added to this their own sectoral-specific considerations and methodologies as developed by cluster partners. Clusters were guided by trends in previous years' PiN figures and added natural population growth to each estimation. As such, the methodology and specific assumptions used by each cluster varies and results cannot be explicitly compared. The projections for 2019 and 2020 are best-effort estimates, are meant to be illustrative, and will not be used as a basis for response and project planning. The HNO will be updated in 2020 to provide the updated figures of people in need.

PEOPLE IN NEED

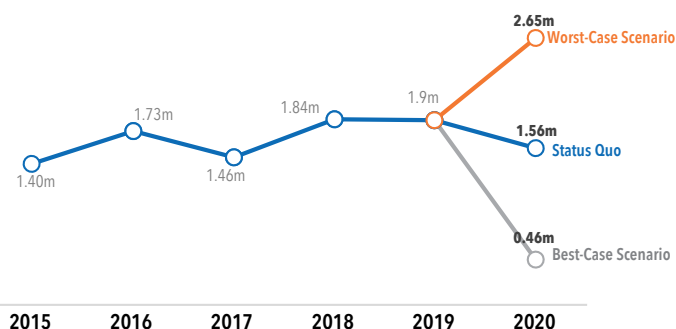
TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS



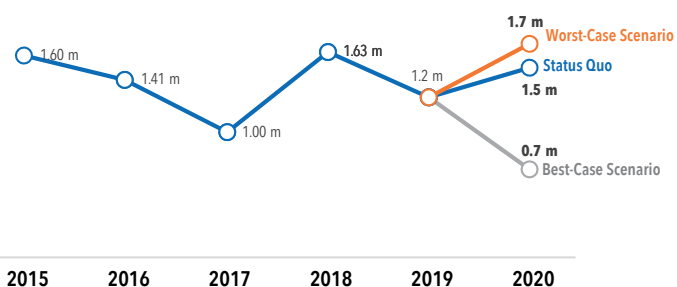
PROTECTION



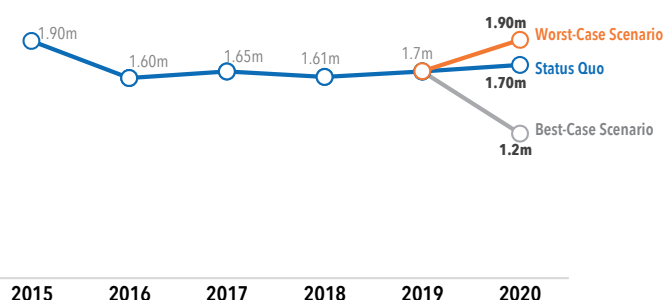
WASH



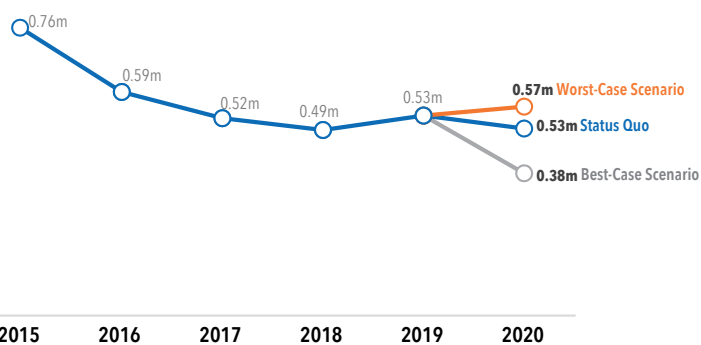
HEALTH/NUTRITION



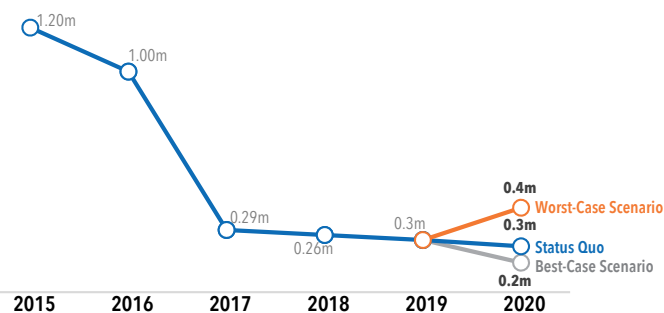
FOOD SECURITY



EDUCATION



SHELTER AND NFIS



PROTECTION

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



AFFECTED POPULATION

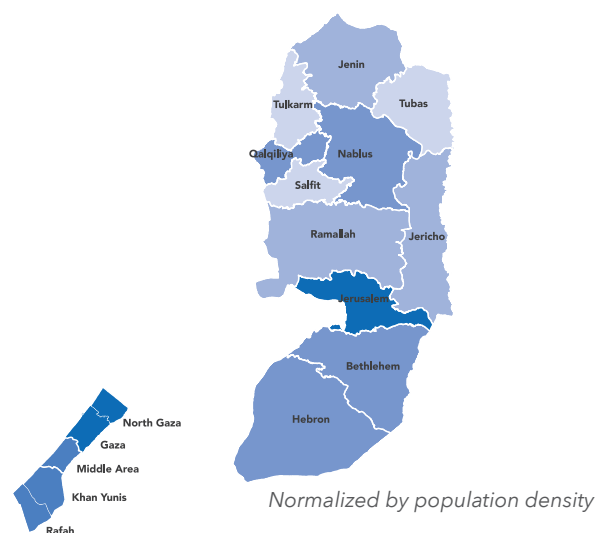
At least 1.9 million Palestinians experience, or are at risk of, conflict and violence, forcible displacement, and denial of access to livelihoods, and are in need of protection assistance. In addition to those groups which are already recognized as most in need of protection in both the Gaza Strip and West Bank,²⁴ the Protection Cluster has also identified demonstrators affected by violence from the “Great March of Return” in Gaza, as well as vulnerable households and groups, affected by ongoing deterioration of Gaza’s socio-economic condition, which are resorting to negative and harmful coping mechanisms, including school dropout and child labour. In the West Bank, people living in Area C, Hebron H2 and East Jerusalem and the northern West Bank bear the main brunt of violations.

HUMANITARIAN NEED: ONGOING CONCERNS AND NEW CHALLENGES

In the Gaza Strip, between 30 March and end-October in the context of the “Great March of Return” mass demonstrations and of hostilities, 228 Palestinians have been killed, including 43 children, and over 24,000 injured.²⁵ The large number of casualties among protestors, in particular the high number (over 5,800) injured by live ammunition, in circumstances that did not appear to constitute a threat to life to Israeli Security Forces (ISF), raises serious concerns about excessive use of force²⁶ and the lack of protection, especially of children. These events have required an immediate scale-up of monitoring and documentation of protection violations and their differentiated impact on men, women, boys and girls.

Injured persons with lifelong disabilities, including amputees, will need integrated and inclusive MHPSS and protection responses. The Protection Cluster expects to see a rise in the need for protection services to the population affected by the “Great March of Return”, particularly injured adults, youth, children and their caregivers. The violence has already generated widespread mental health and psychosocial consequences with approximately 52,098 people, including 26,049 children, in need of MHPSS responses; this is in addition to the estimated 210,000 already acutely vulnerable suffering from severe or moderate mental health disorders. An increasingly destabilized economy and weakened social fabric in Gaza, with more households resorting to negative coping mechanisms, have also generated complex protection

PEOPLE IN NEED

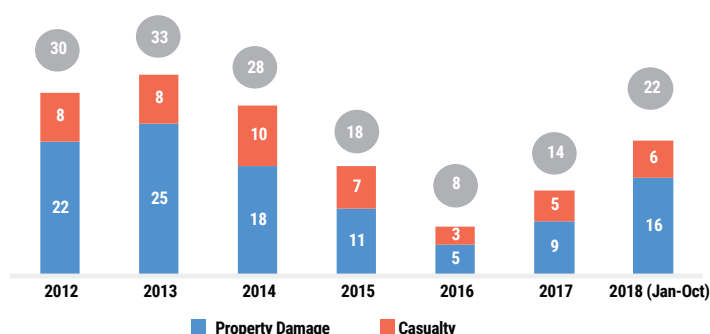


threats, including debt and debt-related legal proceedings for rent arrears, with a disproportionate impact on women, particularly in terms of increased risk of gender-based violence (GBV), youth and children, as well as refugees. Around 14,600 are still internally displaced from the 2014 hostilities;²⁷ following UNRWA’s discontinuation of transitional cash assistance after June 2018 because of its finding crisis, those families who had benefited from such support are now exposed to increased risk of eviction and heightened tension with landlords. IDP households also remain vulnerable to a range of protection threats including GBV, particularly for women and children.²⁸ Furthermore, legal barriers facing IDP women’s access to humanitarian assistance especially widows and second wives remains a concern.

The Protection Cluster continues to identify accountability for violations by all sides, and for violations in the Israeli-defined Access Restricted Areas (ARAs) on land and at sea, including in the context of the “Great March of Return”, as an urgent priority.

In the West Bank, there are ongoing incidences of killing and injuries in the context of the SoP/ Israel ‘Situation

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF INCIDENTS LEADING TO PALESTINIAN CASUALTIES OR PROPERTY DAMAGE



of Concern' (as defined by SCR 1612), with concerns of grave violations. The areas south of Nablus, Salfit, Qalqiliya, and the Jordan valley, have experienced a rise in recorded cases of such grave violations during 2018 as a result of protests and demonstrations and increased road blockages and restrictions. Palestine refugees living in and outside refugee camps continue to face various protection threats, with a steady increase reported over the last six years in the percentage of total injuries resulting from live ammunition.

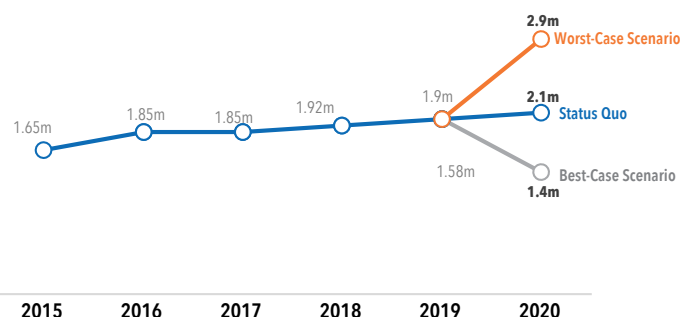
Incidents of settler violence have risen again. In 2018, by the end of October, there had been 217 incidents that resulted in Palestinian casualties or damage to Palestinian property compared with 157 and 98 in all of 2017 and 2016 respectively. Settlement expansion has also continued in 2018, including the first announcement of tenders in East Jerusalem in two years.

Linked to the presence and expansion of settlements, a further intensification of the environment designed to coerce Palestinians in the West Bank to leave their homes was recorded, particularly against Palestinians in Hebron H2, Bedouin communities in Area C, of which a majority are refugees, and in Palestinian residential areas of East Jerusalem with a strong Israeli settler presence. 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. On 23 September, the Israeli authorities officially warned residents that they must self-demolish their homes and other structures by 1 October, otherwise the authorities would do so: on 21 October, Israel temporarily froze the demolition.²⁹

The revocation of residency rights and the demolition and seizure of homes and livelihood-related structures are other key components of the coercive environment. The total number of structures demolished or seized in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, for lack of building permits to end October 2018 was 345, with 315 displaced, representing an 6 and 41 per cent decline respectively, compared to the same period in 2017.

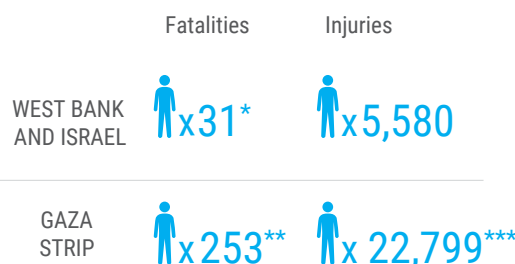
In the context of an intensifying coercive environment, the Protection Cluster continued to observe the need for a protective presence, legal aid, monitoring and documentation, legal analysis and advocacy. Coupled with a shrinking response capacity within UNRWA, humanitarian needs and the sense of distress of affected families have increased: in this context, GBV responders

PROTECTION Pin TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS



PALESTINIAN CASUALTIES IN THE OPT AND ISRAEL

January till 3rd of December 2018



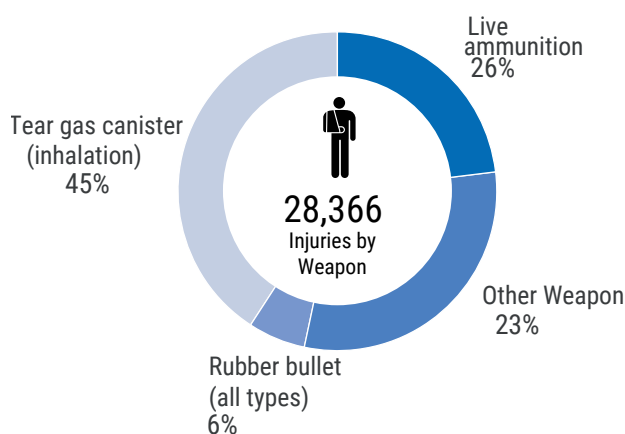
* Excluding one Palestinian citizen of Israel killed by Israel forces.

** Excluding one Palestinian from the West Bank killed by a rocket from Gaza.

*** Source of Palestinian injuries is based on what OCHA received from the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH), PRCS and other Human Rights Organizations.

PALESTINIAN INJURIES IN THE OPT AND ISRAEL

January till 3rd of December 2018



in the West Bank have reported an increase in the caseload of GBV among women and girls, compared to last year.

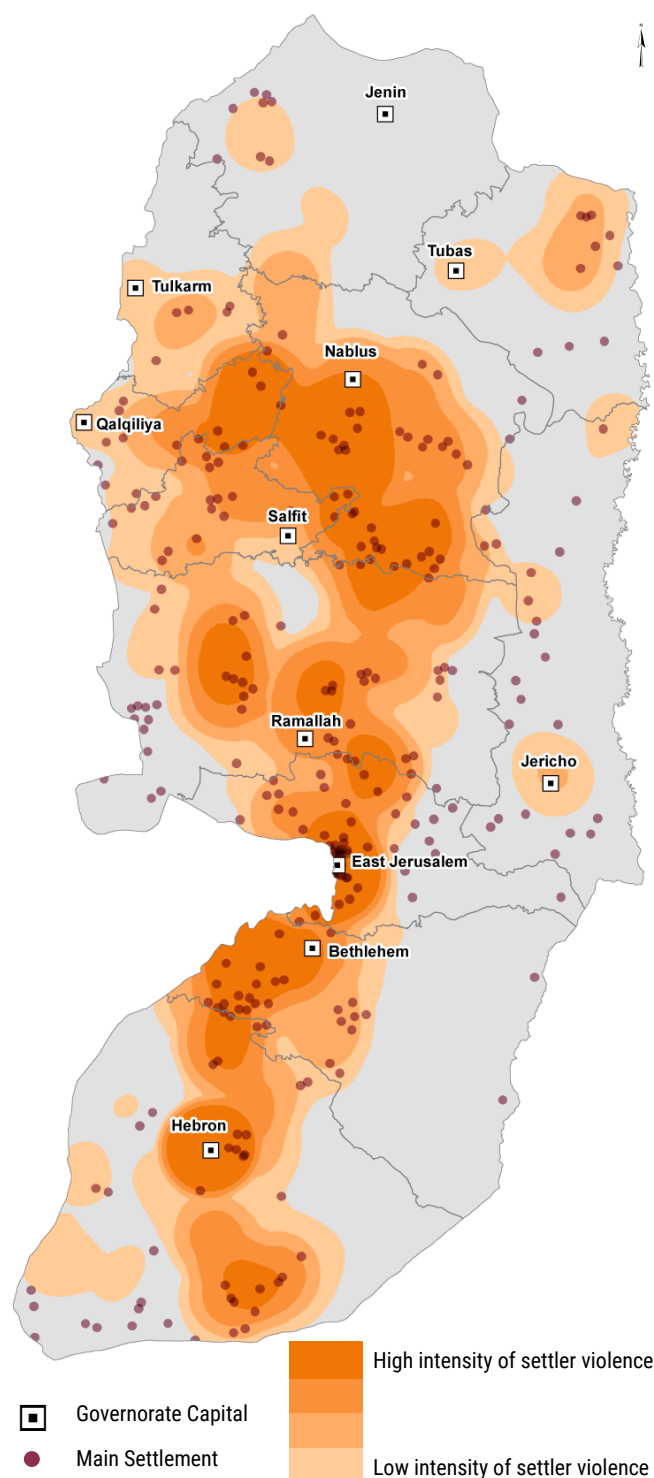
During 2018, the Israeli authorities also passed or advanced several pieces of new legislation and introduced administrative and policy changes that threaten the effectiveness of legal aid strategies that have proven successful, to date, in providing temporary reprieve from rights violations, the continuation of humanitarian relief and retention of relief items. These developments, which include a number of new laws, as well as draft bills, military orders and administrative procedures, collectively threaten to expedite the de facto annexation of Area C by Israel, the widespread revocation of the residency rights of Palestinians in East Jerusalem, and the demolition or seizure of Palestinian properties in Area C and East Jerusalem, while impeding the legal recourse of Palestinians to challenge these practices and regulations.

The Protection Cluster has observed continued pressure on civil society coming from Israel, as well as Palestinian authorities, in the West Bank and in Gaza, including arrest and detention, harassment and legislation aimed at constricting civic space, which are further deteriorating the ability of protection actors to hold duty bearers to account under international law. Of particular concern in 2018 has been the number of human rights defenders and human rights organizations facing prosecution, increasing the need for legal assistance in such cases.³⁰

Other protection concerns include incidences of intimate partner violence, sexual abuse and forced marriage, which is particularly high in vulnerable communities such as IDPs, refugee camps, Bedouin communities, in Gaza and East Jerusalem, and vulnerable groups such as women with disabilities and adolescents, and those with limited availability and access to multi-sectoral services.³¹

SETTLER VIOLENCE HEAT MAP

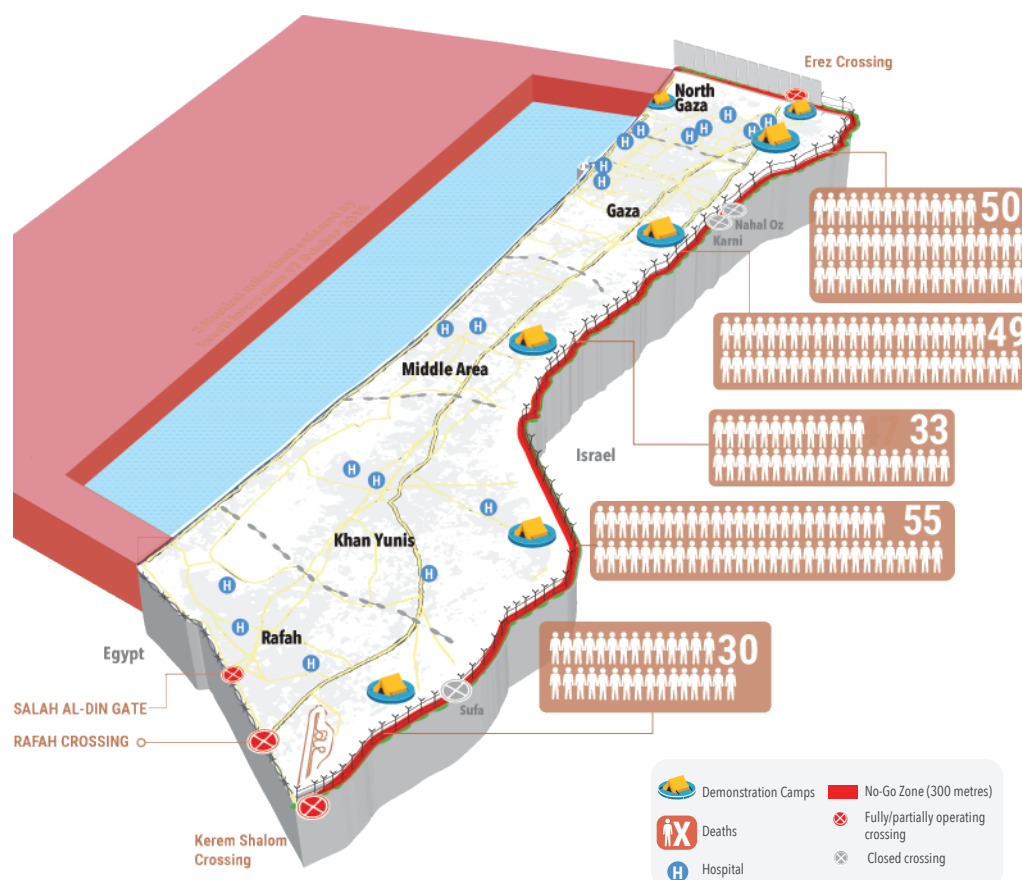
2018 - 2019



The map was developed based on 10 years of data on Incidents resulting in Palestinians casualties or property damage

CASUALTIES IN THE CONTEXT OF DEMONSTRATIONS AND HOSTILITIES IN GAZA

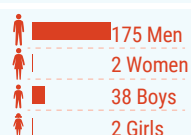
30 March - 18 October 2018



TOTAL CASUALTIES 30 March - 18 October till 12:00 PM

Palestinian deaths

217*



Israeli deaths

1

Total Palestinian injuries

22,897

Hospitalized injuries **11,913**
Field treated injuries **10,984**

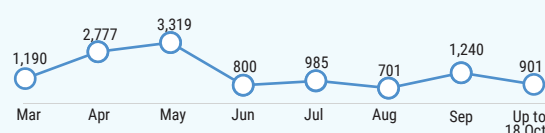
Israeli injuries

40

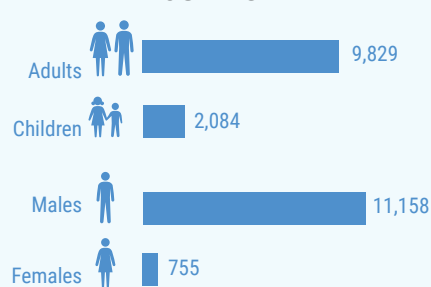
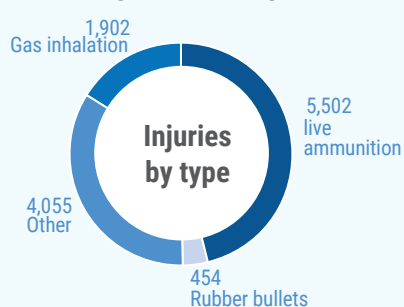
Palestinian Deaths



Hospitalized Injuries



TOTAL PALESTINIAN HOSPITALIZED INJURIES



CHILD PROTECTION

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



AFFECTED POPULATION

The Child Protection Working Group estimates that 332,155 children across the oPt are in need of protection interventions. Boys and girls in the West Bank and Gaza live in a coercive environment characterized by demolitions, conflict-related violence, harassment, restricted movements and lack of services. They are affected by child rights violations due to demonstrations, military operations, searches, arrests, and detention of children. Adolescent boys aged 14-17 years are especially vulnerable to violence, arrest and detention, and child labour, and girls to harmful practices including child marriage. Many children with disabilities are isolated and unable to access services such as education.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS: ONGOING CONCERNS AND NEW CHALLENGES

The protracted protection crisis in the oPt continues to have a significant impact on children and their families. From January to October 2018, violence and ongoing conflict resulted in the killing of 26 children (21 in Gaza & five in the West Bank) and the injury of 1,131 children (971 boys and 160 girls). In addition, 5,381 cases of injured Palestinian children in Gaza Strip, in the context of clashes and the “Great March of Return” demonstrations, are under verification.

In Gaza, the “Great March of Return” demonstrations have increased the number of casualties, notably among children, and increased already high levels of psychosocial distress. The demonstrations has also resulted in a shift in humanitarian needs to ensure capacities to accurately document cases of grave violations, as well as to have structured child protection and psychosocial support interventions in place to respond to the critical needs.

Exposure of children to violence and media reports of the militarization of children are cause for great concern. These concerns highlight the responsibility of actors in Gaza to do more to protect children and are in addition to the abovementioned concerns about the use of excessive force by Israel against demonstrators.

The surge in humanitarian needs have exhausted family resilience and the coping mechanisms that households have historically relied upon. This has exacerbated the vulnerability of certain groups, particularly children who are coping negatively and resorting to harmful practices: boys dropping out of schools and involved in child labour, while there are still high levels of adolescent girl child marriage. Children in Gaza are also affected by other forms of violence both in the public and private spheres.

In the West Bank, thousands of children continue to be affected by education related violations. Although the main drivers of vulnerability remain unchanged, in 2018 the areas where children are most exposed to violence and conflict have shifted to the northern West Bank (south of Nablus, Salfit, Qalqiliya), the Jordan Valley and the Ramallah governorate, which have faced an increase in overall violations, especially cases of demolitions, settler violence, and child injuries.³² Other affected areas include Hebron, and East Jerusalem. Children in Hebron H2 live in a highly stressed and difficult environment and face multiple challenges in the context of increased restrictions on access and movement and violence by Israeli forces and settlers.

In Area C, many children are exposed to all the elements of the coercive environment (demolitions, violence and harassment, movement restrictions, lack of services) and are particularly affected by impaired access to education. Between January and end-October 2018, the Israeli authorities demolished 345 homes and other structures in the West Bank, including 44 donor-funded, resulting in the displacement of 315 people, including 156 children. Children living in refugee camps in the West Bank continue to be especially vulnerable. Significant funding shortfalls have also led to Child Protection and MHPSS interventions being closed or scaled down, including the discontinuation of UNRWA’s emergency community mental health programme.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



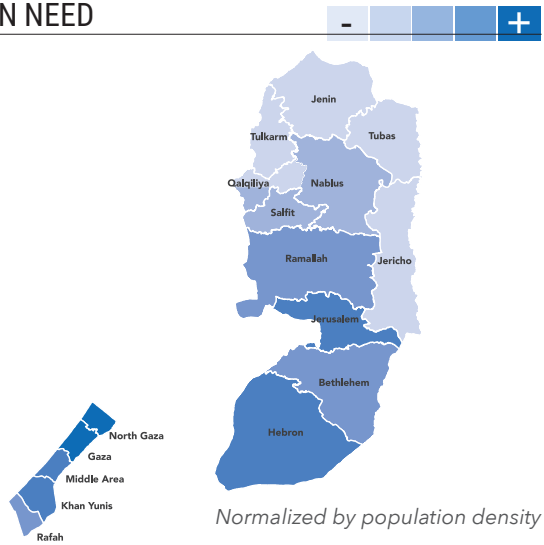
AFFECTED POPULATION

All two million people in the Gaza Strip are negatively affected by ongoing deficits and needs in the WASH sector. This includes 983,623 women and 991,428 children who are exposed to public health risks associated with poor water quality, poor wastewater collection and treatment, lack of storm water infrastructure and lack of proper hygiene practices. In the West Bank, around 22 per cent – or 649,000 – of the estimated total population is affected by the lack of access to water and poor water quality. This includes around 294,000 people that are either unconnected to a water network or receiving water only once a week or less, mainly through unsecure water resources and/or tankered water.³³ Additional affected groups in the West Bank are identified below. Of the affected population groups, the WASH Cluster has identified 1.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, of whom 1.4 million are refugees and 23,500 are IDPs.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS: ONGOING CONCERNS AND NEW CHALLENGES

Humanitarian needs are increasing due to further Israeli control and exploitation of West Bank natural freshwater sources, the collapse of the coastal aquifer in Gaza as well as continuing restrictions on access to water for Palestinians. In Gaza, the only natural source of water is the coastal aquifer,³⁴ which is fed only by rainwater, and the population currently extracts almost three times the aquifer's sustainable annual recharge. Over-pumping has led to increased saline contamination from the Mediterranean, compounded by the infiltration of raw sewage and nitrates from fertilizers, posing a serious public health risk. As a result, over 96 per cent of groundwater in Gaza is unfit for human consumption. The access rate to safe drinking water through the public water network is only 10.5 per cent, down from 98.3 per cent in 2000 and reliance on water tanks, containers and bottled water rose from 1.4 per cent to 89.6 per cent during the same period.³⁵ Trucked water, which is unregulated and unreliable in terms of quality, is 15-20 times more expensive than water from the network, particularly impacting the poor.

PEOPLE IN NEED

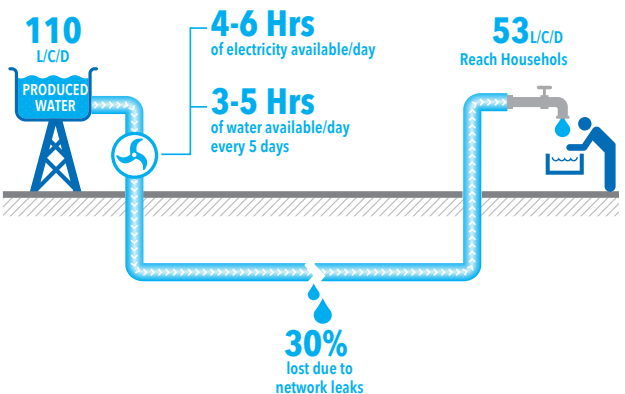


The impact of the chronic energy crisis in Gaza on water and sanitation services has been pervasive. Throughout 2018, the deterioration in the electricity supply has led to power shortages and lack of repairs, with severe consequences for the operation of water treatment facilities, wastewater pumping stations, and drinkable/piped water supply. The worsened electricity and fuel crisis has further intensified women's responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work, which often entails intensive and physical work and made even more difficult by the restricted access to basic services, the restricted mobility and the lack of resources.³⁶

In 2018, PWA has also witnessed a deterioration of WASH infrastructures in institutions, mainly in public health centres as well as in schools: only around 20 per cent of schools in both Gaza and the West Bank that offer basic hygiene.³⁷ The closure of the Kerem Shalom crossing between Gaza and Israel from 9 July to 15 August further hindered operations and slowed the WASH response.

Around 140 critical water desalination and sewage treatment facilities in Gaza rely on the UN facilitated emergency fuel programme; however, additional facilities also require assistance but are unsupported due to limited funding. A failure to continue this programme would reduce the average water quota from 80 litres/capita /day

WATER SUPPLY IN GAZA FROM PRODUCTION TO CONSUMER

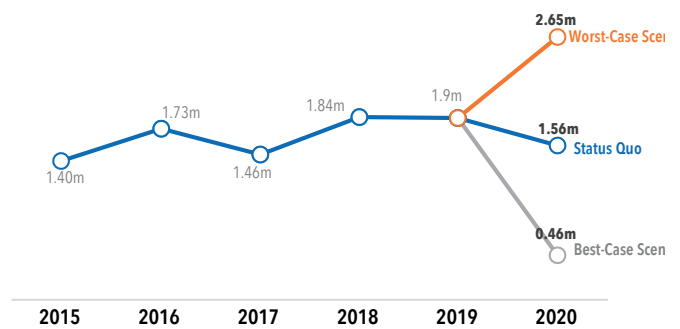


to 45 l/C/D; water production from 280 domestic water wells and 30 water reservoirs would be reduced from 220,000m³ to 40,000m³ a day; and drinking water from 48 public desalination plants would be reduced by 80 per cent, generating only 4,000m³/day of the plants' nominal capacities of 20,000m³/day. In addition, 55 sewage lifting and collection pumping stations in heavily populated areas would be at risk of flooding, with raw sewage overflowing in the streets during cut-off hours. The performance of the existing five wastewater treatment plants would decrease by 50 per cent, adding to the over 100 million litres of raw untreated sewage that enters the Mediterranean Sea every day.

Lack of winterization preparedness in Gaza leaves over 434,000 people vulnerable and unprotected from harsh winter weather and flooding. The recurrent flooding poses a threat of contamination of sources of water and of overflowing of the sewage systems, increasing the risk of waterborne disease.

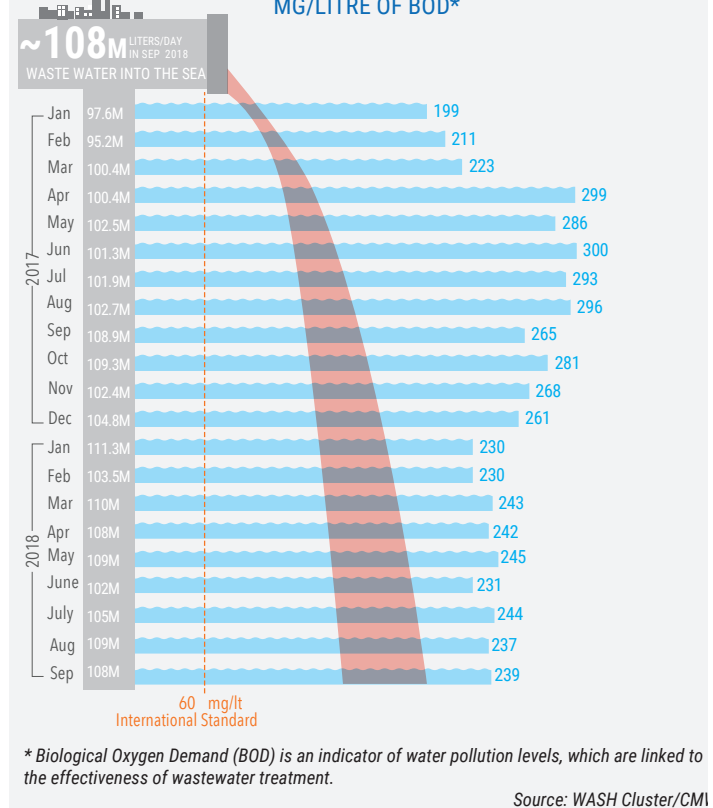
In the West Bank, access to water and adequate sanitation continues to be a significant challenge. In Area C in particular, around 270,000 Palestinians are directly affected by Israeli restrictions and control of WASH-related infrastructure, such as water and sanitation networks, with the main obstacles being vulnerability to demolitions and stop work orders. Up to end October, the Israeli authorities demolished or seized 16 WASH related structures, including cisterns, water pipes and mobile latrines. In Area C, around 95,000 people receive less than 50 litres of water per capita per day while over 83,000 people receive bad quality drinking water. The cost of water is also of concern for the approximately 130,000 people in Areas A, B, and C who must pay a high price for tankered water. Women and children in these communities spend large amounts of their time collecting water from distant sources, exposing themselves to security risks.³⁸ Palestinian communities in East Jerusalem also suffer from inadequate WASH services, with only 59 per cent of residents connected legally and properly to the water grid.³⁹

WASH PiN TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS



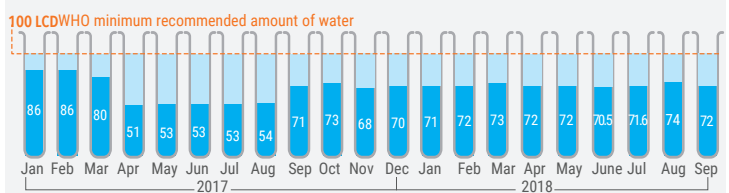
POLLUTION LEVELS OF WASTEWATER FLOWS INTO THE SEA

MG/LITRE OF BOD*



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

ACCESS TO PIPED WATER (LITERS PER CAPITA PER DAY)



*Due to its poor quality, piped water is used for domestic purposes rather than drinking and cooking. For the latter, people rely mostly on buying tankered desalinated water from unregulated water vendors.

Source: WASH Cluster/CMWU

FOOD SECURITY

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



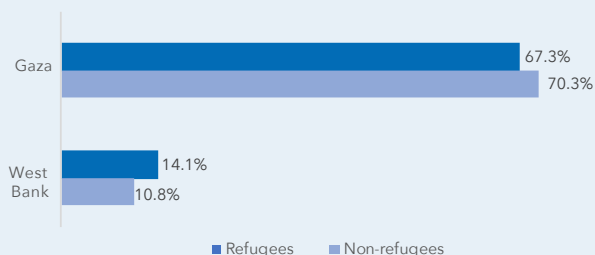
AFFECTED POPULATION

1.7 million Palestinians, 32.5 per cent of the population, are considered food insecure,⁴⁰ even though many already receive food assistance or other forms of social transfers from Palestinian governmental bodies or international organizations. The level of food insecurity remains alarmingly high in Gaza, revealing the long term impact of the disruptive shocks of recent years, where an estimated 68 per cent of households are severely or moderately food insecure, compared to 12 per cent in the West Bank. The situation in Gaza Strip continue to decline. Palestine refugees, who form 43 per cent of the total population of the oPt, have higher levels of severe and moderate food insecurity (45 per cent) than non-refugees (25 per cent). Female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition.⁴¹ Women in agriculture are particularly disadvantaged, despite being a significant unregistered portion of the workers in this sector. This is reflected in limited economic opportunities, restricted mobility, and limited technical preparation. Farmers, herders and fishers are particularly vulnerable considering their direct exposure to the effects of the conflict and their dependence on small scale productive activities to meet their basic food and income needs.

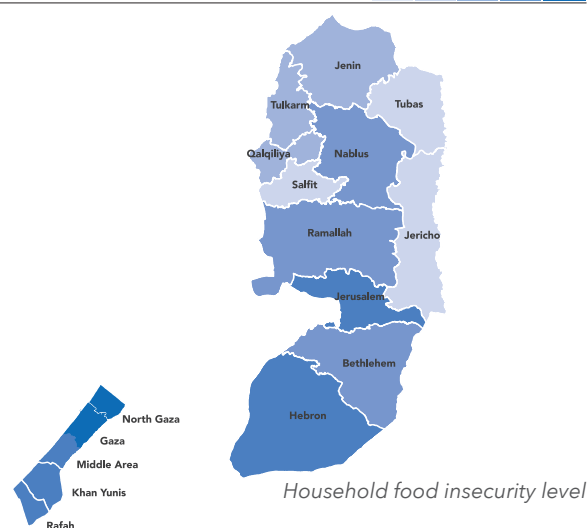
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS: ONGOING CONCERNS AND NEW CHALLENGES

Overall in the oPt, there has been a significant decline with regard to household food security status and the sustainability of Palestinian livelihoods, with soaring unemployment rates, more households falling into poverty

SEVERE AND MODERATE FOOD INSECURITY



PEOPLE IN NEED / SEVERITY MAP



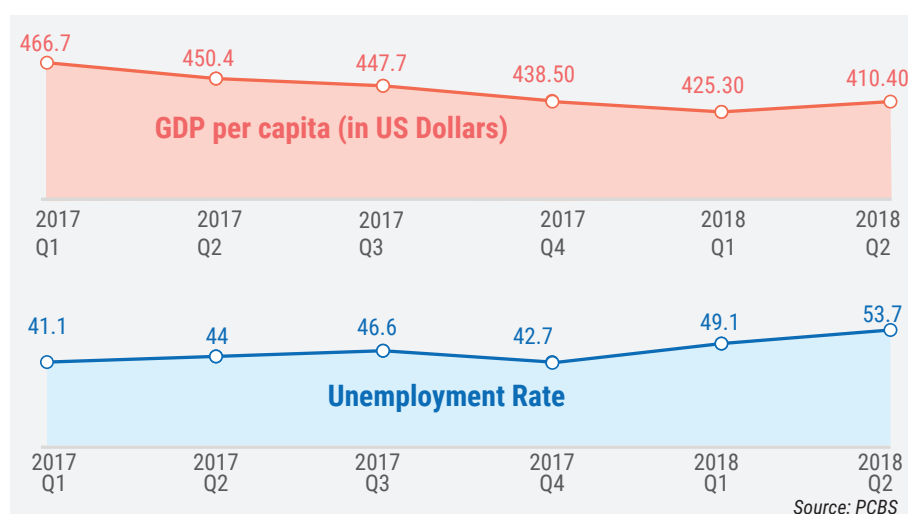
and little prospect of positive change on the horizon. The nature of food insecurity continues to be economic limitations on accessing sufficient and adequate food on the part a large part of the population.

The World Bank is forecasting growth of only 1.7 per cent for the oPt in 2018, “declining significantly in per capita terms.”⁴² In Gaza the economy is “in free fall registering -6 per cent growth in the first quarter of 2018 ... (while) initial indications are that Gaza has further deteriorated in the second quarter.” While the situation in the West Bank is not as dire, “the economy is expected to slow considerably in the coming period.”⁴³

The unemployment rate in the oPt is also increasing in recent years, exceeding 32 per cent in the second quarter of 2018, with the rate worse in Gaza, at almost 54 per cent, the highest ever recorded. Moreover, of the approximately 244,000 people recorded as “employed” in Gaza, about 62,000 are public employees on the PA’s payroll whose salaries have been cut since May 2017. Another 22,000 are employees recruited by the Hamas authorities who only receive part of their salaries on an irregular basis. Unemployment among youth in Gaza exceeded 70 per cent, and was even higher for females, amounting to 78 per cent in the second quarter of 2018.⁴⁴

Poverty is one of the main determinants of food insecurity. The 2017 Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey found that the poverty rate in Gaza increased from 38.8 to 53 per cent since the previous survey in 2011. Poor people are defined as those living on less than \$4.6 per day, including social assistance and transfers, the minimum to cover basic household needs. Nearly two thirds of the poor, or about 656,000 people, are considered to be living in “deep poverty”, which means on less than \$3.6 per day, the minimum to cover only shelter, clothing and food needs.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE OPT 2017 - 2018



Every second person in Gaza, over one million people, is now considered poor, including over 400,000 children. According to the survey, without social assistance and transfers, the poverty rate in Gaza would have reached nearly 60 per cent, and deep poverty more than 42 per cent. In the West Bank, poverty declined from 17.8 to 13 per cent, but there too “the situation remains very fragile particularly since household income and expenditure are highly sensitive to conflict and dependent on aid.”⁴⁵

In Gaza, the chronic energy deficit has placed additional pressure on farmers, herders and fishers who are already experiencing an increase in agricultural input costs at the same time as vegetable and poultry meat market prices are decreasing, putting profitability and sustainability at risk. The period between 9 July and 15 August, when the exit of all goods, including agricultural produce, was prohibited and the permissible fishing area was reduced to three nautical miles had an adverse effect on farmers by reducing revenues from sales and adding to their storage expenses.⁴⁶ The “Great March of Return” has also impacted farmers who already suffer from poor access and utilisation of their lands due to the damage effected by demonstrators, with approximately 870 dunums of crops belonging to some 220 farmers destroyed.⁴⁷

Furthermore, due to the electricity crisis, households are unable to refrigerate food items, which increases expenditure and women’s workloads as daily cooking or use of canned food is required.⁴⁸ The food insecurity that affects almost seventy per cent of Gazan households, results in micronutrients deficiencies with impacts on health, academic performance and work productivity.

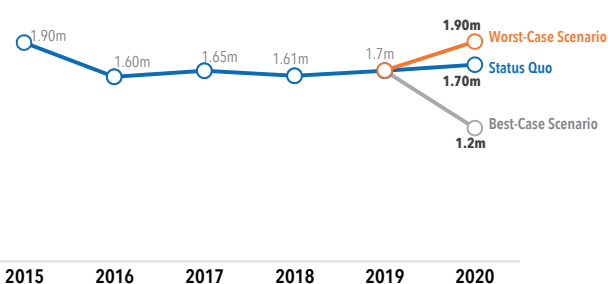
In the West Bank, farmers and herders, especially small-scale, who depend for their livelihoods on Area C face increasing restrictions on accessing land and water and are at risk of demolition and confiscation of their productive

assets and equipment: of 315 structures demolished or confiscated in the West Bank to end-October for lack of building permit, 152 were agricultural or livelihood-related. Access to water indispensable for irrigation and livestock is decreasing due to the declining efficiency of the wells and other systems caused by the increasing restrictions and lack of permits to repair deteriorated water systems. Farmers and herders are also at risk of Israeli settler violence, including injuries and casualties, or damage to property, including vandalizing trees and other agricultural property and assets.

A pest that infects olive trees, particularly in the norther West Bank, is expected to significantly reduce this year’s olive yield.

An unprecedented financial crisis in 2018 has also severely impacted UNRWA’s emergency operations in the West Bank. In August, UNRWA was forced to cease its biggest cash-based intervention for the second half of 2018, the cash-for-work programme, which directly affected around 4,000 refugee households living inside camps. It is expected that the food insecurity level of these households

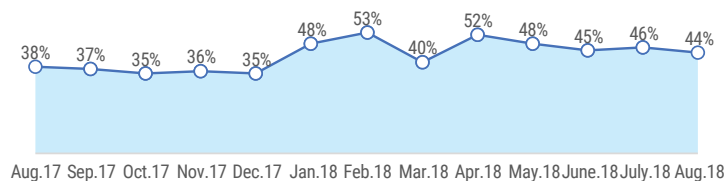
FOOD SECURITY PIN TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS



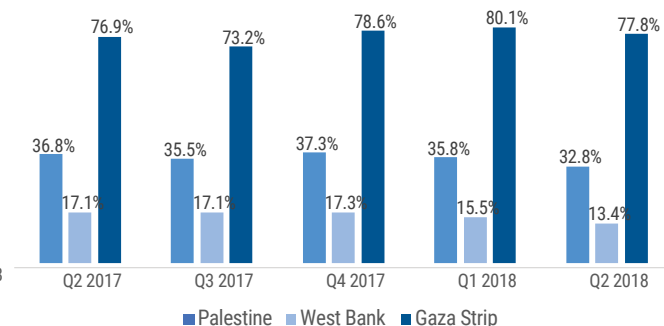
will deteriorate considering the decline in the overall economy and the increase in unemployment levels within the refugee community. By the end of 2018, UNRWA will also cease its emergency food voucher programme for

refugees living in urban, rural and remote areas which will impact around 7,000 refugee household who benefitted from the programme in 2018.

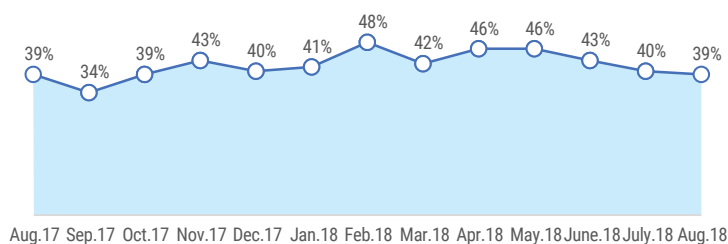
BOUGHT AND CONSUMED FEWER TYPES OF FOOD ITEMS (LESS QUALITY)



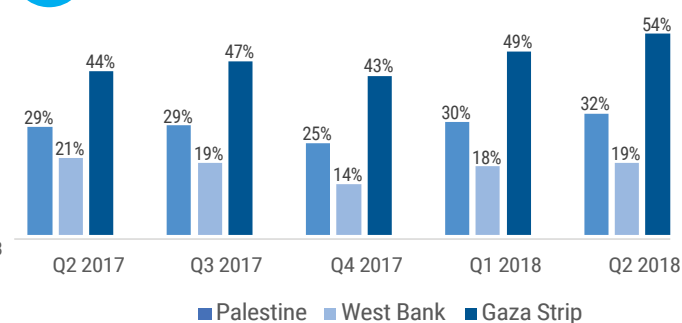
% WHO RECEIVED LESS THAN THE MINIMUM WAGE (1,450 NIS)



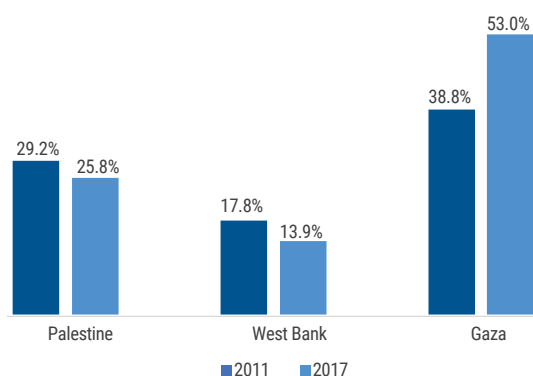
ASKED FOR AND RECEIVED ASSISTANCE FROM FRIENDS AND/OR RELATIVES



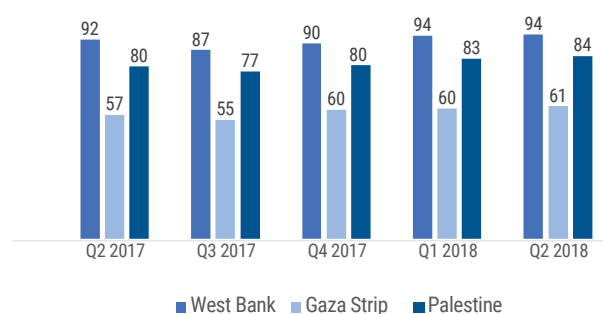
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)



POVERTY RATE



AVERAGE DAILY REAL WAGES IN NIS FOR WAGE EMPLOYEES (THESE WAGES WITHOUT WORKERS IN ISRAEL AND SETTLEMENT)



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



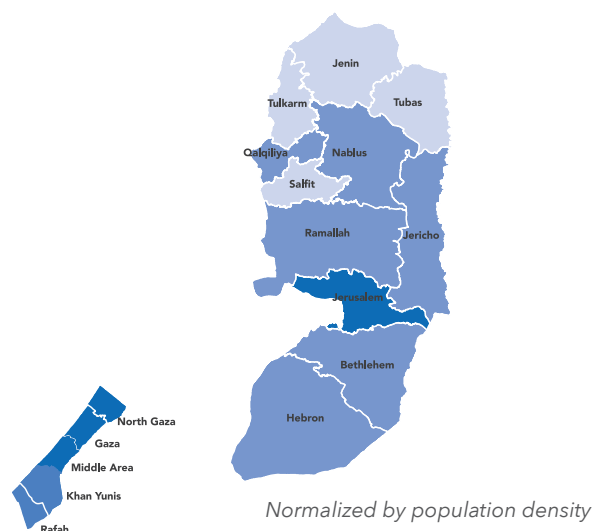
AFFECTED POPULATION

An estimated 1.2 million people are in need of humanitarian health interventions across the oPt, of whom almost 900,000 are in Gaza.⁴⁹ Some 54 per cent of the caseload are female, and children constitute over one third of the total. Some of the acutely vulnerable groups include; conflict related trauma casualties, pregnant and lactating women, children under the age of five, people with disability and elderly, mental health patients and neonates. In the West Bank, approximately 330,000 people are in need,⁵⁰ out of which 114,000 people across 100 communities, are located in Area C, Hebron H2 and the “Seam Zone”, with limited access to basic primary healthcare services. These communities face barriers in accessing primary healthcare and emergency services, in particular, pregnant and lactating women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. The closure of UNRWA’s mobile health clinics in August 2018, which targets up to 100,000 Palestine refugees in areas which face access restrictions and/or are located in remote areas across the West Bank, will further exacerbate the vulnerability of the affected population. There are also pockets of acutely vulnerable people in East Jerusalem, who are isolated from services in Jerusalem and the West Bank, with approximately 140,000 people in need of health assistance, including about 40,000 refugees.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS: ONGOING CONCERNS AND NEW CHALLENGES

In 2018, the Gaza Strip witnessed a significant increase in Palestinian casualties in the context of the Great March of Return demonstrations and hostilities. This has led to

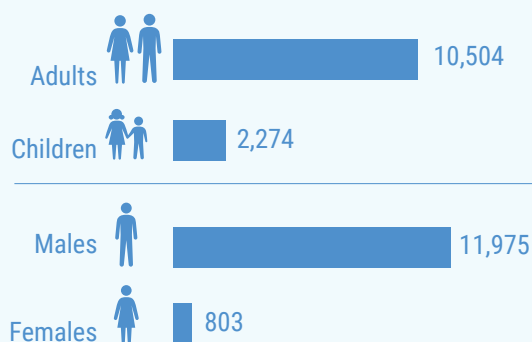
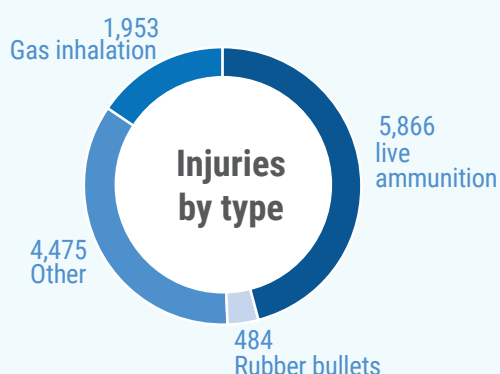
PEOPLE IN NEED



a wave of trauma casualties and disruption to the already overburdened health system. Attacks against healthcare in Gaza have raised serious concern regarding the protection of health workers and patients.⁵¹ In 2019, Health Cluster partners estimate that 40,000 people will be in need of trauma care as a result of the conflict, including patients needing extensive surgery and rehabilitation.⁵² The violence in Gaza has also generated widespread mental health and psychosocial consequences with approximately 52,098 people, including 26,049 children in need of MHPSS responses.

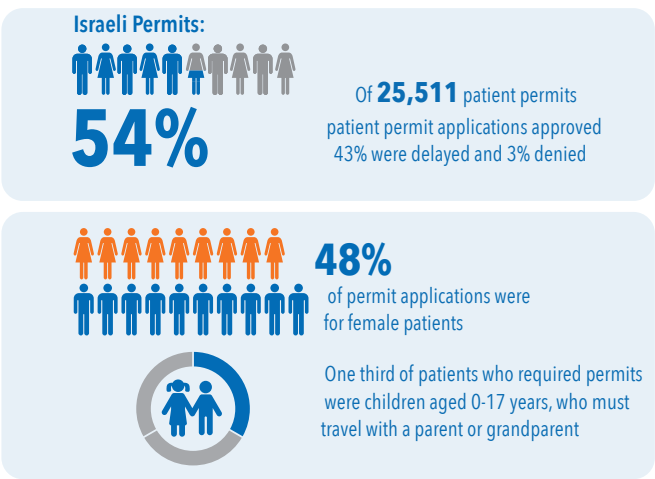
The enormous rise in trauma casualties has exacerbated the chronic shortages of medical supplies, with Gaza’s Central Drugs Store experiencing the worst shortage in essential drugs since 2014.⁵³ Due to the chronic electricity deficit, Gaza’s health facilities rely on donated fuel to run generators during black-outs, otherwise public hospitals would have to significantly reduce essential services and intensive care units, operating theatres and other critical units.⁵⁴ Approximately 57,000 rely on electrical devices, dialysis machines, or are in intensive care units or emergency surgeries.

TOTAL PALESTINIAN HOSPITALIZED INJURIES



30 March - 31 October till 12:00 PM

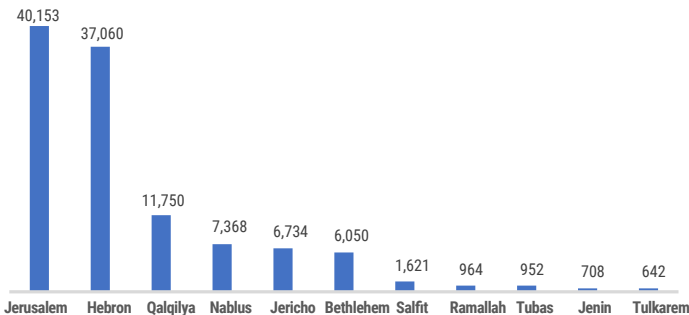
Popualtion Access from Gaza through Erez Crossing 2017



As the health system deteriorates and basic medical supplies deplete, the health system becomes increasingly dependent on referring patients outside of Gaza.⁵⁵ Permit approval rates through the Israeli-controlled Erez crossing continue to decline, from 92.5 per cent in 2012, 62.1 per cent in 2016, to 59 per cent in the first half of 2018⁵⁶. Between 30 March and 27 August, only 23 per cent of 270 injured from the mass demonstrations who applied for permits for Erez were approved, with 37 per cent denied, and the remaining pending.⁵⁷

In Gaza, neonates and children under the age of five remain vulnerable, with 10,000 neonates in need of transfer to nursery and neonatal intensive care units for specialized life-saving treatment.⁵⁸ These specialized units face shortages in equipment, drugs, disposables, and staff, contributing to the stagnant neonatal mortality rate, which is currently at 14 per 1,000.⁵⁹ In addition, 92,430 children under the age of five are particularly vulnerable, including 10,000 cases of rickets, and approximately 36,000 from watery or bloody diarrhoea, due to the sewage crisis and deteriorating access to safe drinking water.⁶⁰ The current situation in Gaza affected nutritional status amongst the children under the age of five, pregnant and lactating women, and increased their vulnerabilities and the nutrition risks. Furthermore, it deteriorated infant feeding practices and established a strong link between sub-

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF MOBILE HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE WEST BANK INCLUDING EAST JERUSALEM

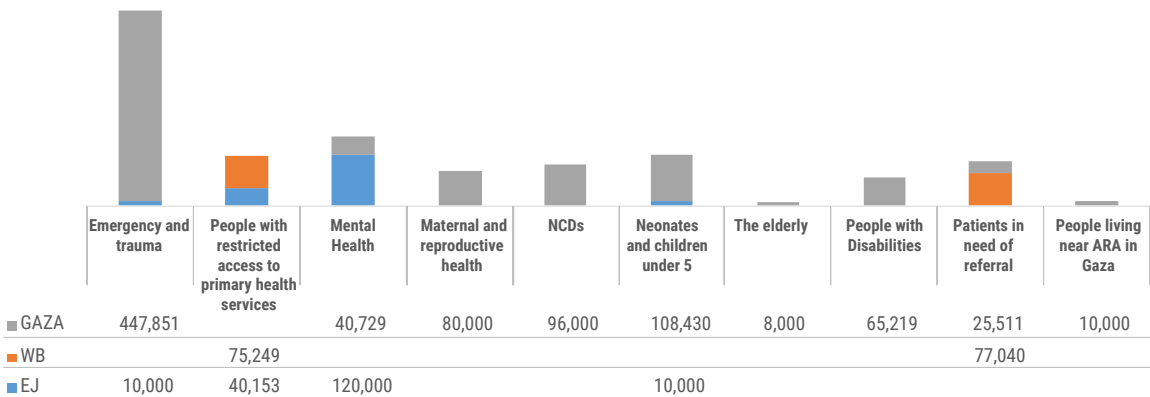


optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, acute malnutrition and disease prevalence. If untreated, deterioration in IYCF practices puts young children, at increased risk of acute malnutrition and impaired physical growth and cognitive development.⁶¹

GBV services through health service providers have also been negatively affected by power cuts and financial constraints. Organizations have cancelled activities and reduced working hours and partially closed facilities in order to preserve energy.⁶² This will especially affect women, pregnant women, the elderly and those with chronic illnesses, and GBV survivors, as health is the culturally-accepted entry point to detect, treat and refer cases. Many GBV Sub-Cluster partners are suffering from overcrowding in their facilities.⁶³ Despite the many psychosocial and mental health service providers active in Gaza, organizational, cultural and psychological barriers often prevent young people accessing those services.

In the West Bank, physical obstacles, proximity to settlements, the discriminatory zoning regime, long distances to clinics, and lack of public transportation are all factors which hamper the access of patients, health personnel and ambulances in Area C, H2 and the “Seam Zone”. One hundred communities, with a population of 113,590 have limited access to basic primary healthcare services;⁶⁴ with a further 1,000 people with disabilities urgently in need of rehabilitation.⁶⁵ The suspension of UNRWA’s six mobile clinics, currently the only providers

PEOPLE IN NEED BY HEALTH CONCERN



of primary healthcare to 39 predominantly refugee and herding communities in Area C, adds additional challenges.⁶⁶ Israeli access restrictions lead to further isolation of these already vulnerable communities, as well as affecting access of staff and patients from the rest of the West Bank into East Jerusalem.⁶⁷ According to WHO, up to September 2018, there were 35 incidents of attacks on health staff, ambulances and facilities in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.⁶⁸

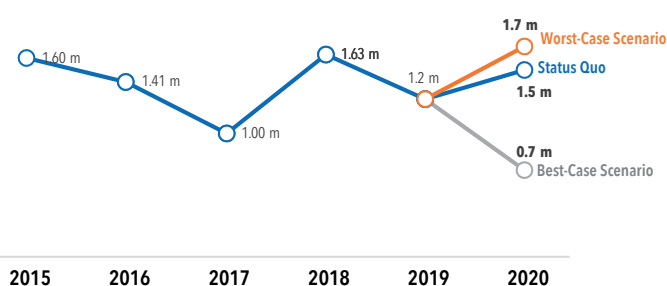
Mental health needs across the oPt have become increasingly acute from demonstration-related violence in Gaza and the increasing isolation of youth in East Jerusalem. In East Jerusalem, high levels of stress due to the protracted occupation and related political violence, imprisonment, house demolitions have all compounded mental health problems, with over 120,000 people, including children, youth and women are in need of urgent mental health humanitarian interventions.⁶⁹ Despite this high prevalence of mental disorders, mental health services in the oPt suffer from a lack of trained mental health workers; a poorly coordinated mental health emergency response; a chronic shortage of psychotropic drugs; and a lack of intervention and rehabilitation programmes across the oPt for integrating people back into society.

Social norms play a key role in hindering service uptake, particularly for adolescent girls – service users face a high degree of stigma, and service use is often perceived to constrain marriageability⁷⁰. Men use health services less frequently than women, but they also tend to use them primarily in cases of urgent medical need rather than for prevention and self-care or to seek mental health and other types of psychological and emotional support. Yet, men's psychosocial distress (particularly in Gaza) is very high, and current programming in psychosocial and mental health tends to overlook men as a target group.⁷¹

Access to the six specialized hospitals in East Jerusalem, which provide treatment unavailable elsewhere in the oPt, is also compromised by the requirement for Palestinians from the remainder of the West Bank, and their companions, to obtain Israeli-issued permits.⁷² In 2017, 88 per cent (68,017) of the 77,040 patient permit applications to access hospitals in East Jerusalem from the rest of the West Bank, or to access hospitals in Israel from the West Bank outside of East Jerusalem, were approved.⁷³ The recent US decision to cut \$25 million in funding for the East Jerusalem hospitals network will also negatively affect the capacity of these facilities to provide health care. UNRWA's services, which includes a health centre in East Jerusalem, are a critical part of the Agency's efforts to ensure that Palestine refugees' right to health is protected.

In East Jerusalem itself, communities' access to healthcare is also challenged by the route of the Barrier, as certain communities find themselves on the 'West Bank' side of the Barrier, and now need to cross checkpoints to access the health services to which they are entitled as residents of Jerusalem.⁷⁴ Conversely, some 1,400 West Bank residents are 'dislocated' to the 'Jerusalem' side of the Barrier but are prohibited from accessing health care services in the city itself.⁷⁵

HEALTH & NUTRITION PIN TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS



EDUCATION

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



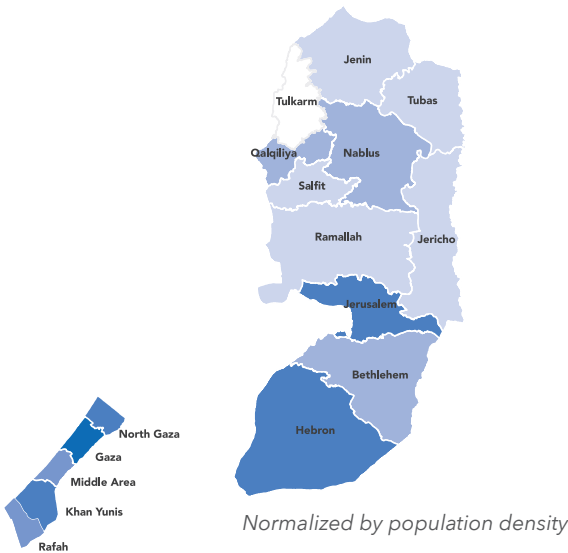
AFFECTED POPULATION

The Education Cluster estimates that 505,285 (249,327 male, 255,958 female) children across the oPt face challenges in accessing quality education in a safe, child-friendly environment. Some 13,973 (5,942 male, 8,031 female) teachers are in need of support.

In the Gaza Strip, recurrent conflict, the deteriorating humanitarian situation, the chronic electricity deficit and ongoing restrictions on the movement of people and goods, have affected 480,013 basic, secondary and kindergarten (KG) students and teachers. While enrolment and graduation rates in education for girls and boys in Gaza are promising, adolescents’ educational and career aspirations are often not prioritized. Boys are often asked to work instead of going to school – in particular when money becomes limited.⁷⁶ In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, access to education is heavily compromised by an increase in education-related violations, affecting 39,245 students and teachers. This includes 26,387 in Area C, 11,481 in East Jerusalem and 1,377 in other areas of the West Bank.

Challenges children face in accessing quality education affect learning outcomes and may lead to increase in school drop-out. The rate of exclusion from education is higher for boys at all levels of education (pre-primary, primary and lower secondary) and is higher in the West Bank than Gaza for children in pre-primary and lower secondary.⁷⁷ Girls who drop out of school are among the most vulnerable, as they are often homebound, much more socially isolated and tend to score lower for psychosocial wellbeing. Women and girls with disabilities face particular challenges to their education due to the inaccessibility or unsuitability of schools, unavailability of sign language or assistive devices for visually disabled, or inadequate staff.⁷⁸ Children who dropout are then more likely to indulge in risky behaviour and to become addicted to drugs, although this problem seems to affect boys more than girls.⁷⁹

PEOPLE IN NEED



HUMANITARIAN NEEDS: ONGOING CONCERNS AND NEW CHALLENGES

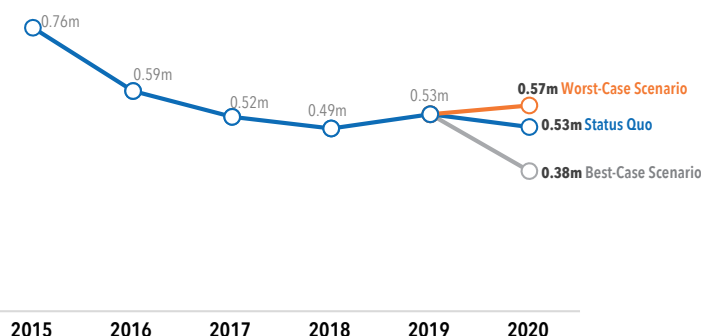
In Gaza, deteriorating living conditions, unpaid teacher salaries and lack of school budgets call into question the ability of the education system to deliver adequate education to half a million students. Some 70 per cent of UNRWA schools and 63 per cent of those run by the Ministry of Education already operate on a double- or triple-shift system, reducing instructional hours on core subjects and foundation learning. This is compounded by UNRWA’s financial crisis, and uncertainty regarding whether the Agency can continue operating its schools through the current school year and maintain the delivery of other core services. The vast majority of UNRWA students come from poor and vulnerable families.

The deterioration in the humanitarian situation has pushed more families into poverty undermining their ability to afford basic education supplies for their children, and increasing the risk of drop out. Girls are more vulnerable in this context as parents focus their expenses on family basic needs and prefer to offer education opportunities to boys. Continuing shortages in electricity also restrict students’ study time and ability to concentrate and learn and negatively impacts their right and ability to access education at school and at home. Children who drop out are at risk of child labour or of participating in life-threatening activities, increasing the demands on protection services which are already overstretched in Gaza.

Children with Disabilities (CWDs), including children injured during the current March of Return events, are the most affected by the deteriorating situation, as many of them lack basic assistive devices that would facilitate their learning in the classroom. Others have suffered injuries that may keep them hospitalized or with a permanent disability where they will require remedial education support.

In the West Bank, students and teachers face chronic protection challenges in accessing education. On their way to and from schools they often experience harassment, intimidation and violence, and in some hot spot areas schools are target of search operations and tear gas firing. Area C communities lack school infrastructure forcing children into long commutes to school. In the first half of 2018, one hundred and sixty-four education-related violation incidents were documented, affecting 33,997 children (including 1,520 in Gaza). In addition, 44 schools are under threat of full or partial demolition in East Jerusalem and Area C, following the issuing of demolition orders by the Israeli authorities.

EDUCATION PiN TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS



PALESTINIAN SCHOOLS IN THE WEST BANK

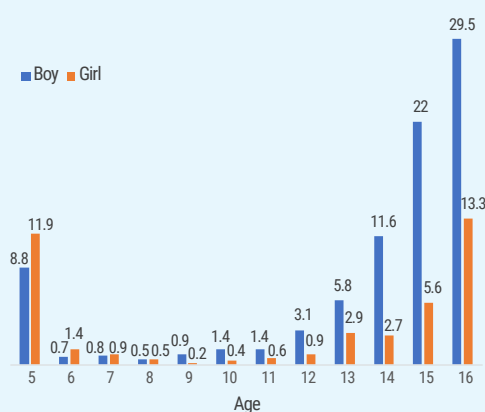


January - August 2018 The Education Cluster

Overview

In West Bank including East Jerusalem access to education is heavily compromised by the increase in education-related violations, affecting about 40,000 students and teachers. This includes 26,387 in Area C, 11,481 in East Jerusalem and 1,377 in other areas of the West Bank, where children are exposed to conflict-related violence and delays, which is immensely contributing to increased school dropout rates. Additionally, 46 schools are under threat of full and partial demolition in East Jerusalem and Area C, following the issuance of the demolition orders against these schools. This is likely to affect more than 5000 children enrolled in these schools.

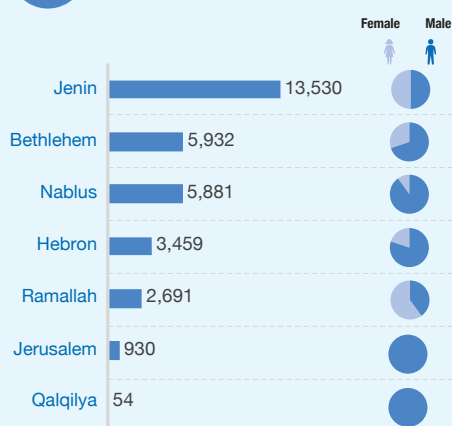
Percentage of children not attending school by age



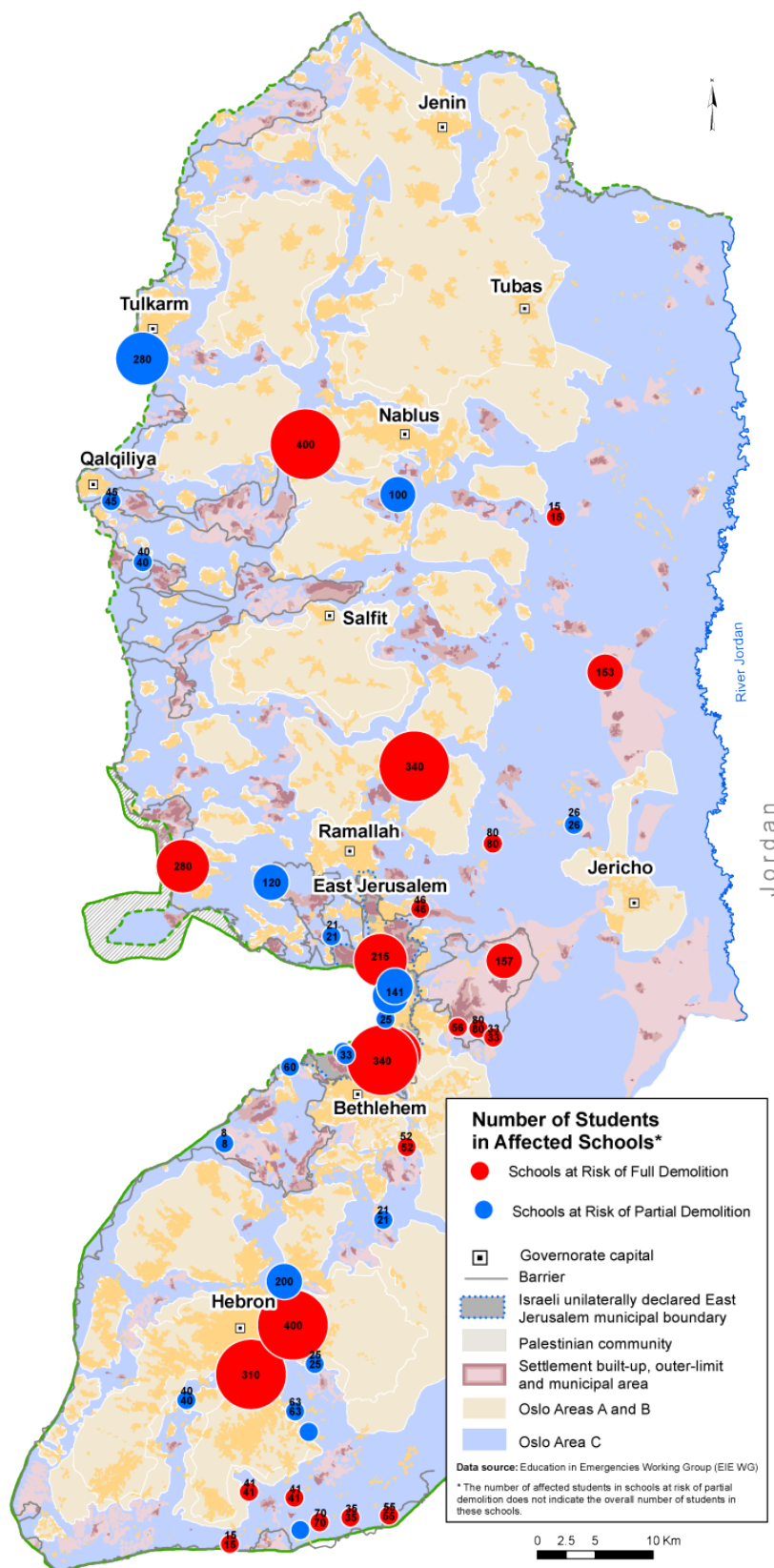
Violations against Palestinian schools



AFFECTED SCHOOL CHILDREN BY GOVERNORATE



Palestinian Schools at Risk of Demolition



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED



AFFECTED POPULATION

An estimated 260,500 people across the oPt face gaps and vulnerabilities in accessing adequate shelter and NFIs, including IDPs and host families; Palestine refugees; communities and families affected by demolitions, including Bedouin/Herder communities, in which a majority are refugees; and the vulnerable poor, especially people with disabilities and widowed, separated or abandoned women. Of the total people in need, an estimated 130,000 are children, and 6,000 households are female-headed.

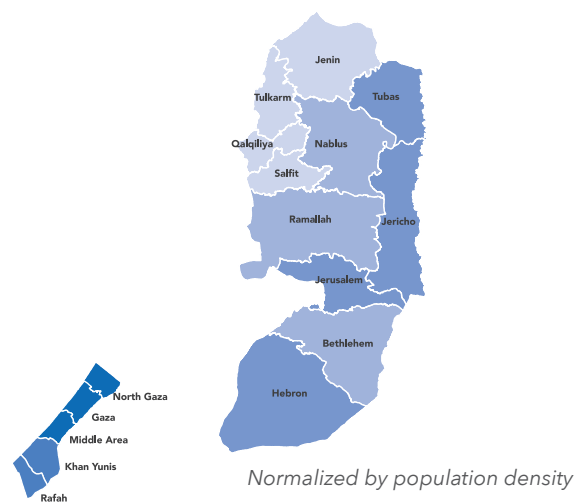
HUMANITARIAN NEEDS: ONGOING CONCERNS AND NEW CHALLENGES

The lack of funds for the majority of projects in Gaza and West Bank has had a significant impact on the capacity of partners to implement shelter interventions and reach planned targets; the unmet needs were 88 per cent of the total. The main affected groups are those living in multidimensional poverty in Gaza, including 3,000 families displaced in the 2014 hostilities,⁸⁰ as well as herding and Bedouin communities exposed to harsh weather conditions in Area C and East Jerusalem.

The IDP vulnerability assessment⁸¹ reveals that people displaced from the 2014 hostilities in Gaza are still living in dire housing conditions, with 48 per cent renting, with most relying on TSCA; 12 per cent living with extended or host families; and nine per cent living in their partially-damaged homes.⁸² In Gaza, over a third of the homes (nearly 59,000 out of 171,000) that sustained some type of damage in the 2014 hostilities are yet to be repaired. High levels of unemployment and poverty are the key reasons preventing families from repairing or maintaining their homes, whether damaged during hostilities or degraded by routine use.

A survey released by the Shelter Cluster in June found that some 19,700 currently inhabited housing units are beyond repair, requiring full reconstruction, and another 24,000 were identified as in need of urgent shelter assistance. The survey also found that seven per cent of households in

PEOPLE IN NEED

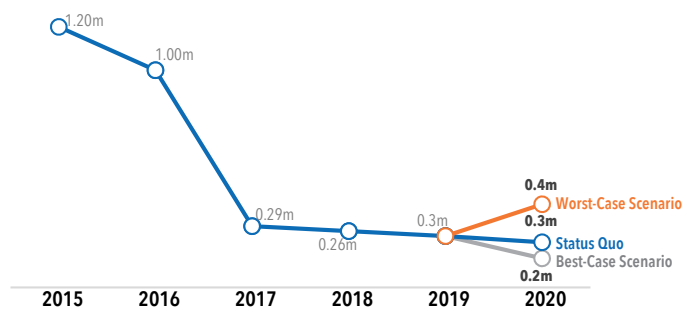


Gaza are headed by females; the elderly (7.7 per cent); and people suffering from disability or chronic illness (17 per cent). These are the main gender prioritization indicators used by shelter agencies to identify vulnerable people in need of shelter assistance. The Shelter Cluster activated the HLP (Housing, Land and Property) working group to set up guidance for the cluster partners to support vulnerable families and groups to secure house and land tenure.

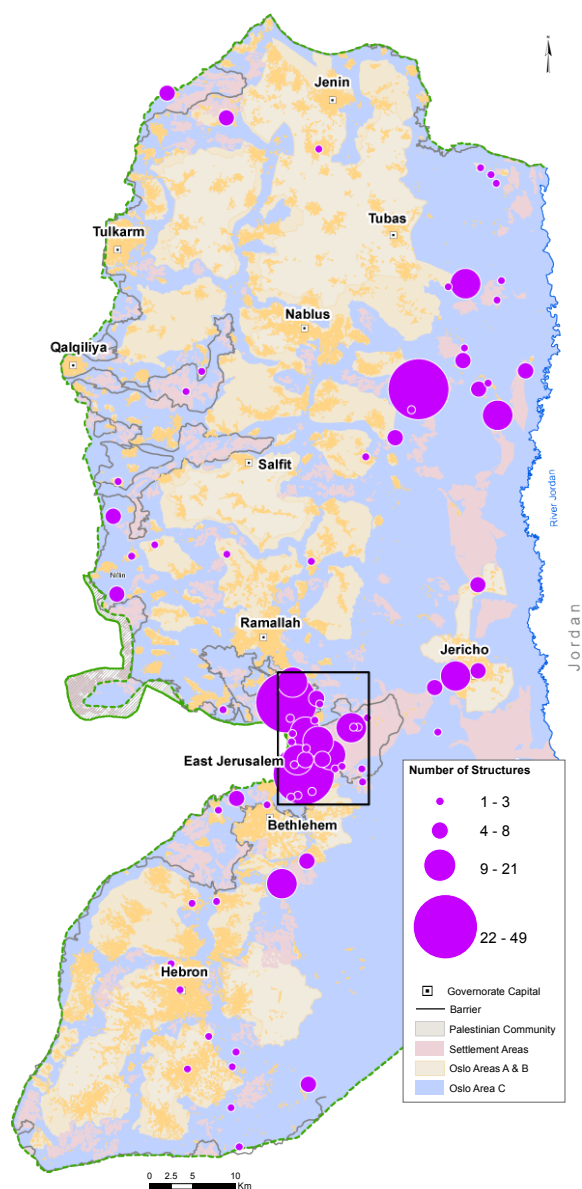
The partial withholding payment of salaries and allowances to PA employees in Gaza, in addition to unpaid rental costs, is leading to legal disputes between landlords and tenants. According to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (PWH) at least 2,000 families are currently under eviction risk due to their inability to pay rents, out of the approximately 21,000 households living in rented accommodation.

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 now frozen, pending a decision by the Israeli High Court of Justice (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.⁸³

SHELTER AND NFI PiN TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS



DEMOLITIONS IN THE WEST BANK JAN - NOV 2018

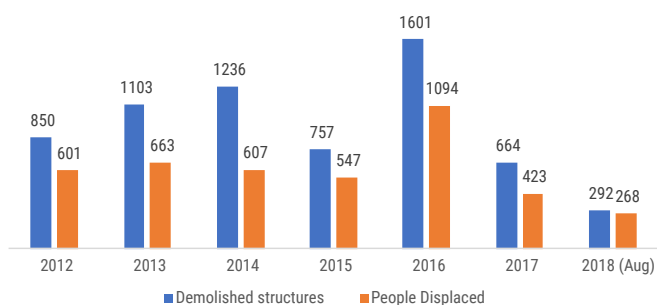


Source: OCHA

DEMOLITIONS AND DISPLACEMENT IN WEST BANK JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 2017



DEMOLITIONS IN WEST BANK



Source: OCHA, 2017

Demolition Database
<https://goo.gl/WGtB7F>



INFORMATION SOURCES AND METHODOLOGIES

METHODOLOGIES

People in need: Overall number of people in need was calculated by aggregating the highest cluster caseload by governorate in order to provide a conservative estimate while minimizing the margin of error by using estimates provided by several clusters. Clusters estimate of people in need are based on a variety of sources including cluster partner data and needs assessments.

Humanitarian needs analysis for a multi-year humanitarian plan: Clusters were requested to provide 2019 and 2020 People in Need projections based on three scenarios; status quo, best and worst case scenarios. To develop the projections of PiN figures for 2019 and 2020, clusters worked according to a set of common parameters and added to this their own sectoral-specific considerations and methodologies as developed by cluster partners. Clusters were guided by trends in previous years' PiN figures and added natural population growth to each estimation. As such, the methodology and specific assumptions used by each cluster varies and results cannot be explicitly compared. The projections for 2019 and 2020 are best-effort estimates, are meant to be illustrative, and will not be used as a basis for response and project planning.

Cluster severity maps: are based on people in need figures provided by clusters at the governorate level, and normalized by population density.

PROTECTION CLUSTER: PIN METHODOLOGY

Historical data recorded on OCHA's Protection of Civilians (PoC) incident database was utilized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCR) to the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in the West Bank. Specifically, incidents captured by OCHA from 2015 until 30 of July, 2018 were analyzed with the assumption that communities with the highest number of incidents would have the highest number of people who would require protection assistance. All types of incidents were given the same weight and aggregated at the community level.

Analysis approach:

1. The first step was aggregating all types of incidents at the community level. Incidents could include the following categories: attacks; military operations; clashes; access incidents; demonstrations; demolitions; housing sealing-offs; confiscations; uprooting of trees, military/ judicial/municipal orders; and, evictions/evacuations without demolitions.
2. The second step was normalizing the total number of incidents for each and every community by the number of its population. This would ensure that the large communities with a high number of incidents would not necessarily fall outside the high vulnerability category.
3. The third step was creating 3 tiers/levels of vulnerability based on the normalization process presented in the second step. To do this the Geographic System was employed and the quantile classification method was applied in order to generate the 3 levels of vulnerability namely: High, Medium and Low.
4. The fourth step was generating the number of people in need for each community. The population of communities that rated high was multiplied by a factor of 80%, the population of communities rated medium was multiplied by a factor of 40%, and the population of communities rated low was multiplied by 20%.
5. The fifth step was aggregating the number of people in need at the governorate level, region level, vulnerability level and community type.

KEY DATA SOURCES

Assessment Registry:

Numerous cluster and agency sources of information have informed the HNO, as well as OCHA's information systems/portals. The assessment registry contains a detailed list of relevant assessments, databases and reports gathered from the HCT members. https://unitednations-my.sharepoint.com/:x/g/personal/abukubi_un_org/Edf_cvdoaXVlrbbZ0l38MLABX9gyVxz9ll-wNMvJ50v7jQ?e=cH09mr

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS):

PCBS data has been used for population figures throughout this document, based on PCBS 2016 population projections. PCBS data is also used for labour participation and employment. <http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/>

Protection of Civilian Database:

The OCHA oPt Protection of Civilians database (PoC) includes datasets regarding direct Israeli-Palestinian conflict, internal Palestinian conflict, and casualties that are indirectly related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The database has been in place since 2005 and is provided on a weekly basis with geographical breakdowns for the governorates and locality level. <http://www.ochaopt.org/reports/protection-of-civilians>

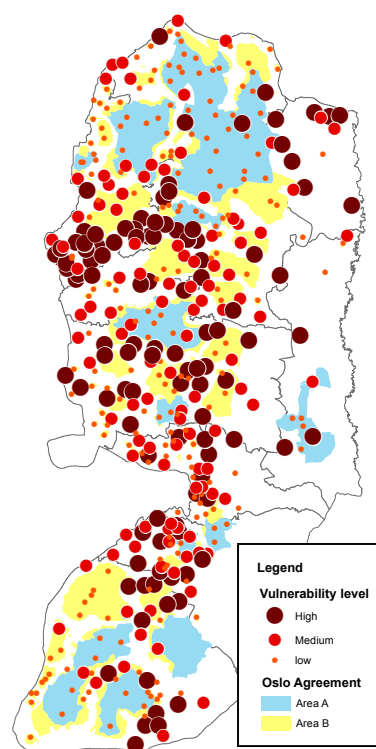
Socio-economic and food security survey (SEFSec):

The SEFSEC is a joint effort between the PCBS, FAO, UNRWA and WFP to assess the socio-economic and food security situation in the State of Palestine. The new methodology considers poverty indicators, economic vulnerability and food insecurity.

http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/sefsec2014_report_all-web.pdf

Vulnerability Analysis

Protection of Civilian Incidents
2015, 2016, 2017, 2018



Demolition Tracker:

The Demolition System is an inter-agency tool which tracks Israel's demolitions and confiscations of Palestinian property in the West Bank. It is designed to monitor humanitarian needs emanating from such incidents to allow timely and targeted humanitarian response.

The system features up-to-date assessed information, including the full assessment and the summary of needs for each incident. Information on responses is logged every two weeks. The system includes three customized dashboards to enable users to monitor responses and identify gaps. <http://data.ochaopt.org/demolition-sys.aspx>

Database of Official Demolitions Order Data:

This online dataset was obtained from the Israeli Civil Administration upon request from an Israeli NGO based on the Israeli Freedom of Information Act. It includes all Israeli demolition orders that were issued between 1988 and 2015 against Palestinian-owned structures in Area C of the West Bank. The dataset also includes Israeli-issued demolition orders against Israeli settlement structures located in Area C. An interactive web-based platform designed by OCHA enables users to visualize and map all demolition orders based on various indicators, including year, status, governorate, residential area, geographical area, etc. There are two pre-defined dashboards featuring the orders against Palestinian structures and Israeli settlement structures. The database is available at: <http://data.ochaopt.org/demolitions.aspx>

Gaza Crossings Database:

Via four online "dashboards", OCHA monitors the movement of people and goods through the Gaza crossing points with Israel and Egypt. The dashboards have been produced by combining unique datasets provided by a number of local sources (Ministry of National Economy, Border and Crossing Authority, UNRWA and Paltrade) on the daily movement of people and goods to and from Gaza since 2007. The dashboards are updated on a regular basis to provide an overview of current and past access trends impacting the humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip. <http://data.ochaopt.org/gazacrossing.aspx>

Gaza Strip electricity supply:

For the past decade, the Gaza Strip has suffered from a chronic electricity deficit, which undermined already fragile living conditions. The situation has further deteriorated since April 2017 in the context of disputes between the de facto authorities in Gaza and the West Bank-based Palestinian Authority. The ongoing power shortage has severely

impacted the availability of essential services, particularly health, water and sanitation services, and undermined Gaza's fragile economy, particularly the manufacturing and agriculture sectors. The information presented in the dashboards in this section is provided to OCHA on a daily basis by the Gaza Electricity Distribution Company (GEDCO), the official body in charge of electricity supply in the Gaza Strip. <https://www.ochaopt.org/page/gaza-strip-electricity-supply>

46 Bedouin Communities at Risk of Forcible Transfer in the Central West Bank:

Many Palestinians throughout the West Bank are at risk of forcible transfer due to a coercive environment generated by Israeli policies and practices, which create pressure on many residents to leave their communities. In the central West Bank, 46 Palestinian Bedouin/herding communities are considered to be at high-risk of forcible transfer due to a "relocation" plan advanced by the Israeli authorities in recent years.

In May 2017, OCHA carried out a vulnerability profiling exercise of these 46 communities, designed to measure vulnerabilities and quantify sectoral needs. Through key informant interviews, information was collected on a range of humanitarian indicators related to land and livelihoods, electricity and water, access to education and health services, shelter and infrastructure. The Vulnerability Profile dashboard is an online tool designed to visualize the key findings of this comprehensive data set. In order to facilitate focus on sector-specific vulnerabilities and inform humanitarian and development programming, the findings are presented through charts on specific indicators under several thematic sections. Updated demographic figures are also available. <https://www.ochaopt.org/page/46-bedouin-communities-risk-forcible-transfer-central-west-bank-vulnerability-profile>

2013 Area C Vulnerability Profile Project:

The Vulnerability Profile Project includes information on a range of humanitarian indicators related to physical protection, access to land and livelihoods, water and sanitation, education and health, among others. The VPP visualization tool presents the most comprehensive collection of data on Area C available to the humanitarian community as well as to development actors. Primary data featured was collected through a field survey conducted by humanitarian partners and led by OCHA in summer 2013. In addition, OCHA integrates indicators based on additional sources, such as baseline information from State of Palestine institutions and detailed cluster surveys, to guarantee that the platform continues to present current and reliable information on Area C. Available at: <http://data.ochaopt.org/vpp.aspx>

The Vulnerability Profile Project (VPP) 'plus':

In 2015, OCHA coordinated a multi-cluster/ multi-partner nation-wide vulnerability assessment that captured information on a wide range of humanitarian indicators related to physical protection, access to land and livelihoods, water and sanitation, education and health. The methodology is based on perceived vulnerability as expressed by Key Informants at the community level. The aim of the assessment is to make vulnerability information accessible to the humanitarian and development actors, general public and decision makers to understand humanitarian needs, vulnerabilities and risks at a deeper level. The VPP+ was conducted in partnership with the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and clusters.

General:

https://public.tableau.com/views/VPP2015N/Vulnerabilityprofile2015?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

Food:

https://public.tableau.com/views/VPP2015-Food/Food?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

Health:

https://public.tableau.com/views/VPP2015-Health/health?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

Shelter:

https://public.tableau.com/views/VPP2015-shelter/Shelter?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

Education:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/publish/VPP2015-Education/Education#!/publish-confirm>

WASH:

https://public.tableau.com/views/VPP2015-WASH/WASH?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

Protection 1:

https://public.tableau.com/views/VPP2015-Protection1/Protection1?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

Protection2:

https://public.tableau.com/views/VPP2015-Protection2/Protection2?:embed=y&:display_count=yes

Settler Violence:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/ocha.opt#!/vizhome/VPP2015-Settlerviolence/Settlerviolence>

INFORMATION GAPS AND ASSESSMENT PLANNING



GENDER (CROSS-CLUSTER)

GAP	PLAN
Gender issues are rarely prioritized in data collection and analysis beyond basic sex disaggregation in quantitative assessments. However, gender issues should be considered as integral elements of humanitarian assessments in order to assess gender-based sectoral vulnerabilities for which information is lacking such as gender biases in property rights, invisibility of women's contribution to livelihoods and food security, protection concerns related to adolescent boys and girls, biases facing women with disabilities, vulnerability of widows and abandoned women, impact of displacement on protection of women and girls, impact of lack of water and energy on women's livelihoods and health.	A number of assessments and reviews are underway to inform humanitarian and development interventions: GVC, a member of the WASH Cluster, is assessing the gender differentiated impact of WASH programmes using the program "Emergency Supply of Water Trucking to Area C of the West Bank" as a case study. UN Women is finalizing a research on GBV Services in Gaza. UN Women in cooperation with humanitarian clusters is collecting and documenting women's stories shedding light on the impact of the blockade and the need for multi-sectoral responses. UN Women in collaboration with UNFPA is developing an assessment of to examine the gender-differentiated impact of the Occupation in Areas C and in the Old City of Hebron H2 on the lives of women, girls and youth UNFPA and other actors have just published a working paper on Tackling violence against women and girls in Gaza
Analysis on how gender concerns play out across sectors, in particular justice	Gaza and West Bank - to be planned



PROTECTION

GAP	PLAN
Identification of gaps in the capacity of local authorities and organizations to provide legal aid.	Gaza and West Bank – NRC will implement in 2019
Data and analysis on the impact of the humanitarian crises on GBV survivors	West Bank (Area C and H2) - UN women is planning to complete a research by the end of 2018
Analysis on the humanitarian crisis on the vulnerable groups especially women, girls and women with disabilities	Gaza - UNFPA is planning to complete a scope survey by the end of 2018
Updating 2011 Violence Survey of PCBS (GBV)	Gaza & West Bank - PCBS planned to complete the survey by the second quarter of 2019, with the support of UNFPA and the Italian Cooperation
Information and data on child marriage.	Gaza & West Bank - to be planned and implemented by UNICEF and UNFPA subject to funding availability
Data and analysis on honor crimes/femicides	Gaza & West Bank - to be planned
Research on sexual violence in Palestine and mechanisms to deal with sexual abuse survivors.	West Bank - Miftah is in the process of producing research to cover the gap, it's expected to be completed by the end of 2018
Effectiveness assessment of legal interventions in protecting children in detention from abuse.	West Bank – to be planned
Documentation on access to land restriction and the link with SV, to counter the limitations of the indicator focusing on incidents related to SV only	West Bank - ToRs and methodology to be developed by OCHA and joint work to be conducted by Settlements CG members
Research on the link between SV and displacement	West Bank - Joint research conducted by Settlements CG members



SHELTER AND NFIS

GAP	PLAN
Living conditions of IDPs both returned to reconstructed homes and still displaced and barriers to return	Field assessment study
Shelter vulnerabilities in East Jerusalem, Area A & B.	Field assessment study
Disaggregation of renters throw-out Gaza strip per neighborhood and relation to source of income	Desktop review and information from PCBS
Disaggregation of substandard housing unit per locality / Neighborhood	Collect information from PCBS, interpolate with result from Housing conditions assessment (SC) and neighborhood vulnerability assessment (IR-PAL).
Substandard housing units in areas at risk of flooding	Collecting data from PRCS, PCD, municipalities about the floods prone areas and creating risk map.



EDUCATION

GAP	PLAN
Number of children in West Bank affected by the crossing of checkpoints on the way to school	Work with MoEHE and OCHA and hire an IM specialist to support in obtaining this information data.
Shortage of gender-based analysis for oPt EiE interventions, both from a programmatic and needs/barriers perspective.	UNWOMEN plan to support such analyses.
Shortage of data on the long-term impacts of the crisis on students' learning outcomes and wellbeing, beyond looking at access to education.	NRC have a learning outcomes assessment planned in 2019, which will study the effects on quality of learning and student achievement.
Shortage of data on long-term impacts of the crisis on teacher wellbeing, and how this affects their support to students.	Partners will be called upon to support with such research.
Data on communities that require school transportation should be updated	Cluster will work closely with MoEHE on updating this data
Limited data on marginalized school needs especially in the ARA area and other affected areas.	Encourage partners to conduct rapid assessments and support partners through advocating with donors to fund such important assessments.



FOOD SECURITY

GAP	PLAN
Food insecurity data is not available at locality level.	SEFsec 2018 survey has been conducted, with data collection during Aug-Oct 2018, but its level of representation is at governorate level. The food security sector depends on organizations program databases for more localized data analysis. In addition, the sector uses the PMTF to determine eligible HHs for targeted food assistance. Some locality level information can be extracted from other national survey live PECS and the national census.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

GAP	PLAN
Understanding the impact of the lack of health services in Area C, H2 and seam zone of the West Bank on vulnerable communities.	Development of health status mapping and Health Resources Availability Services Mapping (HeRAMS) for Area C, H2 and seam zone. HeRAMS (Health Resource Availability Monitoring System) is an approach for periodically monitoring health facilities, series and resources availability within a humanitarian context. HeRAMS aims to provide timely, relevant and reliable information to drive an operational response. It is used to highlight the gaps in health service delivery. In turn, the tool can be used to improve resource planning, ensured that actions are evidence based and enhance coordination and accountability by all health sector partners.
Access barriers for mobile health clinics operating in Area C, H2 and seam zone.	Regular, timely data must be collected on access issues that mobile health clinics are facing. This will allow for improved advocacy for the right to health. WHO's monitoring system has been initiated in 2018 and requires further investment to improve data collection and analysis.
Review of the health sector response, review of existing emergency preparedness and response plans to support improved emergency preparedness planning.	Gaza Strip and West Bank – to be planned
The population (demographic) in need of health access amongst non-ID holders in East Jerusalem and the dislocated communities in East Jerusalem	A study to understand the current caseload of acutely vulnerable people facing challenges to accessing healthcare amongst non-ID holders in EJ and the dislocated communities
Impact of the trauma interventions in response to the mass demonstrations in the Gaza Strip and lessons learnt	An assessment on the trauma pathway and the impact of various interventions will be conducted.
The population (demographic) living in East Jerusalem with no access to health insurance	West Bank – to be planned
Monitoring the supply of drugs and disposables from the Health Cluster	A mapping tool to better track the supply of drugs and disposables to the Gaza Strip, allowing for the humanitarian community to identify the impact of these donations on the health status of acutely vulnerable patients.



WASH

GAP	PLAN
Use of solar energy in WASH humanitarian action	Study is planned by WASH partners to map partners capacity, needs and gaps in the area of solar energy
Shortage of data on hygiene practices covering all communities/localities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.	To assess hygiene practices, as a prelude to providing integrated WASH services under the lead of PWA. In order to get reliable information, the survey should be based on observation as well as interview questions.
Shortage of data on WASH in health and public health in both the West Bank and Gaza	Health and WASH clusters are addressing the information gap through WASH in health ongoing project implemented by UNICEF and GVC.

1. World Bank, *Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee*, 27 September 2018, para. 1.
2. According to recent study by the RAND Corporation, illness caused by water pollution is responsible for more than a quarter of illnesses in Gaza and is a leading cause of child mortality. As 97 per cent of drinking water does not meet international standards, a third of residents' monthly wages goes toward the purchase of bottled water compared to 0.7 percent of monthly wages in the West in general. 'Polluted Water Leading Cause of Child Mortality in Gaza, Study Finds', *Ha'aretz*, 16 October 2018.
3. In April 2018, a military order was issued allowing for the demolition of new unlicensed structures in Area C within 96 hours of the issuance of a removal notice; implementation of this bill is now frozen, pending a decision by the Israeli High Court of Justice (HCJ). On July 2018, the Knesset approved a law transferring the jurisdiction over certain petitions against decisions by Israeli authorities in the West Bank from the Israeli HCJ to the Administrative Affairs Court in Jerusalem. In addition, a law passed in 2017 threatens to significantly increase demolition rates and fines in East Jerusalem starting in October 2019, when it will be applicable to residential buildings in the city affected by existing demolition orders.
4. Since September 2015, a total of 772 rockets and mortar bombs have been launched from the Gaza Strip towards Israeli territory. <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/Terrorism/Palestinian/Pages/Wave-of-terror-October-2015.aspx>
5. Injury figures for Palestinians are from the Ministry of Health in Gaza. In the same period there has been one Israeli military fatality and 40 injuries. According to the Israeli authorities, the "Great Return March" has been planned and led by Hamas, "with Hamas activists and gunmen hiding behind women and children as they try to breach the fence. Israeli soldiers (are) forced to use live fire to prevent the rioters from violently breaking into Israeli territory and harming Israeli civilians."
- <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/Terrorism/Palestinian/Pages/Wave-of-terror-October-2015.aspx>
6. According to the Israeli authorities this constitute "arson terror", with more than 2,600 hectares of agricultural fields and forests damaged by fire. "The loss to the farmers is estimated at 7-8 million shekels (about \$2 million). But the real cost is much higher: the entire eco-system of the western Negev has been affected."
- <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/Terrorism/Palestinian/Pages/Wave-of-terror-October-2015.aspx>
7. Gaza deaths: Israel must address excessive use of force, Zeid says. <https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22995&LangID=E>
8. Regarding the "Great March of Return", Israel's Supreme Court rejected a petition filed by human rights NGOs, which challenged the legality under international law of the open fire regulations used during the demonstrations. The rejection was mainly on the grounds that the legality of these regulations should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, rather than in principle. As of end October, the Israeli military advocate general has ordered the opening of criminal investigations into the killing of three demonstrators by Israeli forces. The cases include a man shot in the back on 30 March, a 21-year-old female health volunteer killed on 1 June, and a 15-year-old boy killed on 13 July.
9. Some 1,200 of the Palestinian injured will be in need of limb reconstruction, and will require up to seven surgeries and extensive rehabilitation and treatment for up to two years, according to a recent assessment conducted by MAP-UK.
10. In August and September, the waiting time for elective surgery was 56 weeks, which is well beyond the Ministry of Health (MoH) threshold of 24 weeks.
11. UNCTAD: *Report on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people: Developments in the economy of the Occupied Palestinian Territory* July 2018, para. 31. In November, around 27,000 civil servants, hired by Hamas after the 2007 takeover, were paid their August salaries, while 50,000 of the poorest families began receiving a US\$ 100 allocation made possible due to funding provided by Qatar, and following Israel's authorization of the entry of the fuel and cash into Gaza.
12. The GRM is an agreement between Israel, Palestine and the UN to facilitate the entry of construction material into Gaza, primarily with the view to advance reconstruction and recovery of the damage incurred during the conflict. Since then, the GRM has facilitated the entry into Gaza of more than three million tons of construction materials, almost 600 large-scale projects have been completed and nearly 140,000 beneficiaries have been able to access material to repair, reconstruct or build new houses.
13. In November, around 27,000 civil servants, hired by Hamas after the 2007 takeover, were paid their August salaries, while 50,000 of the poorest families began receiving a US\$ 100 allocation made possible due to funding provided by Qatar, and following Israel's authorization of the entry of the fuel and cash into Gaza.
14. Concerns have repeatedly been voiced about the Israeli policy of administrative detention. In 1998, the Human Rights Committee called on Israel to ensure that administrative detention be brought within the strict requirements of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. With no improvement evident by 2010, it called on Israel to refrain from using administrative detention, particularly for children. In 2014, the Committee called on Israel to end the practice of administrative detention. The Committee against Torture has also repeatedly concluded that the use by Israel of administrative detention, particularly for inordinately lengthy periods, violates the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and called upon Israel to urgently end this practice. *Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem: Annual Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General*, A/HRC/37/420, 21 February 2018, para. 18.
15. OCHA Protection of Civilians database. At the same time 149 incidents resulting in Israeli casualties or damage carried out by Palestinians in, or from, the West Bank were recorded.
16. World Bank, *Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee*, 27 September 2018, para. 1.
17. As reiterated in previous reports of the Secretary-General and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the planning regime adopted by Israel is discriminatory and incompatible with requirements under international law. Report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Israel Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Occupied Syrian Golan*, March 2018, para. 29.
18. For nine years, the residents have fought a legal battle at the Israeli High Court of Justice to prevent the destruction of their community. On 24 May, and again on 5 September 2018, the Court rejected all the community's petitions and gave the authorities a green light to enforce the demolition orders.
19. The US has substantially reduced its funding in the oPt, including deciding not to disburse more than \$200 million from USAID's approved budget from fiscal year 2017 in the West Bank and Gaza, cutting a further \$25 million for the East Jerusalem hospitals network, and, most recently, \$10 million for Israeli and Palestinian co-existence groups.
20. As of end November, approximately 67 per cent of this request has been provided, leaving a gap of \$15.6 million.
21. On 22 September the Humanitarian Coordinator allocated an additional \$8.3 million, including \$ 6.3 million for health, food security and WASH HRP projects in Gaza, and \$2 million for food security and livelihood, shelter, child protection and education HRP projects in the West Bank. The UN's global emergency response fund, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), has also allocated \$1.26 million to the oPt since the beginning of the year.
22. By November, UNRWA managed to reduce the shortfall of US\$ 446 million at the start of 2018 to US\$ 21 million, due to donors contributing or pledging an additional US\$ 425 million.
23. Between March and August, about 40 per cent of permits requested for UN personnel to travel on duty to the West Bank or abroad were either denied by the Israeli authorities, or left pending by the date of travel, effectively preventing implementation of the missions as planned. In addition, between 1 January and August 2018, 73 UN personnel received permit denials and one-year bans on reapplying for exit permits from Gaza, compared with 41 UN personnel during all of 2017. In April, the Israeli authorities also introduced additional security measures at the Erez vehicular crossing, including internal inspections of UN vehicles by sniffer dogs, -ray inspection of UN property and all personal luggage, and use of body-scanners for some UN personnel.

24. In Gaza, individuals and families affected by IHL and IHRL violations; those affected by freedom of movement restrictions, including medical patients; vulnerable widows and divorced women in need of legal support and court representation to obtain their entitlements; IDPs living on transitional shelter cash assistance (TSCA) at risk of eviction or lacking security of tenure; women, children and persons with disabilities at risk of GBV who lack information and access to inclusive and appropriate services; adults, adolescents and children in need of case management; adults and children in disadvantaged communities requiring psychosocial support and specialized mental health services; adolescents and children facing ERW risks; and vulnerable Palestine refugee populations who continue to be economically and socially disadvantaged as compared to non-refugee populations, many living in over-crowded refugee camps. In the West Bank, people living in Area C, Hebron H2 and East Jerusalem. In particular, Palestinians at risk of forcible transfer, especially in communities vulnerable to an increasingly coercive environment, including those at risk of forced eviction, demolition and destruction of property, due to lack of building permits which are almost impossible to obtain, and those targeted for relocation or for revocation of residency rights by the Israeli authorities; communities affected by settler violence and harassment and settlement-related restrictions on movement and access to land; people, particularly children, at risk of violence and violations during ISF operations; and refugee camps most affected by Israeli security operations.
25. This figure includes 171 Palestinians killed during the demonstrations and 57 killed in other circumstances; among the latter are ten people whose bodies are reportedly being withheld by the Israeli authorities. During this period, one Israeli soldier was killed by Palestinians and another 40 Israelis were injured. <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-snapshot-casualties-context-demonstrations-and-hostilities-gaza-30-march-31>.
26. Under international law, Palestinians have the right to peaceful assembly and expression. Israeli security forces, in policing the Gaza fence, must use only necessary and proportionate means to discharge their duties. Exceptionally, they may resort to lethal force in cases of extreme necessity, as a last resort in response to an imminent threat of death or risk of serious injury.
27. Shelter Cluster, October Fact Sheet. https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/one_page_factsheet_oct_2018.pdf
28. NRC: Assessment of the vulnerability situation for IDPs in Gaza, three years after the 2014 conflict, June 2018
29. Khan al Ahmar – Abu al Helu is among dozens of Bedouin and herding communities in Area C of the West Bank that the UN deems as being at risk of forcible transfer due to a coercive environment generated by Israeli occupation practices and policies, 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.
30. From January to September 2018, the main Israeli provider of legal aid to human rights defenders (Human Rights Defenders Fund) provided legal representation to 70 Israeli and Palestinian defenders active in the oPt following arrests or indictments.
31. Disaggregated statistics for the West Bank and Gaza on domestic and intimate partner violence date back to 2011. Müller, C. and Barhoum, L. (2015). *Violence against women in the Gaza Strip: After the Israeli military Operation Protective Edge 2014. Project report, ActionAid and Alianza por la Solidaridad*.
32. Nablus governorate has the highest number of grave violations documented during the first half of 2018.
33. PCBS National Census, 2018.
34. In addition, Israel sells Gaza 10 million cubic meters of water per year, constituting five per cent of the total amount of the water extraction from the aquifer.
35. WHO-UNICEF JMP, 2018; <https://washdata.org>.
36. Müller, C. and Barhoum, L. (2015). *Violence against women in the Gaza Strip: After the Israeli military operation Protective Edge 2014. Project report, ActionAid and Alianza por la Solidaridad*.
37. WHO-UNICEF JMP, 2018. *SDG WASH in Schools baseline*.
38. UN Women & GVC (2017). *The Gender-Differentiated Impact of WASH Programming: The Case Study of the Project "Emergency Supply of Water Trucking to Area C of the West Bank"*, unpublished draft, December 2017.
39. PCBS National Census, 2018.
40. PCBS, *SEFSec 2018*
41. UNOCHA (2017). Gender analysis and priority gender needs in the occupied Palestinian territory, posted as part of 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview.
42. World Bank, *Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee*, 27 September 2018, para. 1. "Moreover, there are significant downside risks to this forecast, especially with concerns surrounding the Israeli legislation to reduce clearance revenues, and the potential for increased tensions to spill over into unrest in Gaza."
43. *Ibid*.
44. *Ibid*. para. 15.
45. *Ibid*, para. 16.
46. The closure also undermines the reputation of Gaza farmers and traders as reliable suppliers, and may affect their access to credit and potential decisions on planting and trading.
47. Damage is estimated to be around \$235,000 for the past season only. Farmers are also at risk of loss in the coming season, starting in September-October, if urgent support is not provided.
48. GBV Sub-Cluster (2017). *The Humanitarian Impact of Gaza's Electricity and Fuel Crisis on Gender-based Violence and Services*, May 2017.
49. This includes approximately 14,000 IDPs.
50. Of which 92,000 are refugees.
51. From 30 March to 22 September, three health workers were killed and 428 injured, 68 ambulances and five other health vehicles were damaged, in addition to two health facilities. Health Cluster & WHO Situation Report 22 September, 2018.
52. WHO & Health Cluster Situation Report(s).
53. At end-August, 47 per cent out of a total of 516 essential medicines were at less than one month's stock while 40 per cent were completely depleted and 30 per cent of the 853 essential disposables were at less than one month's supply.
54. The electricity shortages affect the 14 hospitals, more than 140 PHC clinics (49 MoH, 22 UNRWA and 66 NGO PHC facilities), and disrupt critical services such as blood banks, laboratory, and vaccine storage across the Gaza Strip Health Cluster HeRAMS 2018 monthly analysis.
55. Lack of medical equipment, essential medicines and diagnostic services account for about three-quarters of patient referrals out of the Gaza Strip. Lafi, M., Ammar, W., Vitullo, A., Al-Farah, N. & Daher, M. *Reasons for medical referrals of Gaza patients*, 2015. Posted at the Lancet Palestine Health Alliance conference, 2016.
56. *WHO Monthly Access Report* <http://www.emro.who.int/pse/publications-who/monthly-referral-reports.html>
57. *Health Cluster & WHO Situation Report*, 27 August 2018.
58. Ministry of Health, Public Health Information Centre (2017)
59. WHO Validation Study 2016.
60. Early Warning Indicators Monthly, OCHA.
61. There remains an information gap on the impact of the situation on the nutritional status of children under the age of 5 years. UNICEF in collaboration with other cluster partners plans to close the gap by conducting a nutrition assessment in Gaza, which is expected to be completed by end October 2018.
62. Health Cluster HeRAMS (Health Resources Availability Mapping) 2018
63. GBV Sub-Cluster (2017). *The Humanitarian Impact of Gaza's Electricity and Fuel Crisis on Gender-based Violence and services*, May 2017.

64. Health Cluster mapping (2018).
 65. Humanity and Inclusion monitoring records 2018.
 66. Health Cluster mapping (2018), Health Cluster (2017), OCHA VPP (2017).
 67. In the first half of 2018, there were four incidents affecting five mobile health clinics delivering essential primary healthcare services to some of the most vulnerable communities, such as Khan al Ahmar, and the Massafer Yatta area in Hebron. A study conducted by OCHA, showed that ambulances are also prevented from access, often due to military presence and barriers in H2 Hebron, *Multi-cluster H2 Survey. Preliminary Results* (2018).
- Of the 2,215 ambulances requiring entry to Jerusalem from other parts of the West Bank easy year, 90 per cent have to transfer patients to another ambulance at checkpoints, delaying transit. *Data from Palestine Red Crescent Society* (2018).
68. WHO Surveillance System of Attack on Healthcare..
 69. According to the WHO Mental Health guidelines for understanding the needs of MHPSS, meta-analysis shows that between 15-20% suffer from mild or moderate mental disorder and 3-4% suffer from severe mental health disorders.
 70. Hamad et al. (2018). *I prefer to stay silent. Exploring opportunities for and challenges to adolescents' psychosocial and mental health in Gaza. Gender & Adolescents: Global Evidence GAGE, March 2018.*
 71. Kuttab, E. and Heilman, B. (2017). *Understanding masculinities: Results from the IMAGES - Middle East and North Africa Palestine. Institute of Women's Studies - Birzeit University, UN Women, Promundo-US, 2017.*
 72. The majority of women over 50 years of age and men over 55 are exempted from the requirement to apply for permits.
 73. WHO, *Right to Health 2017*, p.42.
 74. *Reproductive health and rights in East Jerusalem: the effects of militarisation and biopolitics on the experiences of pregnancy and birth of Palestinians living in the Kufir 'Aqab neighbourhood.* L. Hamayel et al (2017) Reproductive Health Matters. These are also close to 10,000 residents in this area residing in Shu'fat Ridge neighbourhoods outside the Shu'fat Refugee camp who have limited health services in situ and continue to face severe difficulties in accessing emergency healthcare.
 75. OCHA List of Dislocated Communities (2018).
 76. Hamad et al. (2017). *We girls also have ambitions! Exploring opportunities for and challenges to quality education for adolescents in the Gaza Strip. Gender & Adolescents: Global Evidence GAGE, December 2017.*
 77. UNICEF 2018, *OOSC Study State of Palestine.*
 78. WAC (2017). *The situation of access to informal and formal justice systems for women and girls with disabilities. Women's Affairs Center, Gaza – Palestine.*
 79. Hamad et al. (2018). *I prefer to stay silent. Exploring opportunities for and challenges to adolescents' psychosocial and mental health in Gaza. Gender & Adolescents: Global Evidence GAGE, March 2018.* Hamad et al. (2017). *No one told me about that. Exploring adolescent access to health services and information in Gaza. Gender & Adolescents: Global Evidence GAGE, December 2017.*
 80. <https://www.sheltercluster.org/palestine/documents/shelter-cluster-fact-sheet-august-2018>.
 81. (UDOC/NRC, June, 2018).
 82. 66 per cent are living in either 1 or 2 –bedroom housing units in overcrowded conditions, with up to six family members per room; 11 per cent are living under corrugated steel roofs; seven per cent are living under asbestos roofs; and five per cent are still living in caravans or tents.
 83. *New legislation impedes challenges to demolitions and seizures in the West Bank* <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/new-legislation-impedes-challenges-demolitions-and-seizures-west-bank>

This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian need and the estimated number of people who need assistance. It represents a consolidated evidence base and helps inform joint strategic response planning.

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