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2016

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY HUMANITARIAN FUND

ANNUAL REPORT

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United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs occupied Palestinian territory
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Coordination Saves Lives



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UNITED NATIONS HUMANITARIAN FUND THANKS DONORS FOR THEIR SUPPORT
TO ITS ACTIVITIES IN THE OPT IN 2016

THE BELGIAN
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION **be**


german
humanitarian
assistance
DEUTSCHE HUMANITÄRE HILFE

 **Irish Aid**
Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland


NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

 **Spanish
Cooperation**

 **Government of Sweden**

FOREWORD BY**THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR**

Over the past 10 years, the emergency pooled fund for the oPt, the oPt Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF), has established itself as a strategic and flexible tool to allocate funds for unforeseen emergencies and special requirements. It has been used numerous times to respond to emergencies and natural disasters, including the three rounds of hostilities in the Gaza Strip, the wave of violence that erupted in late 2015, and winter storms and floods that affected the populations of both the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The alignment of the oPt HF with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) started in 2015 and continued throughout 2016. It has enabled more strategic channelling of funds to needs-based priority sectors and geographical areas; over 87 per cent of the funds allocated in 2016 were used to address urgent needs in the HRP in a timely manner.

In May and November 2016, two allocations totalling US\$7.1 million were assigned to underfunded priorities of the humanitarian response plan. An additional four projects responded to unforeseen emergencies with funding from the reserve allocation. A total of 536,000 beneficiaries were reached through these projects.

This year, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Spain and Ireland contributed over \$10 million, the highest contribution in a single year since

the fund's inception in 2007. With the help of donors, I aim to increase the use and impact of the fund, and increase the percentage of funding channelled through the oPt HF to reach a target of the equivalent of 15 per cent of the overall financial appeal by 2018 as agreed in the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul.

The fund is one of the most flexible and timely funding tools available to save lives and has been used strategically to allocate vital funding during the 2016/17 winter. It contributed to meeting major shortfalls in Shelter and WASH needs for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Gaza, needs that still exist from the 2014 hostilities.

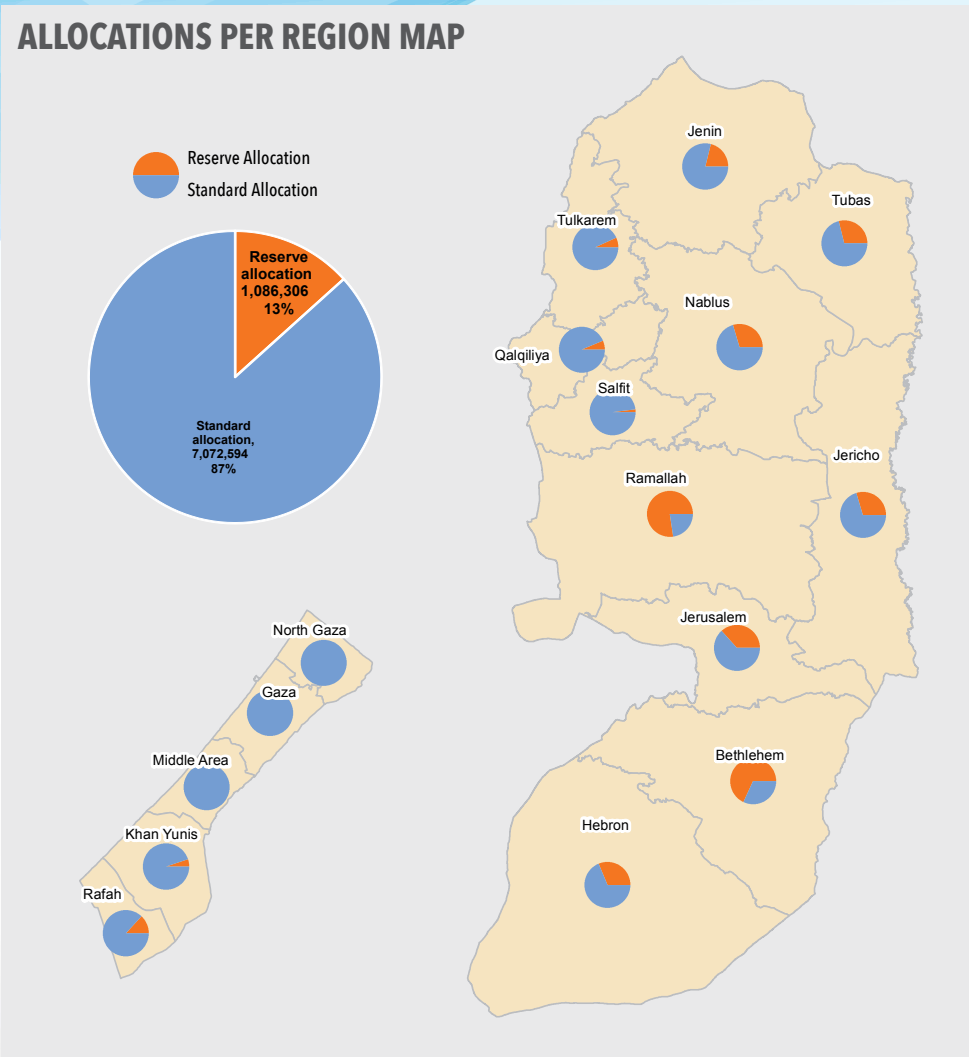
Collective identification of existing needs has enabled funding to be targeted at key responders, particularly national NGOs who are often the first and best positioned to respond. In some cases, the fund was the only source of funding for national NGOs.

The humanitarian response in the oPt will continue to target the most vulnerable Palestinians by providing protection measures, improving access to services, particularly for women, children and the elderly, and by bolstering the capacity of exposed households to cope with the prolonged Israeli occupation and recurrent natural shocks.

**Robert Piper**

United Nations Coordinator for Humanitarian
Aid and Development Activities in the
Occupied Palestinian Territory

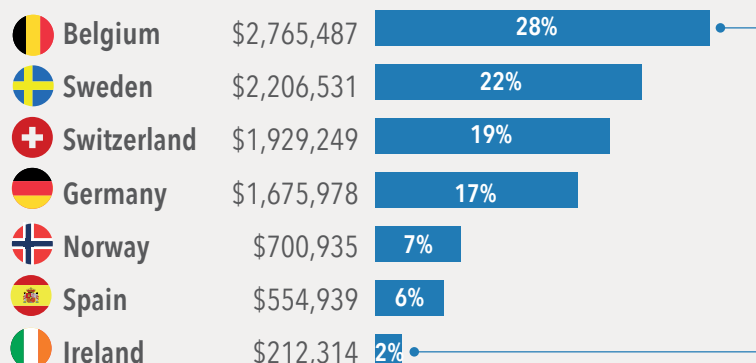
HUMANITARIAN POOL FUND IN 2016



DASHBOARD

VISUAL SUMMARY

FUNDING BY DONOR



CBPF FUNDING VS
HRP REQUIREMENTS
1.7%

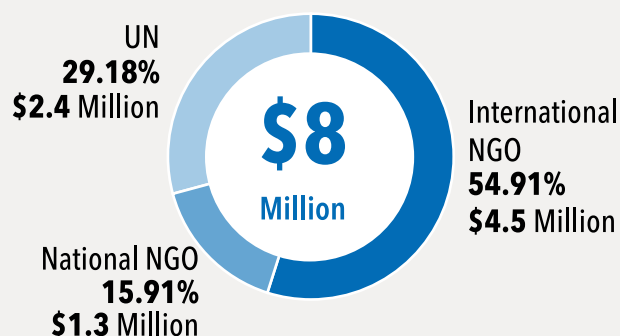
7 Member State contributors

\$10
Million received

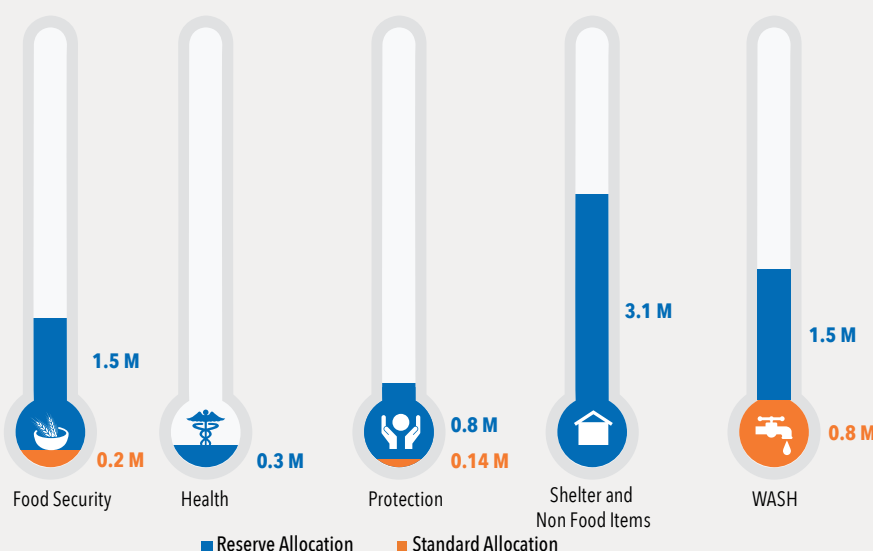


19
partner organizations
funded in 2016

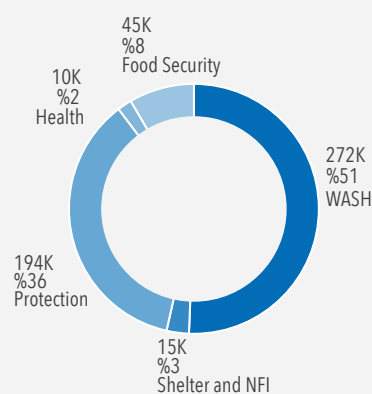
2016 ALLOCATIONS BY PARTNER TYPE



US\$ ALLOCATION BY CLUSTER



OF BENEFICIARIES PER CLUSTER



HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Numerous OCHA reports¹ have emphasized that the humanitarian context of the oPt is unique among today's humanitarian crises and remains directly tied to the impact of occupation, now in its 50th year. Hence, a protracted protection crisis continues. The first challenge is the continuing need for protection measures for at least 1.8 million Palestinians experiencing, or at risk of, conflict and violence or displacement and denial of access to livelihoods. The second challenge is the need to ensure delivery of essential services such as water and health care for the most acutely vulnerable households that are currently denied or have restricted access. The third challenge is the need to support vulnerable households to better cope with the prolonged nature of the humanitarian crisis and the recurrent cycle of shocks, whether natural or man-made. These dynamics are significantly magnified in Gaza by the ten-year-long blockade imposed by Israel, citing security reasons following the takeover of Gaza by Hamas, and three major escalations of hostilities in six years: combined, these factors have devastated public infrastructure, disrupted the delivery of basic services and undermined already vulnerable living conditions. Across the oPt, one in two Palestinians, or roughly two million people, will need some form of humanitarian assistance in 2017.

In the Gaza Strip, the August 2014 ceasefire has largely held, as reflected in the relatively low number of Palestinian fatalities and injuries in 2016 and no further conflict-related displacement. International support and some relaxation of import restrictions by the Israeli authorities have resulted in progress in the rehabilitation of damaged health, education and WASH infrastructure. Nevertheless, by January 2017, only 2,474 of the 11,000 housing units totally destroyed in the hostilities had been reconstructed, although work on an additional 2,720 is underway. Over 50,000 people remain displaced with negative consequences for access to services and livelihoods.² Although Israeli restrictions on Palestinian movement to and from Gaza were relaxed somewhat during 2016, this trend was reversed in later developments. From March 2016, almost half of Gaza business people who held Israeli-issued permits had them cancelled or not renewed.

There was also a decline in 2016 in the approval rate for medical patients and their companions seeking permits to leave Gaza, while the number of permit rejections for staff with Gaza ID cards working with international organizations increased from three per cent in January to 41 per cent in September. Access restrictions have been exacerbated by the almost



continuous closure of the Rafah passenger crossing by Egypt since October 2014.

The provision of basic services remains severely hampered by the longstanding electricity deficit. Talks to resolve the intra-Palestinian divide have achieved no progress and the longstanding salary crisis affecting tens of thousands of public employees in Gaza remains unresolved, further impairing the delivery of basic services. The World Bank estimates that \$1.6 billion of the \$3.5 billion pledged for Gaza at the October 2014 Cairo conference have been disbursed, and that “GDP losses in Gaza since the blockade began in 2007 are above 50 per cent - in addition to large welfare losses”.³ At 42 per cent, unemployment in Gaza is more than twice as high as in the West Bank, while youth unemployment⁴ in Gaza currently stands at 58 per cent. Although the economy in Gaza expanded by 21 per cent in the first quarter of 2016 due to an upsurge in construction activity, the World Bank warns that “this is not sustainable without efforts to improve economic competitiveness”. The World Bank also stated that the “resumption of armed conflict cannot be ruled out and if this happens, the Gaza economy is expected to slip back into recession”.

Palestinians in the occupied West Bank continue to be subject to a complex system of physical and bureaucratic barriers, imposed by Israel citing security concerns, which restrict their right to freedom of movement, undermine livelihoods, and increase dependency on humanitarian aid.⁵ The expansion of settlements,

which are illegal under international law, continued in a framework of impunity; settlement expansion increased by 40 per cent for new housing units in the first six months of 2016. The retroactive legalization of unauthorized outposts under Israeli law, the policy of land seizure and declarations of state land also continued. The number of recorded incidents of settler harassment and violence against Palestinians and their property has dropped significantly since mid-2015, largely due to preventive measures adopted by the Israeli authorities, but concerns remain about the lack of accountability for perpetrators of such acts.

In 2016, the demolition of Palestinian-owned structures and displacement in Area C and East Jerusalem rose sharply. In these areas, the restrictive and discriminatory planning regime imposed by the Israeli authorities prevents Palestinians from planning their communities or building homes and infrastructure.

The wave of violence that erupted in October 2015 continued into 2016, albeit at a reduced level, leading to increased restrictions on Palestinian movement throughout the West Bank. Security considerations notwithstanding, concerns remain over possible excessive use of force and extra-judicial executions by Israeli forces in their response to Palestinian attacks or suspected attacks, as well as the lack of sufficient accountability in these cases. Another concern is that of the widespread dissemination of incitement to violence against Israelis, particularly on social media.



ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

In 2016, the oPt HF launched both standard⁶ and reserve⁷ allocations to support the delivery of strategic humanitarian responses identified under the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The allocations were based on two allocation papers that summarized the criteria for eligible project proposals. In accordance with cluster/sector strategies, the allocations prioritized time-sensitive activities and only high priority projects in the HRP were considered for funding. Proposals that showed greater value for money and higher proportion of direct costs were favoured, as were projects implemented in partnership between international NGOs/UN agencies and national NGOs. In all cases, only projects awarded the gender code 2a and 2b in the HRP were considered. Food aid was excluded from the two allocations because of the limited impact that oPt HF funds can have vis-à-vis the significant requirements.

Although the combined size of both allocations was as small as \$7 million, this constituted almost 12 per cent of the funding for top priority projects funded by the HRP. Over 72.5 per cent of the projects were implemented by national NGOs, either directly or in partnership with international NGOs/UN agencies. All of the projects funded via the HF were marked either 2a or 2b, compared with 90 per cent of the HRP-funded projects; 33 per cent of the 2b projects in the HRP were funded via the HF. The more resources channelled via the HF, the better informed the funding decisions taken. The fund also retained the flexibility to allocate funds for unforeseen events and special requirements in needs-based priority sectors and geographical areas through the reserve allocation.

In all allocations, gender and protection mainstreaming were systematically considered during the project vetting process and cluster coordinators provided additional awareness sessions on gender markers. The Shelter cluster, in collaboration with UN Women, conducted a study to identify core gender vulnerabilities and promote best practices in gender mainstreaming. In addition, implementing partners received inputs from the gender advisor to ensure adequate consideration during the submission and implementation of their projects. As such, all submitted projects included accurate data on the beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and age and disability.

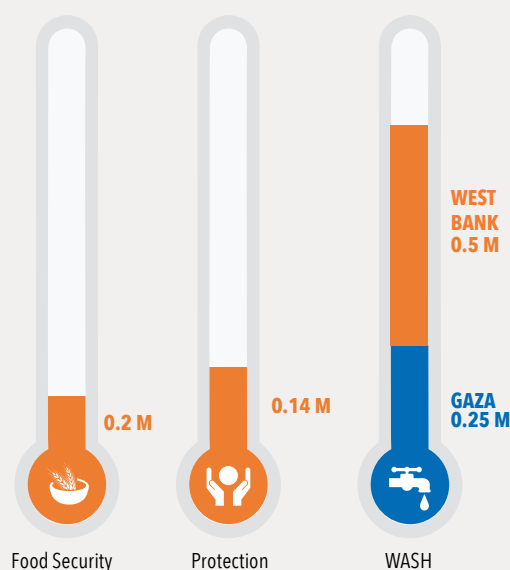
RESERVE ALLOCATION:

In 2016, four projects were funded under the reserve allocation for a total of \$1,086,305.

At the beginning of the year, WFP and UNRWA used \$200,000 to cover urgent shortfalls in their joint food assistance programme for Bedouins and herders in Area C of the West Bank. In April, the national NGO YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) provided psychosocial support for conflict-affected children and adults in Hebron following the wave of violence of late 2015. In July, UNICEF conducted emergency water distribution to Area C of the West Bank, and in December, UNICEF intervened to secure safe drinking water for vulnerable people in the Gaza Strip during winter 2016/17.



FUNDED PROJECTS PER CLUSTER AND LOCATION RESERVE ALLOCATION



STANDARD ALLOCATIONS

First Allocation:

On 1 March 2016, the oPt HF Advisory Board recommended an allocation of \$4 million for the first quarter of 2016 to address the most underfunded priorities in the 2016 HRP. The OCHA team drafted an allocation paper with clear criteria for discussion with the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). The cluster coordinators were assigned specific funding

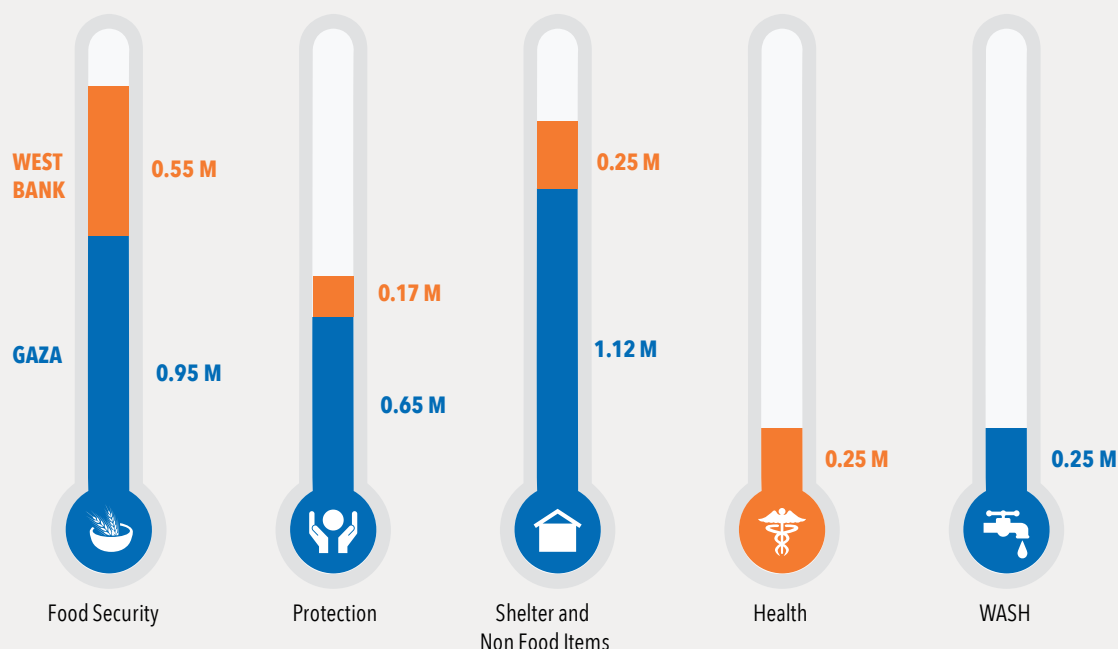
envelopes based on the gap/priority analysis to guide the identification of projects.

On 21 April, the draft allocation paper was shared with the cluster coordinators for discussion and to solicit their inputs. The paper was finalized on 27 April. Lessons learned from previous allocations were taken into account and envelopes were defined for each cluster based on the availability of HRP funding and shortfalls. The total funding shortfall for top priority projects was calculated using the size of the shortfall for each cluster. The envelope size was set at a minimum of \$250,000 for each cluster. Clusters that did not achieve \$250,000 in the same allocation (i.e Health) were compensated by diverting funds from other envelopes. As the education cluster has a very small envelope size, this cluster was excluded from this allocation.

At the time of the allocation, the HRP for oPt was only 20.5 per cent funded. Of the total HRP requirements of \$570.7 million, a total of \$182 million was allocated for top priority projects; these received only \$20.2 million, leaving a gap of over 89 per cent in response.

The allocation vetting sessions took place in three days in May 2016. A total of 36 proposals worth \$8,286,112.19 were submitted, of which 17 projects were recommended for a total of \$4,187,023 addressing urgent needs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Projects focused on the areas of Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items, Food Security, WASH, Health, WASH and Protection. Of these, thirteen projects were implemented by International NGOs, including nine in partnership with national NGOs; three projects were implemented by National NGOs; and one project was implemented by UN agency.

FUNDED PROJECTS PER CLUSTER AND LOCATION - FIRST ALLOCATION



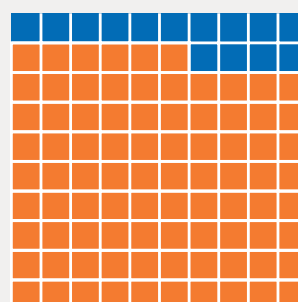
SECOND ALLOCATION:

On 7 November 2016, the oPt HF Advisory Board recommended launching a second allocation to address the most underfunded priority activities related to winter preparedness in the 2016 HRP. The Board recommended an allocation of \$3 million.

At the time of the second allocation, the HRP for oPt was 34.3 per cent funded with \$195.5 million. Even at this level of funding, top priority projects only received \$49.1 million of their requested funding, leaving a gap of \$133.2 million in funding needed for top priority projects. Learning from previous allocations and to comply with the decision of the Board to target winter preparedness activities in top priority projects, the allocation strategically targeted the two most underfunded clusters: WASH and Shelter and Non Food Items (NFI), whose activities focused on winter preparedness. Equal envelopes were defined for each of these two clusters based on their HRP funding gap and the relevance of winterization activities.

Due to the urgency of the allocation, the draft allocation paper was endorsed by the Humanitarian Coordinator and shared with cluster coordinators on 14 November. Between 16 and 21 November, the allocation vetting sessions took place on two days and a total of 15 project proposals worth \$5,853,424.49 were submitted. Eight winter-related projects were recommended for a total of \$2.9 million. The projects targeted more than 181,000 Palestinians at risk of displacement and/or safety hazards due to winter weather conditions, particularly flooding and storms. Six projects were dedicated for the Gaza Strip and two for the West Bank.

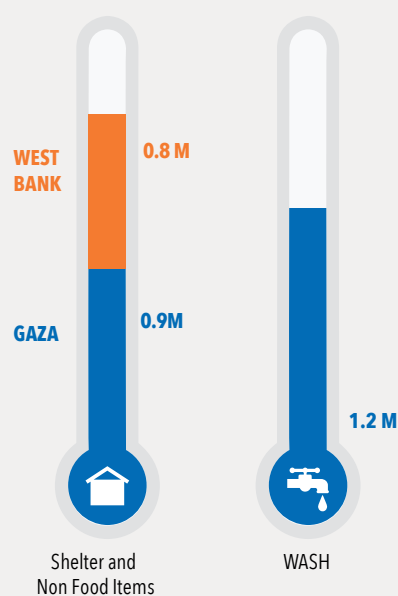
ALLOCATION MODALITY



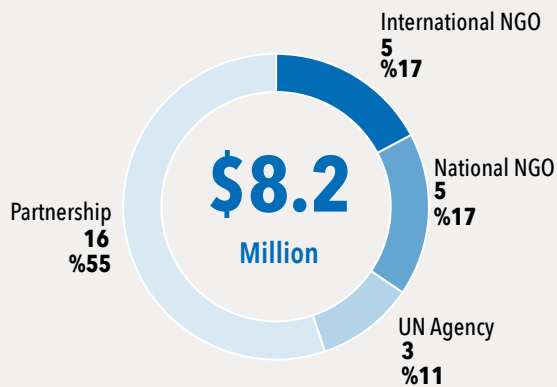
%13.3
Reserve: 1.1 Million

%86.7
Standard: 7.1 Million

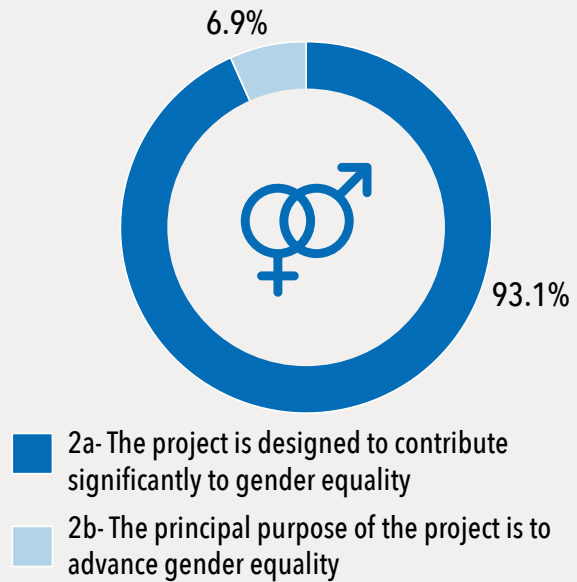
FUNDED PROJECTS PER CLUSTER AND LOCATION SECOND ALLOCATION



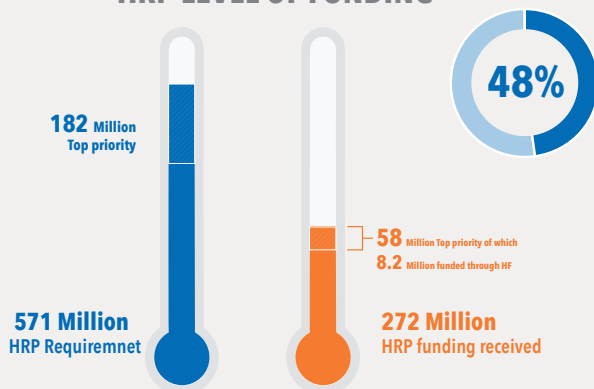
NUMBER OF PROJECT BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION



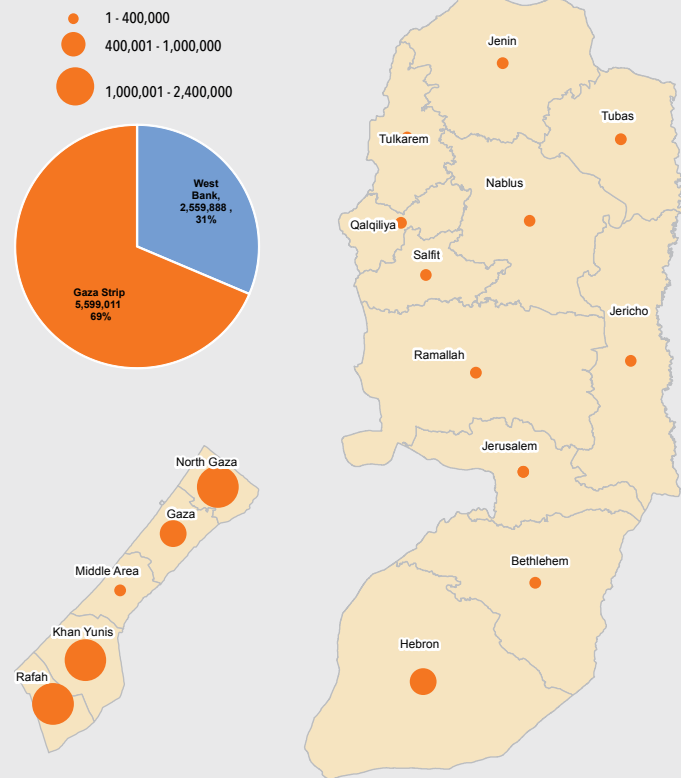
GENDER MARKER



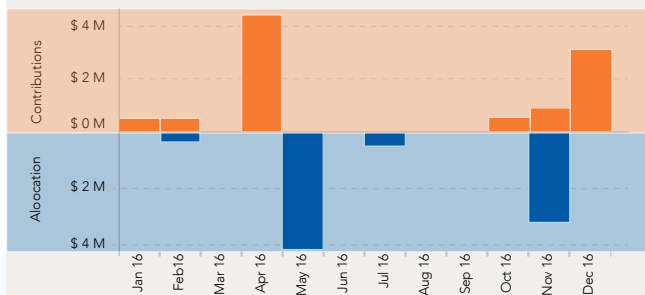
HRP LEVEL OF FUNDING



TOTAL ALLOCATED BUDGET PER GOVERNORATE



FUNDING TREND



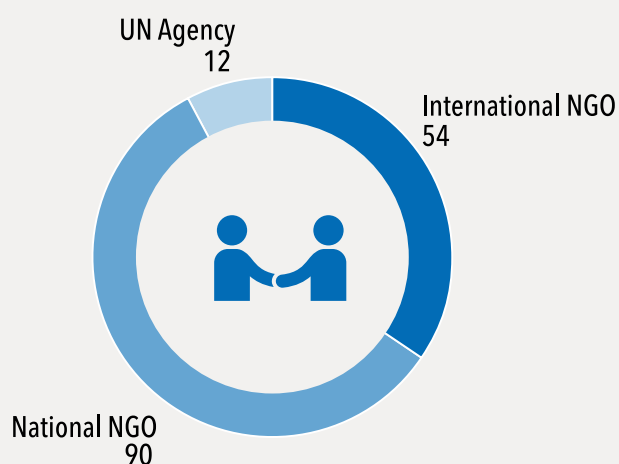
PERFORMANCE

Although the oPt HF contribution made up only 2.9 per cent of the projects funded in the 2016 HRP, and covered only 1.7 per cent of the needs identified, this contribution represented 12 per cent of the top priority projects funded by HRP, thereby increasing funding for top priority projects to 32 per cent. This is a significant contribution as all projects funded in the two allocations were identified as top priority proposals by the cluster coordinators, compared with normal priority projects in the HRP, which received more funding (54 per cent) outside the HF.

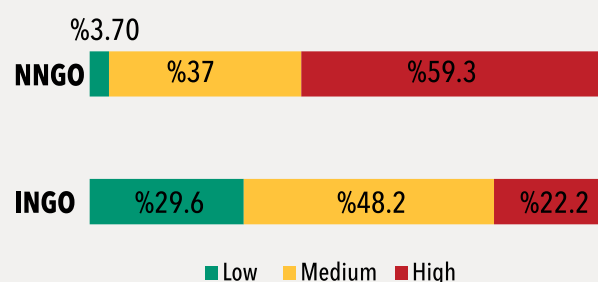
The selection criteria for projects were based on a consultative approach by drafting the allocation papers in consultation with the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board is chaired by the HC and comprises the permanent contributing donors (Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland), an INGO representative elected by the Association of International Development Agencies (AIDA), a NGO representative elected by the Palestinian NGO Network (PNGO), an OCHA representative, and a UNDP representative (a non-permanent member rotating on a yearly basis).

The projects funded were vetted by a Review Board formed by each cluster and included representatives of national and international NGOs. The recommendations were made based on urgent needs identified recently by members of each cluster. The second allocation was specifically driven by needs identified among IDPs in the Gaza Strip living in poor structures since the 2014 escalation. The HC launched this allocation strategically targeting only time-sensitive activities related to winterization: namely, activities that were most urgent before or during the winter and required an immediate response that could not be postponed.

REGISTERED PARTNERS



PARTNERS RISK LEVEL



The HC has been pivotal in planning for humanitarian responses at both operational and strategic levels. The two allocations of the oPt HF have contributed to the validation and strengthening of the HRP process by ensuring that identified acute needs are addressed. This encourages future commitment by implementing partners to contribute to cluster strategies and the prioritization process. It also highlights the importance of participating in the coordination platform and encourages the submission of projects that target high priority needs and the most vulnerable areas. The oPt HF has further strengthened the role of the cluster system to direct assistance to the most urgent needs in high quality projects. Cluster coordinators are more engaged in monitoring visits, which promote learning, knowledge sharing and capacity building among implementing partners and cluster members.

Given the small overall funding level for the oPt HF relevant to the HRP, it was a challenge to prioritise urgent but underfunded projects for application to oPt HF. Although the fund received the highest contribution in a single year, it could address only a fraction of the needs identified under the HRP. OCHA and the HC are very active in one to one resource mobilization efforts with the current donors and continue to advocate to increase the annual contributions, including during high level meetings with visiting ministers and prime ministers; the Prime Minister of Belgium was briefed by the HC about the work of the oPt HF. In addition, work to engage new non-traditional donors was initiated and will continue during 2017.

Challenges in the contextual environment in the Gaza Strip (progress in reconstruction, access to materials, underlying needs) made it difficult to maintain projected time frames for projects and required no-cost extensions or modifications to the number or location of beneficiaries targeted. Although this challenge is external, greater cooperation and coordination efforts will be made with

UN partners to facilitate access to the Gaza Strip before and during the implementation of projects.

Another challenge relates to the timing of allocations, which is also linked to the lack of available resources. Short time frames to respond to allocations did not allow adequate time for partners to verify needs and comply with internal processes, or to coordinate with the clusters to ensure high-quality proposals. As a result, amendments were made during the implementation phase. The projects funded related to winterization and highlighted how funds were released shortly before the start of the winter i.e. winterization preparedness only took place during the winter and ended at the end of winter. Imports of winterization materials to Gaza compounded the challenge as these may be considered as dual-use items by the Israeli authorities. As a lesson learned, the oPt HF team will encourage donors not only to increase their contributions to the fund, but also to release the funds as early in the year as possible and / or to replenish the fund as soon as possible after the first standard allocation to maximize the impact of the allocations.

FLEXIBILITY

The oPt HF demonstrated its programmatic focus and funding priorities as set out by the HRP. However it was able to shift rapidly to respond to emerging needs on several occasions. These included covering urgent shortfalls in the joint food assistance programmes for Bedouin and herder communities in Area C of the West

Bank; providing rapid psychosocial support for conflict-affected children and adults in Hebron following the wave of violence in late 2015; distributing emergency water to Area C communities; and securing safe drinking water for vulnerable people in the Gaza Strip during the winter. The fund was able to launch a second allocation in record time, targeting more than 181,000 Palestinians at risk of displacement and/or safety hazards due to winter weather conditions, particularly flooding and storms in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

EFFICIENCY

The oPt HF enabled both the HC and cluster coordinators to play an effective role in ensuring optimal implementation of summer/winterization and emergency projects, in achieving the desired impact in accordance with funding allocation strategies and in meeting needs posed by unforeseen emergency responses. Consultation and coordination took place between OCHA, the HC and the cluster coordinators during the design, implementation and monitoring phases of the funded projects. Thus, the HC and cluster coordinators channelled all funds in the oPt HF to high priority projects by engaging appropriate partners and following up through monitoring and reporting.

The oPt HF has also enhanced resource mobilization efforts and made more resources available for humanitarian response activities prioritized in the HRP. In 2016, the fund was able to mobilize over \$10 million, the highest contribution in a single year since the fund's



inception nine years ago, most of which (87%) supported HRP projects. The humanitarian Finance Unit supported the HC and OCHA in mobilizing resources by providing timely funding updates, monthly reports, fact sheets, key messages, drafting talking points for high-level meetings at ministerial level and organizing donor field visits. Most importantly, resource mobilization efforts for the HRP in 2016 focused on non-contributing donors such as the Gulf States; these efforts included proactive outreach to donors to brief them on the work of the HF in the oPt and the HRP process as a whole. For instance, arranging briefing visits or donor field visits to the HF funded projects.

INCLUSIVENESS

The HPF employed an inclusive and transparent partnership process to recommend projects for funding that included all relevant stakeholders at every stage. At the first stage, the decision to launch a new allocation was done in consultation with the oPt HF's Advisory Board.

At the second stage, an inclusive Review Board comprising a representative of the relevant cluster, the HF manager, an AIDA representative and PNGO representatives, reviewed the submitted project proposals to consolidate and provide the HC with programmatically coherent and technically sound recommendations to inform allocation decisions. The members of the Review Board were responsible for prioritizing and selecting only those project proposals that conformed to the terms of the allocation paper.

The vetting process for the allocations gave more weight to projects implemented by national NGOs and/or in partnership with international NGOs/UN agencies and national NGOs; this increased the participation of NGOs, particularly national NGOs. The majority of the projects funded in 2016 (90 per cent) were implemented by NGOs, and 55 per cent of these were implemented in partnership with international NGOs/UN agencies and national NGOs. Overall, 72 per cent of projects were either directly implemented by national NGOs or in partnership with international NGOs/UN agencies and national NGOs, who often have better local knowledge and can access hard-to-reach areas.

During the 2014 war in Gaza, donors were able to mobilize funding within two to three weeks of the start of hostilities. In the second Advisory Board meeting, the HC, in consultation with the Board, decided to retain \$2 million as a reserve until the third quarter of the year to respond to unforeseen emergencies. The reserve could then be reduced to \$1 million by the end of the year rather than the \$4 million designated since 2015.

TMILENESS

The fund ensured a fast and efficient response through both standard allocations and allocations for unforeseen emergencies. In the first standard allocation, the average number of days for processing a proposal was 45 days and the first project was cleared within 38 days. In the second standard allocation, the process culminated in a mere 27 days, although the process started late. For the



reserve allocation, the number of days for processing a new proposal was between 20 and 84 days, with an average of 42 due to the slow processing of one of the four projects approved. In all four projects approved under the reserve allocation, funds were provided as humanitarian needs emerged or escalated.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

For the fund to achieve its objectives as a humanitarian financing mechanism and ensure that implementing partners are able to deliver the anticipated results, the oPt HF applies an accountability framework. This framework aims to provide an overview of the four pillars of accountability: risk management, capacity and performance assessment of implementing partners, monitoring and reporting, and project auditing.

The process of determining partner eligibility is two-fold: registration/due diligence and capacity assessment. A capacity assessment was conducted for every implementing partner prior to an application for funding being submitted. Partners who met all the due diligence requirements were assessed through the use of proxy indicators. tested under proxy indicator due to the strong NGO presence in the country as some NGOs (national and international) have decades of experience

in the country Eligibility and risks were assessed based on the NGO's capacity in governance, its technical capacity and response, funding capacity, coordination capacity and partnership, financial management and monitoring capacities. Eligible partners were rated as High Risk, Medium Risk, or Low Risk. The risk level determines the minimum control mechanisms applied throughout the grant management cycle.

A total of 157 NGOs and UN agencies are currently registered with the oPt HF (see graph below); more than half the registered partners are national NGOs. Most of the national NGOs fall in the category of high risk partners, while most of the international NGOs fall in the medium risk category.

The other element of the accountability framework is monitoring and reporting. During the life cycle of the project, the implementing partner should submit at least one progress report and one final financial and narrative report via the Grand Management System (GMS) (depending on the risk level). The purpose of monitoring is primarily to assess progress made against defined targets and to verify the accuracy of reporting submitted by recipient organizations. This measure increases confidence that the funds are spent according to the projects submitted.



Each project funded by the oPt HF has at least one planned monitoring date, usually in the mid-life of the project cycle. Of the 29 projects funded in 2016, 20 projects had a monitoring date in the same year, while nine projects were approved in December and therefore will be monitored in early 2017. Of these, 90 per cent were visited at least once. Only two projects implemented by UN agencies were not visited. Furthermore, 100 per cent of the partners have complied with the reporting requirements (progress, final narrative and financial reports) and all NGOs who have completed projects were either audited or will be audited within two months from the end date of the project.

The HFU has conducted several training sessions for NGOs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to enhance their capacity to comply with the accountability framework.

The HC aims to safeguard the programmatic and financial management of the fund via these accountability mechanisms. Compliance measures enable the HC to address non-compliance through the legal terms agreed

between the fund and the recipient organizations, especially in relation to the following elements:

- i. Overdue financial or narrative reports.
- ii. Failure to refund unspent funds.
- iii. Critical (high risk) audit findings or opinion by a qualified auditor (especially on lack of critical internal controls; serious weaknesses in internal controls; lack of bank reconciliation; lack of a double-entry accounting system; lack of supporting documents).
- iv. Critical findings from monitoring and financial spot checks.
- v. Violation of humanitarian principles and code of conduct.
- vi. Indications of possible fraud, corruption or misuse of funds.



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2016, contributions were \$10.04 million, the highest since the fund was established in oPt. Funding was received from seven donor countries, of which Belgium was the largest contributor for the second consecutive year, contributing 28 per cent of all funds in 2016. Sweden's contribution was double that of last year with 22 per cent of the funds this year, and Switzerland, which contributed on three occasions in one year, gave 19 per cent of the 2016 funding. Germany maintained the same level of contribution as in 2015 with 17 per cent. Norway maintained its contribution of 7 per cent of the contribution this year, followed by Spain (5 per cent), which continued its support for the tenth year. Ireland's contribution remained 2 per cent, the same as last year. The number of donors remained the same as in 2015 but their contribution increased by 265 per cent compared with 2015. Efforts are ongoing to ensure that previous donors will contribute again and new donors are attracted.

Almost half of the contributions were received in the first four months of the year, which permitted better timing of the first allocation than in the previous year.

Due to the scarcity of funds, the second allocation was not launched until late November 2016, which resulted in some winterization projects starting in December instead of October.

Since 2007, the HF in oPt has received over \$58 million from 12 donor countries. Sweden is the biggest donor to the fund and contributes one quarter of all funds received. This large contribution is combined with very strong engagement and support in the Advisory Board. Sweden is a strong advocate for the fund at the country and capital levels. Spain is the second biggest

donor to the fund and contributes almost every year; Spain's contributions represent 17 per cent of the overall funding.

Switzerland has increased its support since 2013 to become the third biggest donor to the fund. Switzerland has increased its accumulated contributions from \$1 million in 2009-2012 to \$7.4 million between 2013 and 2016. This reflects strong commitment and increased trust in the fund. Norway, the fourth biggest donor with 12 per cent of the overall funds, has maintained the same level of contribution since its first contribution in 2008.

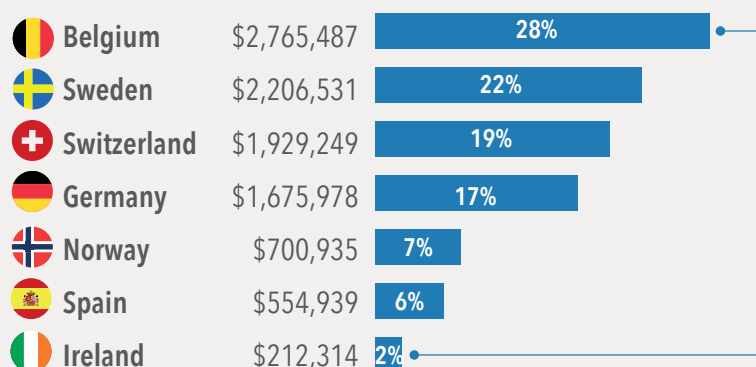
Although Belgium only started contributions to the fund in 2015, its contributions in 2015/16 were very welcome and allowed the fund to better plan and launch timely allocations. With one multi-year contribution, Belgium became the fifth biggest donor to the fund.

Germany has continued its support for the fourth year in a row and maintained the same level of contribution as in 2015, which was double that of previous years. Germany is the sixth biggest donor and has contributed 8 per cent of the overall funding within four years.

Ireland followed the same trend as other donors in increasing funding in 2015, and continues to be a strong advocate for pooled funds at both country level and globally.

Denmark, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK have contributed to the fund in previous years, especially during periods of heightened tensions in the Gaza Strip. Efforts are continuing to encourage more contributions to the fund by both existing and previous donors to support the HRP and the reserve allocation for unforeseen events.

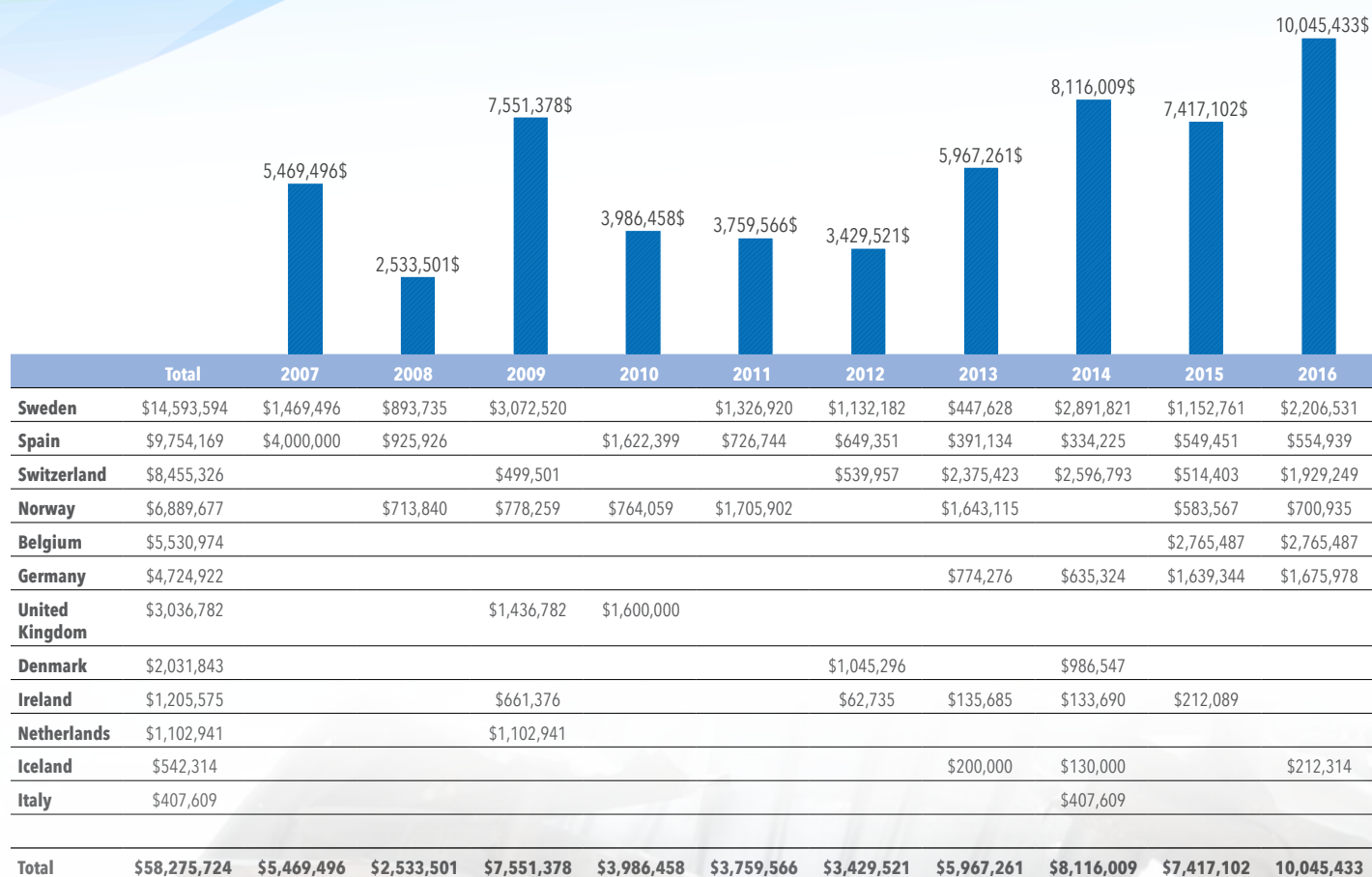
FUNDING BY DONOR



7 Member State contributors

\$10
Million received

YEARLY DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE 2007



ANNEXES

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



OF HEALTH CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES

HEALTH DISTRIBUTION IN WB
AND GAZA

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	DURATION	BUDGET
CARE (CARE International)	Health under protection (HUP): Emergency health and nutrition assistance to people living in communities whose rights are inadequately protected in the West bank (WB)	4 months	\$250,000.05



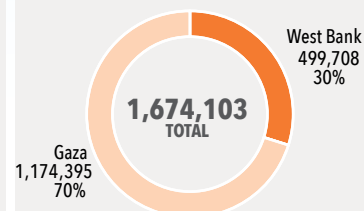
FOOD SECURITY



OF FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES IN WEST BANK AND GAZA



FOOD SECURITY DISTRIBUTION IN WEST BANK AND GAZA



ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	DURATION	BUDGET
ACF (Fundacion Accion Contra El Hambre (Action Against Hunger))	Enhance income generation potential of vulnerable men and women to address the protracted humanitarian crisis in south Gaza Strip	8 months	\$429,765.03
ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)	Rehabilitation of agricultural productive assets of farmers affected by 2014 war affected in Gaza	8 months	\$246,588.36
ESDC (Economic & Social Development Center of Palestine)	"Supporting the agriculture livelihood of vulnerable farmers in Salfit and Nablus governorates"	8 months	\$299,451.48
MC (Mercy Corps)	Assistance to acutely-vulnerable households by rehabilitating and restoring livelihood assets through Cash for Work programming	6 months	\$248,998.80
OXFAM Italia (OXFAM Italia)	Enhance resilience and productive capacity of herders in Gaza Strip	5 months	\$249,042.50
WFP (World Food Programme)	Urgent shortfalls in the joint UNRWA-WFP food assistance programme serving Bedouins and herders in Area C.	6 months	\$200,256.93
TOTAL			\$1,674,103



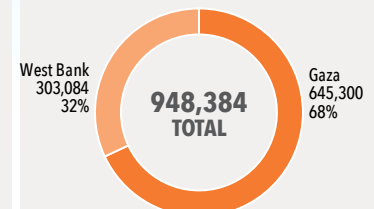
PROTECTION



OF BENEFICIARIES FOR PROTECTION CLUSTER IN WB AND GAZA



PROTECTION DISTRIBUTION IN WB AND GAZA



ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	DURATION	BUDGET
AISHA (Aisha Association for Women and Child Protection.)	Promoting human rights- based approach to protect the rights of women with disabilities in the Gaza city	6 months	\$152,140.00
APS (ALIANZA POR LA SOLIDARIDAD)	Structured, multi-sectoral, safe, confidential, life-saving prevention and protection GBV services provision in Bedouin Communities of Area C through mobile clinics assistance, home visits and HelpLine (focus on legal aid and documentation and monitoring of violations)	9 months	\$74,686.24
B'Tselem (The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories)	Stop the Expulsion	6 months	\$90,935.35
MC (Mercy Corps)	Psychosocial Support for Gaza Communities	6 months	\$246,364.46
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	Integrated psychosocial support and child protection services for the most affected boys and girls in Gaza	4 months	\$246,795.50
YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association)	Provision of Rapid Psycho Social Support for Conflict Affected Children and Adults in Hebron.	7 months	\$137,462.39
TOTAL			\$948,384



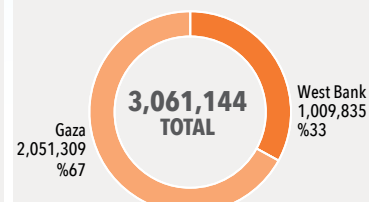
SHELTER AND NFI



SHELTER AND NFI DISTRIBUTION IN WB AND GAZA



SHELTER AND NFI DISTRIBUTION IN WB AND GAZA



ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	DURATION	BUDGET
ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)	Emergency assistance to non-refugee households with minor damages to their home in the Gaza strip	6 months	\$248,097.81
ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development)	Emergency shelter assistance to vulnerable HH affected by natural or manmade disaster in the West Bank	3 months	\$300,982.26
MA'AN (MA'AN Development Center)	Supporting Shelter Needs in South Hebron Communities	4 months	\$460,685.29
MC (Mercy Corps)	Improving the living conditions of Beit Hanoun vulnerable IDPs living in physically deteriorated prefabricated units (caravans) and affected by seasonal high/low temperatures.	8 months	\$245,705.45
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	Preparedness of two public schools in North Gaza to serve as Designated Emergency Shelters and as post-emergency Collective Centers	8 months	\$384,390.82
PARC (Agricultural Development Association)	"Improving, rehabilitating, and winterizing of vulnerable and inadequate shelters in the Jordan Valley (Jericho and Nablus) for vulnerable women and men in herding and farming communities in order to increase their resilience"	5 months	\$248,167.50
PUI (Première Urgence Internationale)	"Emergency response to vulnerable populations affected by floods, other natural disasters, or extreme weather conditions in the Gaza Strip"	6 months	\$242,194.57
PUI (Première Urgence Internationale)	"Emergency response to vulnerable populations affected by floods, other natural disasters, or extreme weather conditions in the Gaza Strip"	4 months	\$226,460.15
UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)	Emergency Cash Assistance for affected Non refugee families in Gaza Strip – Gaza Crisis 2014	5 months	\$300,000.18
UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in Near East)	Transitional cash assistance: Addressing emergency housing needs in winter in the Gaza Strip	4 months	\$404,460.00
TOTAL			\$3,061,144.03

WASH

# OF WASH CLUSTER BENEFICIARIES
IN WB AND GAZA

24% 66,523



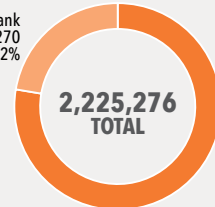
24% 64,198



27% 72,448



25% 68,570

WASH CLUSTER DISTRIBUTION
IN WB AND GAZAWest Bank
497,270
22%Gaza
1,728,006
78%2,225,276
TOTAL

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT TITLE	DURATION	BUDGET
ACF (Fundacion Accion Contra El Hambre (Action Against Hunger))	Protecting vulnerable groups from the risk of storm water flooding in hotspots of the Gaza Strip	5 months	\$342,524.64
DCA (DanChurchAid)	"Support for a more healthy and dignified life of the Bedouin Community in Shokit Al Sofi Area"	7 months	\$250,000.00
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	Enhanced WASH preparedness and response capacity of vulnerable communities to winter floods	4 months	\$403,614.65
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	Emergency Water distribution to area C of the West Bank	7 months	\$497,270.20
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	Securing safe drinking water for 75,000 vulnerable people in Rafah and Khan Yunis area during winter 2016/17	5 months	\$251,316.25
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)	Support water service providers to prevent and respond to winter flooding risks and WASH humanitarian emergencies for the most vulnerable women, girls, men and boys in the Gaza Strip during the winter and seasonal flood of 2016-2017	5 months	\$480,550.64
TOTAL			\$2,225,276



ENDNOTES

1. See 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview: https://www.ochaopt.org/sites/default/files/humanitarian_needs_overview.pdf
2. Shelter Cluster factsheet, January 2017
3. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 19 September 2016, p.5.
4. Ibid, p.7.
5. Relaxation measures introduced by Israel since 2008 have improved the connectivity between the main urban centers in the West Bank. However, access to large West Bank areas remain highly constrained, including East Jerusalem, the "Seam Zone", the Israeli-controlled area of Hebron city (H2), firing zones, the Jordan Valley border area, settlements' municipal areas, and restricted roads. Movement between the West Bank and Gaza remains largely banned.
6. The standard allocation process represents the HC's mechanism for consulting with humanitarian partners to ensure the best possible use of available resources. A transparent process is essential for the fund to function properly. Transparency should be interpreted as the degree to which all relevant information is communicated to key stakeholders in a timely manner and whether allocation decisions can be documented and rationalized.
7. The reserve allocation is intended for rapid and flexible allocation of funds in the event of unforeseen circumstances, emergencies, or contextually relevant, systemic (pipelines, logistics, etc.) needs.



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