

**OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN
TERRITORY
RAPID RESPONSE
POST-CONFLICT NEEDS
2021**

21-RR-PSE-48023

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PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

1/03/2022

The After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted virtually and facilitated by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on 1st March 2022, immediately following the end date of the last project (28 February). The meeting was attended by all three grant-recipient agencies: the reporting and programming focal points of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

The draft report was shared with the relevant in-country stakeholders, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), CERF recipient agencies and cluster coordinators on 23 March 2022, for their review.

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes No

The final report was shared with the relevant in-country stakeholders, including members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), CERF recipient agencies and cluster coordinators.

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

Following the May escalations, the most serious escalation of hostilities between Israeli forces and Palestinian armed groups in the Gaza Strip since 2014, the Gazan population was in dire need of immediate humanitarian support.

The CERF funding proved essential in jump-starting immediate response, addressing life-saving psycho-social support services, shelter support, access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, as well as the clearance of explosive remnants of war (ERW).

The response benefited around one million refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Gaza, of whom 3 per cent were people with disabilities.

Coupled with strategic partner coordination, CERF funding was shortly complemented by an oPt Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) Allocation of \$18 million. The combined use of CERF and oPt HF resources addressed 23 per cent of the response requirements of the May Flash Appeal.

CERF funds were crucial in addressing lifesaving needs caused by the escalation, within the fragile context in Gaza, by addressing the needs of refugees, host communities and newly displaced people.

CERF's Added Value:

The timely disbursement of CERF Rapid Response (RR) funds allowed the three agencies to immediately respond to pressing humanitarian needs following the May escalations addressing priority components of the humanitarian response in Gaza.

CERF funds allowed UNICEF to re-establish access to basic services, such as Water and Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), for communities affected by the escalation. Services delivered included emergency repairs to the damaged water and wastewater networks in Beit Hanoun in Gaza, the rehabilitation of networks in Beit Hanoun including emergency repairs for the generator of a major sewage pumping station in Jabalia (Hawabir pumping station) and fuel for the same facility. These interventions minimized the interruption of services and prevented sewage overflowing in the surrounding areas.

UNRWA was able to respond to the urgent needs of Palestine refugees directly impacted by the hostilities across the Strip. Programmes focused on education in emergencies, expanding Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services, shelter and non-food items (NFIs). UNRWA addressed MHPSS needs of over 100,000 school children affected by the psychosocial impacts of the hostilities. Transitional Shelter Cash Assistance (TSCA) was provided to 701 Palestinian refugee families whose shelter sustained major damages during the hostilities, helping them meet their immediate rent and NFIs needs.

UNOPS/UNMAS increased its operational capacity to respond to the urgent needs for mine action intervention. The funding helped providing seamless Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) services which allowed other agencies to provide rapid reconstruction services in the aftermath of the escalations. UNOPS/UNMAS conducted 203 risk assessments of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in UNDP reconstruction project sites. Deep buried bomb (DBB) operations at two UNRWA schools ensured safe access to school for 3,415 students.

Without CERF funding, the scale of humanitarian response in the aftermath of hostilities would have been delayed and reduced.

Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

The fast delivery of funding to agencies meant that they could rapidly respond to time-critical needs. The early start date option allowed implementing agencies to jump-start their response immediately after the hostilities in Gaza.

CERF funds supported immediate WASH response by restoring access to WASH services and ensuring sustained hygiene practices among vulnerable people, especially women, in the Gaza Strip. UNICEF's intervention contributed to fast delivery assistance after the escalation and was a great support to improve access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services.

UNRWA responded to the immediate needs for shelter support of Palestine refugee families, whose shelters endured major damages. With the support of the CERF grant, UNRWA expanded MHPSS activities providing psychosocial support to contribute towards children's physical and mental wellbeing by way of immediate summer and after-school activities.

CERF funding sustained the immediate delivery of demining services in Gaza. At the time of the escalation, UNMAS did not have sufficient funding to deliver EOD response to address the extensive contamination of ERW left after the escalation. CERF funding enabled UNMAS to surge operational capacity, particularly the deployment of technical staff, certified to provide EOD spot tasks and the required medical coverage for the operations which enabled the delivery of rapid ERW risk assessments and DBB clearance operations.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funding allowed implementing agencies to respond to time-critical needs of the most vulnerable groups, including refugees, school children, host communities and internally displaced people (IDPs). The early start date option greatly facilitated time-critical response.

UNICEF contributed to the rapid restoration of water and sanitation services distributing fuel and chemicals, supporting emergency repairs of water and wastewater networks, and distributing hygiene kits.

UNRWA reached a total of 701 households (3,595 individuals) through cash grants covering their immediate shelter needs. Each family received a one-off cash payment of USD 2,000, to cover rental costs for 6 months and other immediate home necessities.

Following the May ceasefire, UNMAS responded rapidly to numerous demands for ERW risk assessments requested by UN agencies and humanitarian actors: 200 requests from UNDP; 29 from other UN agencies; 12 requests from development actors providing public services. UNMAS received another 300 requests from UN and nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) for explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and conflict preparedness and protection sessions (CPP).

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

Agencies commended the contribution to improved coordination fostered by the CERF. For UNICEF, CERF funding contributed to the coherence of the national WASH humanitarian coordination with partners and service providers and helped UNICEF to maintain excellent collaboration with cluster's partners. CERF allowed WASH Cluster team to implement urgent repairs at the targeted WASH facilities earlier identified through the Cluster assessment.

Delivering the CERF grant, UNRWA coordinated its interventions with the humanitarian system in Gaza, including clusters, in particular with the education and shelter cluster.

CERF funding improved UNMAS' organisational capacity in response to the high demand for UNMAS services which supported the Mine Action (MA) area of Responsibility (AoR) coordinator to liaise with other MA actors and jointly disseminate EORE and CPP awareness-raising messages. CERF grant offered the opportunity to renew collaborations with some UN agencies (UNRWA, UNICEF) through social media platforms and SMS campaigns.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

CERF funds promoted successful collaboration that resulted in well-coordinated and harmonised resource mobilisation and provision in humanitarian response. The complementarity with the Humanitarian Pooled Fund (3rd Reserve Allocation) was a great example of a joint resource mobilisation approach.

For the WASH cluster, the CERF funding was at the core of the resource mobilization for its sector response to the May escalation. Therefore, several donors and funding agencies adopted the CERF prioritization criteria, approach, and focus areas on their WASH response for the May 2021 escalation. Moreover, UNICEF and other WASH partners adopted the CERF logical framework for planning and fundraising for their WASH response to the May escalation. WASH partners secured the required resources for maintaining and restoring access to WASH services for the affected population in the Gaza Strip. UNICEF has supported different activities in parallel to the CERF interventions in the Gaza Strip as a result of a comprehensive approach and appeal, targeting different resources.

CERF funds directly contributed to UNRWA's immediate response actions included into the Humanitarian and Early Recovery Appeal (UNRWA Flash Appeal: Hostilities in Gaza and Mounting Tensions in the West Bank). The appeal was launched by the Agency to cover immediate humanitarian needs and early recovery needs of the affected populations between May and December 2021. The prompt disbursement of CERF funds allowed UNRWA to start its response while other funding was being mobilized.

The CERF funding improved UNMAS' resource mobilisation. While delivering time-critical services with CERF funding, UNMAS could concurrently mobilise sufficient financial resources to cover all needs identified in Gaza, avoiding gaps in service delivery.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

While the focus of the interventions was primarily geared to the response towards urgent needs in education, shelter, mine action and WASH implementing agencies have maintained good programming practices adequately considering the underfunded priority areas.

UNICEF WASH interventions focused on restoring services for affected communities in Gaza. UNICEF is strongly committed to gender-sensitive WASH programming, as well as engaging individuals with disabilities. Therefore, services at the household level were operational, and privacy for women and girls have been ensured. Women and girls were protected from exploitation and abuse associated with public or shared facilities. Hygiene kits were also designed to meet the needs of girls and women and people with disability to live with dignity. Reliable water supply and sanitation at the household level have been ensured, meaning that women and girls have spent more time on other self-development and productive activities instead of water collection from external sources. Furthermore, actions have been designed to avoid protection risks to the beneficiaries.

Considering the tremendous psychosocial impact of the conflict on children, focus on children's mental health was prioritized under UNRWA's Education in Emergencies (EiE) programme. Both Summer and after-School Activities were designed to take place in UNRWA schools after the May 2021 escalation. Education and MHPSS specialists were involved in designing project activities. As a result, UNRWA responded to the heightened need for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), especially for children, even adapting the approach originally envisaged. Summer School and After-School Activities provided relief to 101,847 children.

UNMAS prioritized the needs of the underfunded priority areas, focusing on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in EORE and conflict preparedness and protection (CPP) activities.

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	95,062,068
CERF	4,498,475
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	17,973,903
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	38,622,623
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	61,095,001

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
UNICEF	21-RR-CEF-019	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,198,475
UNOPS	21-RR-OPS-001	Protection - Mine Action	800,000
UNRWA	21-RR-RWA-001	Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,500,000
UNRWA	21-RR-RWA-001	Education	1,000,000
Total			4,498,475

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	4,498,475
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	30,028
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	30,028
Total	4,498,475

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Unrest in the occupied Palestinian territory has been on the rise since mid-April, initially in East Jerusalem, spreading to other parts of the West Bank and then extending to Gaza. The period between 10 and 21 May witnessed the most serious escalation of hostilities between Israeli forces and Palestinian armed groups in the Gaza Strip since the 2014 conflict. In parallel, there has been a significant rise in unrest in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In Gaza, the humanitarian consequences were devastating. According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), up to 21 May, 242 Palestinians, including 66 children and 38 women were killed, of whom 129 were believed to be civilians. Almost 2,000 Palestinians were injured during the hostilities, including over 600 children and 400 women. High-intensity bombing has caused widespread psycho-social impacts. In Gaza, around 2,000 housing units were totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair, and nearly 15,000 units suffered some degree of damage, resulting in over 36,000 people being displaced with host families. Over 70,000 were displaced in UNRWA schools at the height of hostilities. A total of 54 education facilities, six hospitals and eleven primary health care centres sustained damage across the Strip. Multiple water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure were hit and damaged in more than 100 Israeli strikes. The daily power supply has been reduced to only 5-6 hours, down from 15 hours previously. All this has severely undermined the living conditions and access to basic services by the entire population. Of particular concern is Gaza's health system, already overwhelmed by chronic drug shortages, inadequate equipment and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and which is now struggling to meet the needs of those injured during the hostilities.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

The CERF allocation allowed the UN to jump-start humanitarian responses addressing some of the most urgent life-saving needs identified in the oPt Flash Appeal. The HC, in consultation with the cluster lead agencies, decided that psycho-social support, shelter, access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and clearance of explosive remnants of war were the highest priorities of the initial and urgent response. The CERF allocation enabled a rapid scale up of operations and provided immediate support to affected people following the devastating conflict. Explosive ordnance disposal proved essential to create safe operational environment enabling the response of partners. Provision of shelter for the thousand people who lost their houses and access to water for many families and public facilities have been prioritized. The number of traumatized people, particularly children, by the intense bombing during the 11 days of escalation has been also prioritized. The allocation targeted 928,700 people across Gaza.

People Directly Reached:

Lead agencies used an evidence-based approach to estimate the number of beneficiaries from the interventions.

Through the Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) Summer School Activities (SSA) across 68 locations and After School Activities (ASA) in 77 UNRWA schools, UNRWA reached 101,847 students (47,589 boys and 54,258 girls). For after school activities, 27.4% of the planned target were reached as there was an adjustment in selection criteria, it was decided - based on field observations and MHPSS unit recommendations - to focus on a specific caseload; grades 5 to 9 students, who developed psychosocial issues following the latest escalation. Transitional Shelter Cash Assistance (TSCA) served 3,595 individuals in the form of 701 families.

Under the WASH cluster, the CERF actions urgently restored and sustained access to improved WASH services for 766,200 affected persons across the Gaza Strip. This has been achieved through the provision of fuel, water treatment chemicals and spare parts for the repairs, and maintenance of WASH installations, and also fixed seven generators in main water and wastewater facilities that were directly or indirectly impacted. UNICEF also repaired damaged water and wastewater networks and equipment sections, including backup generators and pumps across the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, in collaboration with WFP, UNICEF distributed dignity hygiene kits through e-vouchers to 2,125 families.

UNOPS project reached the planned target figures of host communities and IDPs.

People Indirectly Reached:

Based on OCHA's database, estimated indirect beneficiaries affected by UNMAS's intervention for eight DBB sites that were cleared of explosive hazards is 66,730 people, including 25,950 children under 15 years old. The total number of indirect beneficiaries for Risks Assessment activities is not available apart from a few RA sites. RA for implementing partner (IP) 2 project sites enabled 150,000 people to access safe water; over 10,000 children under 15 years old benefitted from RA conducted at two UNRWA schools in the Rafah and Gaza Governorates. EORE and CPP remote messaging reached an estimated 1.4 million people through SMS text messages, social media posts, posters displayed at UNRWA designated emergency shelters (DES), and radio broadcasting. Neither UNICEF nor UNRWA had indirect beneficiaries.

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
EDUCATION	0	0	75,000	75,000	150,000	0	0	54,258	47,589	101,847
PROTECTION - MINE ACTION	2,678	2,381	1,921	2,520	9,500	7,664	8,173	3,253	4,117	23,207
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	900	870	600	630	3,000	1,726	1,869	1,662	1,152	6,409
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	188,659	196,360	186,779	194,402	766,200	188,659	196,360	186,779	194,402	766,200

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	150,000	101,847
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	210,600	224,974
Host communities	568,100	570,842
Other affected people	0	0
Total	928,700	897,663

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	192,237	198,049	9,952	6,444
Men	199,611	206,401	6,215	6,746
Girls	264,300	245,952	11,115	6,467
Boys	272,552	247,261	12,346	6,744
Total	928,700	897,663	39,628	26,401

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 21-RR-CEF-019

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	occupied Palestinian territory
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	21-RR-CEF-019
Project title:	Restoration of critical Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services in the Gaza Strip		
Start date:	10/05/2021	End date:	09/11/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 21,600,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,198,475
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 30,028
	Government Partners		US\$ 30,028
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Under this grant, UNICEF's different implemented actions reached at least 766,200 vulnerable persons living in the Gaza Strip. Through the CERF actions, WASH interventions supported the restoration of access to reliable WASH services with the distribution of essential supplies, including around 100,000 litres of fuel to 60 main water and wastewater facilities, 200 tons of water treatment chemicals for the three main desalination plants in the Gaza Strip, and water and wastewater spare parts, including pipes, fittings, manhole covers and their accessories required for the repairs, operation, and maintenance of WASH installations that were directly or indirectly impacted. UNICEF also repaired damaged water and wastewater networks and equipment sections across the Gaza Strip and fixed seven generators in five main wastewater pumping stations, infiltration basins and desalination plants that were heavily impacted by the overuse due to power supply shortages. UNICEF has managed to replenish the emergency stock with wastewater pipes and fittings. Furthermore, UNICEF has worked with the WFP and provided basic life-saving hygiene kits to vulnerable women and girls with basic hygiene supplies, including for menstrual hygiene management for improved health and dignity. In total, 2,125 hygiene kits were provided through e-vouchers.

3. Changes and Amendments

The project activities encountered some changes in expenditures during the implementation of the project, without changing the initial targets and results. The changes affected some savings or over expenditures between activity budget lines without any impact on the targets. UNICEF observed significant needs to increase water production and wastewater management to achieve the planned results, this was managed in coordination with the main WASH stakeholders in the Gaza Strip. These needs resulted from increased water losses (leakages) due to damages in pipelines prior the completion of repairs and maintenance works. As communicated with OCHA and the CERF secretariat in due time, there was no need to submit a “reprogramming request” because the actions were contributing to the same initial targets and results.

Consequently, UNICEF and its partners agreed to increase the operation hours of both water production and wastewater management installations beyond the planned duration. And while the electricity supply in the Gaza Strip was restored to the pre-escalation levels, UNICEF and its partner jointly decided to increase the supply of fuel to operate standby generators to increase the water production and wastewater management to achieve the planned project results. At the same time, UNICEF decreased the planned quantities of chemicals as the expiration date of them (particularly Sodium Hypochlorite) have a concise shelf life, and because the partner received additional quantities from other partners. Therefore, UNICEF was requested to reduce the quantities of the water treatment chemicals.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	49,245	51,255	48,755	50,745	200,000	49,245	51,255	48,755	50,745	200,000
Host communities	139,414	145,104	138,024	143,658	566,200	139,414	145,104	138,024	143,658	566,200
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	188,659	196,359	186,779	194,403	766,200	188,659	196,359	186,779	194,403	766,200
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	5,660	5,891	5,603	5,832	22,986	5,660	5,891	5,603	5,832	22,986

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

N/A

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective Provide safe and reliable water, sanitation, and hygiene services to population in Gaza affected by the recent military escalation

Output 1 IDPs and host families in Gaza Strip have access to safely managed water

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of people reached with continued, equitable, safe, sufficient, and appropriate basic water supply in targeted locations for potable and domestic use	352,000	352,000	Implementing partner 1 (IP1) reports, WASH cluster reports
Indicator 1.2	Quantity of drinking water produced per day	30,000 m3	30,000 m3	IP1 monitoring system
Indicator 1.3	Number of working hours of the three main desalination plants in Gaza strip	12	12	IP1 monitoring system
Indicator 1.4	Length of damaged drinking water pipeline repaired or replaced	2.8 km	2.8 km	UNICEF monitoring visits, IP1 monitoring system and reports
Indicator 1.5	Percentage of water wells functioning repaired within 72 hours after failure	80%	80%	IP1 monitoring system

Explanation of output and indicators variance: No variance. Indicators were fully achieved.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Procure and distribute emergency fuel for operation of power generators, extend operation of desalination plants and water wells	UNICEF in cooperation with IP1 and Implementing Partner 2 (IP2)
Activity 1.2	Supply water treatment chemicals/consumables for water desalination and disinfection	UNICEF in cooperation with IP1 and IP2
Activity 1.3	Procure and distribute spares and materials for repairs and maintenance of damaged water pipes and related fittings	UNICEF in cooperation with IP1 and IP2
Activity 1.4	Undertake repairs of damaged water supply infrastructure	UNICEF through Contractors

Output 2 IDPs and host families in Gaza Strip have access to safely managed sanitation facilities

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of people accessing equitable, safe, appropriately designed, and managed basic sanitation services in the targeted IDPs and non- IDP locations (including schools and Health care facilities)	766,200	766,200	IP1 reports, WASH cluster reports
Indicator 2.2	Percentage of wastewater treated on a daily basis	55% (16,500m3)	55% (16,500m3)	IP1 monitoring system
Indicator 2.3	Number of working hours North Gaza Wastewater Treatment Plant	8	8	IP1 monitoring system
Indicator 2.4	Length of damaged sewer pipeline repaired or replaced	2.5	2.5	UNICEF monitoring visits, IP1 monitoring system and reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No variance. Indicators were fully achieved.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Procure and distribute emergency fuel for operation of power generators, to extend operation of wastewater treatment plants and pumping stations.	UNICEF in cooperation with IP1 and IP2		
Activity 2.2	Procure and distribute spares and materials for repairs and maintenance of damaged water pipes and related fittings	UNICEF in cooperation with IP1 and IP2		
Activity 2.3	Undertake repairs of damaged water supply infrastructure	UNICEF through Contractors		

Output 3 Vulnerable households have access to life-saving dignity hygiene kits

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of people reached with critical hygiene items and key hygiene messages in vulnerable settlements and communities with specific focus on disease transmission and prevention	12,750	12,750	WFP reports
Indicator 3.2	Number of households with access to family hygiene kits	2,125	2,125	WFP reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		No variance. Indicators were fully achieved.		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		

Activity 3.1	Provide dignity family hygiene kits to vulnerable families through e-vouchers	UNICEF in cooperation with WFP
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7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas² often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

UNICEF has a strong corporate commitment to accountability to its key constituencies. This Action has further supported accountability to families and children. Accountability has been ensured in this project for all activities, during project design and the planning phase. The response was designed and planned according to the needs outlined in the WASH assessment endorsed by WASH Cluster and the partners. The response addressed the prioritized needs of the affected population of the May 2021 escalation. During the project implementation phase, UNICEF ensured that the project activities were implemented as planned.

Furthermore, the household dignity hygiene kits (vouchers) component was designed based on the feedback of the preferences of the vulnerable and marginalised groups. The contents of the kits and the decision to provide cash vouchers were intended to provide beneficiaries with the flexibility, convenience and choice of when, how and where to access hygiene kits. UNICEF ensured routine and regular monitoring during project monitoring and evaluation in close collaboration with its implementing partners.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

In 2021, UNICEF SoP has taken advanced steps to roll out Accountability to Affected Populations in programmes by systematizing commitments in agreements with all implementing partners. AAP elements have been introduced in Programme Documents and respective monitoring frameworks, which include a set of mandatory AAP indicators to be reported against quarterly, such as the percentage of the population consulted in programme design, and the number of feedback and complaints addressed. To support partners in strengthening and mainstreaming systems for AAP in their strategies, the Country Office regularly provides training on AAP approaches, particularly on community engagement, complaints and feedback mechanisms and PSEA, and has conducted an analysis of the capacity of organizations identified with the weakest AAP systems to address gaps and specific needs. UNICEF in partnership with an international NGO has signed an agreement to strengthen the capacity of 12 national NGOs on AAP. The work has included capacity building and AAP system strengthening. UNICEF SoP has also activated community feedback channels, which includes the interagency hotline and emails. The UNICEF M&E team has worked with direct beneficiaries and stakeholders through FGDs and field visits to assess the experiences and satisfaction of targeted beneficiaries and stakeholders benefiting from the different activities of the project.

UNICEF has a well-established grievance redress and accountability mechanism for both the implementing partners and staff. An effective independent complaints and feedback mechanism at the local, national, and global level ensures that complaints and feedback from beneficiaries are handled with the utmost confidentiality.

² These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

³ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNICEF has zero-tolerance for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). It is required that all staff of UNICEF and its partners undertake training on PSEA. As part of this mandatory training, staff know how to receive and report SEA reported complaints with confidentiality and due diligence. UNICEF has a well-established grievance redress and accountability mechanism for both the implementing partners and staff. UNICEF has strengthened its partnership with the PSEA Network and have a PSEA specialist on board. An effective independent complaints and feedback mechanism at local, national, and global level ensure that complaints and feedback from beneficiaries is handled with utmost confidentiality. UNICEF maintains an email sop_report@unicef.org as a principal accountability and complaints contact, that has the obligation to receive complaints, investigate, take appropriate actions and provide feedback in an independent and confidential manner. Beneficiaries, communities and partners are made aware these contact details and are encouraged to use them with confidence.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

The project actions were defined to restore access to WASH services in the Gaza Strip, ensured that services at the household level were operational, and also ensured privacy and protection for women and girls using household water and sanitation facilities, and provided protection from exploitation and abuse associated with public or shared facilities. Dignity hygiene kits were also designed to meet the needs of girls and women. Through the project actions, the reliable water supply and sanitation at the household level has been ensured and this has meant that women and girls have spent more time on other self-development and productive activities, instead of water collection from external sources.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNICEF adopts a lifecycle approach that captures differences at the individual, family, and community levels paying attention to differences in age, gender, disability, and family characteristics. The vulnerability criteria set for the selection of beneficiaries for the hygiene kits priorities were People with Disabilities (PWDs), and female-headed households.

f. Protection:

UNICEF has ensured that the project design and implementation did not pose any protection risks to the beneficiaries. UNICEF has ensured maximum protection of all affected persons in the entire program cycle, including health and safety measures and protection, and maintained the highest level of confidentiality in dealing with beneficiaries.

g. Education:

To ensure proper use of the hygiene kits provided, and in line with UNICEF's COVID-19 prevention strategy, the distribution of hygiene vouchers was accompanied with information and educational and awareness messages. These messages focused mainly on COVID-19 infection and transmission prevention and control.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	12,750

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

The cash voucher component of this project was intended exclusively to provide family dignity hygiene kits for vulnerable households. The vouchers were provided through the WFP cash transfer mechanism and based on well-established vulnerable criteria for selecting beneficiaries, the list of required hygiene kits was based on beneficiary feedback and in line with WFP market surveys. While the voucher was restricted to only hygiene kits in specific local markets, beneficiaries had the flexibility to choose which hygiene items were most important, where, and when to purchase.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Activity 3.1 Provide dignity family hygiene kits to vulnerable families through e-vouchers.	12,750	US\$ 361,250	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Restricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
N/A	N/A

3.2 Project Report 21-RR-OPS-001

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNOPS	Country:	occupied Palestinian territory
Sector/cluster:	Protection - Mine Action	CERF project code:	21-RR-OPS-001
Project title:	ERW risk mitigation through clearance and risk education in Gaza		
Start date:	21/06/2021	End date:	28/02/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 3,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 800,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through the CERF grant, UNOPS/UNMAS conducted 241 risk assessments as requested by UN and humanitarian partners. All the requests were responded to within 48 hours and assessment reports were shared with the requesting agencies. During the project period, UNMAS trained 300 staff members (126 women, 174 men) of UN agencies and NGOs in EORE; trained 7,470 members of at-risk populations (5,607 women; 7,725 men; 3,214 girls; 4,117 boys) in EORE; trained 2,544 members of at-risk populations (2,057 women; 448 men; 39 girls) in CPP; EORE campaign reached an estimated 1.4 million people in Gaza through SMS text messages, three social media platforms (Twitter, Facebook and Instagram), and broadcasting from five radio stations. All the victims and survivor data were registered to the UNMAS ERW casualties database and shared with the UN agencies and organisations that provide services to ERW victims.

3. Changes and Amendments

Following a technical assessment of the critical sites where DBB were present, UNMAS decided that there was a need to bring in additional technical personnel and procure supplementary equipment before working on the DBB to complete the work safely. In addition, the deployment of technical staff for EOD response was delayed due to both international COVID-19 movement restrictions and the issuance of visas. An unexpected replacement of an EOD operator and two medics also caused delays in the delivery of EOD services. Due to these reasons, UNMAS requested a two-month no-cost extension (NCE) of the project period and redeployment of budget, which was approved by the Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (HC/RC) and the Chief of CERF on 4 January 2022.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Protection - Mine Action									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	2,142	1,905	1,537	2,016	7,600	6,131	6,538	2,602	3,294	18,565
Host communities	536	476	384	504	1,900	1,533	1,635	651	823	4,642
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,678	2,381	1,921	2,520	9,500	7,664	8,173	3,253	4,117	23,207
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	125	125	125	125	500	766	817	325	412	2,320

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Based on OCHA's database, UNMAS estimated that the number of indirect beneficiaries of eight DBB sites that were cleared of explosive hazards is 66,730 people, including 25,950 children under 15 years old.

EORE and CPP messages were disseminated by five radio stations across Gaza reaching 1.4 million listeners; widely shared on many social media pages through implementing partners and UN agencies' social media platforms, resulting in thousands of views; SMS campaign for parents of UNWRA school students and to Gazan citizens through a local company which reached 550,000 people; posters printed in Gaza during the conflict and displayed in UNRWA designated emergency shelters (DES) and medical centres.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective The threat of explosive ordnance is minimized for vulnerable populations and the UN family in Palestine.

Output 1 UNOPS provides rapid response to reports of explosive hazards at UN locations

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Protection - Mine Action			
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	% (and #) of requests for support responded to within 48 hours	100%	100%	UNMAS database

Explanation of output and indicators variance: No variances from target figures

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	UNOPS provides risk assessments at UN locations	UNOPS
Activity 1.2	UNOPS provides EOD response to UN locations	UNOPS
Activity 1.3	Maintenance of UNOPS Emergency Response Preparedness Plan	UNOPS

Output 2 UNOPS delivers explosive risk reduction training to UN personnel

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Protection - Mine Action			
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	# of UN and humanitarian partner personnel trained (m/f)	100	300	UNMAS database

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The project achieved more than the target figures due to the high demand for the EORE training by UN agencies and NGOs. (126 women, 174 men)

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	UNOPS carries out EORE training to UN personnel	UNOPS

Output 3 EORE is delivered to conflict affected people

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Protection - Mine Action			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	# of people trained (sex and age and region disaggregate) in EORE	6,000	20,657	UNMAS database
Indicator 3.2	# of people trained (sex, age and region disaggregated) in CPP	3,700	2,544	UNMAS database
Indicator 3.3	% Victim and survivor data disaggregated by age and sex captured in UNOPS database	100%	100%, 13 people (1 woman, 1 man, 10 boys, 1 girl)	UNMAS database

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

Indicator 3.1: The project achieved more than the planned figures. To reach high-risk groups (e.g. people collecting scrap metal, casual workers at construction sites, etc), in addition to regular classroom sessions, the project also delivered EORE at on-street sessions which increased the reach of beneficiaries. (5,607 women, 7,725 men, 3,214 girls, 4,117 boys).

Indicator 3.2: The project achieved less than the target figures. After the escalation of hostilities in May 2021, some family centres and other venues to deliver CPP sessions were not available due to damage to their facilities or lack of staffing which delayed the delivery of CPP sessions. (2,057 women, 448 men, 39 girls).

Indicator 3.3: No deviations from the target figures. (5,607 women, 7,725 men, 3,214 girls, 4,117 boys).

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Delivery of CPP training sessions to 3,500 people in Gaza	UNOPS
Activity 3.2	Delivery of EORE sessions to 6,000 people from vulnerable communities in Gaza	UNOPS

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas⁴ often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

⁴ These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁵:

In this project, UNMAS conducted focus group discussions (FGD) with crisis-affected populations, especially women, persons with disabilities, and women with disabilities, to identify the needs of vulnerable populations. During the material development phase, EORE and CPP curriculum have been updated reflecting the opinions provided in the FGDs. Time and venues to deliver EORE and CPP sessions have been adjusted to ease women and persons with disabilities' access to the sessions.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

During the project period, a feedback and complaint mechanism was made available for the target population of this project. Complaint handling workflow was established and documented which defines complaint handlers and a channel to report complaints by maintaining confidentiality and visibility. A poster was developed which contains multiple reporting channels which allow the target population to report complaints through email, toll-free phone number, and WhatsApp mobile phone application managed by SAWA organisation. Contact information for counselling services was also incorporated into the poster.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

The PSEA reporting was made available for beneficiaries using the same reporting channels as the Accountability to Affected People (AAP) which is described in the above section, 'b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms'. PSEA training for the new implementing partner was provided by UNICEF, thus, no direct training on PSEA was provided by UNMAS.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

The CERF project enabled the UNMAS Palestine Programme to actively contribute to the leverage of UNOPS Gender Parity Strategy and achieve the gender parity targets. The CERF project allowed UNMAS to avail of the opportunity to recruit additional international and national staff. Therefore, the Programme developed and implemented strategies for diverse recruitment including proper and extensive outreach, inclusive job descriptions, ensuring mitigation of bias, balanced shortlists, and comprehensive onboarding during the recruitment process, and managed to recruit competent females for most of the positions which increased female representation in the Programme to 67 per cent.

Specifically, the Programme identified the gender gap in the operations field and addressed this issue by hiring two female drivers and two operations assistants. The Programme provided the needed support, learning, and leadership to ensure an appropriate working environment and that these personnel have access to the knowledge and tools to excel in their jobs.

UNMAS has used CERF funds to provide excavation and clearance of DBB in Gaza. The DBB sites were located at elementary and preparatory schools, public streets, UNRWA installations, etc. The DBB activities ensured the safety and security of various Gaza population groups, with specific focus on children, youth, and women, all communities at risk which is essential to the health and social development of families, communities, and countries. When women are living safe, fulfilled and productive lives, they can reach their full potential.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

EORE and CPP activities addressed the essential needs of persons with disabilities by carrying out focus group discussions (FGD) in collaboration with the Atfaluna Society, an organisation that supports the person with disabilities in Gaza. UNMAS conducted focus group discussions (FGD) with crisis-affected populations, especially women, persons with disabilities, and women with disabilities, to identify the needs of vulnerable populations. During the material development phase, EORE and CPP curriculum have been updated reflecting the opinions provided in the FGDs. Time and venues to deliver EORE and CPP sessions have been adjusted to ease women and persons with disabilities' access to the sessions.

⁵ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

The EORE and CPP curricula have been updated reflecting the findings from these FGDs.; Images and drawings in the curricula were revised to show persons with disabilities in empowering positions in all materials, to mainstream their participation and equality in all aspects of life and society.

EORE and CPP sessions were delivered at the offices of local organisations (e.g. the Palestinian General Union of People with Disabilities) which support persons with disability where the venues are accessible for people with disabilities. Dissemination of EORE and CPP messages through remote messaging channels, such as social media, SMS, and radio broadcasts, also enabled persons with disabilities to access awareness-raising messages on EORE and CPP.

f. Protection:

Nothing specific to report.

g. Education:

Deep buried bomb (DBB) operations were conducted at two UNRWA schools ensuring 3,415 students safely access their schools.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

N/A

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	N/A	US\$	N/A	

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Twitter - Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and conflict preparedness and protection (CPP) in Gaza	https://twitter.com/UNMAS/status/1496198875174121481?s=20&t=GuVEIY-KSDzB993bLorBBg

Twitter - Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and conflict preparedness and protection (CPP) in Gaza	https://twitter.com/UNMAS/status/1496198878441394176?s=20&t=GuVEIY-KSDzB993bLorBBg
Facebook - Explosive ordnance risk education (EORE) and conflict preparedness and protection (CPP) in Gaza	https://www.facebook.com/UnitedNationsMineActionService/posts/321973633305511
Twitter - Deep buried bomb (DBB) response in Gaza	https://twitter.com/unmas/status/1496969404151734273?s=21
Facebook: Deep buried bomb (DBB) response in Gaza	https://www.facebook.com/100064786295577/posts/323348933167981/?d=n

From 21-25 February, UNMAS Palestine was the featured Programme for UNMAS' global social media, focusing on its achievements and expressing gratitude to donors by mentioning their social media accounts. Social media posts were shared also with the UN Communication Group (UNCG) through email and their WhatsApp group for further dissemination. The posts have been shared with the office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process (UNSCO) for them to retweet from their accounts.

3.3 Project Report 21-RR-RWA-001

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNRWA	Country:	occupied Palestinian territory
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items Education	CERF project code:	21-RR-RWA-001
Project title:	Emergency Response to Consequences of Hostilities Affecting Palestine Refugees in Gaza		
Start date:	10/05/2021	End date:	09/11/2021
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>

Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 151,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:	US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,500,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:	US\$ 0
	Government Partners	US\$ 0
	International NGOs	US\$ 0
	National NGOs	US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation	US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF grant, UNRWA implemented activities towards two main outputs; providing Mental health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) through education programmes to children affected by the May Escalations; and to provide Transitional Shelter Cash Assistance (TSCA) to families whose homes were damaged or destroyed in the May Escalation. Through the education programmes of Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) Summer School Activities (SSA), which ran across 68 locations and MHPSS After School Activities (ASA) in 77 UNRWA schools, UNRWA reached 101,847 UNRWA students (47,589 boys and 54,258 girls). For ASA, UNRWA provided refreshing training for one day for 20 counsellors who worked on the project in the schools. The training focused on delivering well-being group interventions to the students who were identified in need of support based on screening tool. The MHPSS ASA concluded on 25 November 2021.

Through TSCA, a total of 701 households (3,595 individuals) in need of transitional shelter support received cash grants to cover their immediate shelter needs. Each family received a one-off cash payment of USD 2,000, to cover their rental costs for 6 months as well as some immediate home necessities. All TSCA was distributed to families by August 2021.

This project assisted a total of 105,442 Palestine refugees across Gaza.

3. Changes and Amendments

Changes tended to occur most with the After School (ASA) and Summer School Activities (SSA). Changes were mainly related to timing of sessions in alignment with the early start of the new scholastic year.

Target number of participants under-achieved:

SSA: 66% of the planned target was reached. The underlying causes of this result can be summarized as follows:

- Reduction of the number of participants per location and per group following the restriction guidelines from the UNRWA Health programme following the Ministry of Health guidelines for COVID-19 prevention.

ASA: 27.4% of the planned target was reached. The underlying causes of this result can be summarized as follows:

- Adjustment of the participants' selection criteria: rather than targeting a big number of children, it was decided - based on field observations and recommendation from the MHPSS unit - to focus on a specific caseload i.e., students from grades 5 to 9, who have developed psychosocial issues intensified following the latest escalation.
- Limited locations: after-school activities were implemented in the early afternoon and could therefore only take place in morning-shift schools, which constitute less than 30% of UNRWA schools.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Education									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	75,000	75,000	150,000	0	0	54,258	47,589	101,847
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	75,000	75,000	150,000	0	0	54,258	47,589	101,847

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

0	0	5,310	6,252	11,562	0	0	539	500	1,039
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Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	900	870	600	630	3,000	1,726	1,869	1,662	1,152	6,409
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	900	870	600	630	3,000	1,726	1,869	1,662	1,152	6,409

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

24	36	10	10	80	18	38	0	0	56
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* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

N/A

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective To respond to the needs of Palestine refugees including IDPs impacted by the recent hostilities in Gaza

Output 1 The psychosocial well-being of Palestine refugee children in Gaza is enhanced

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Education			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of children participating in after-school MHPSS activities	90,000	3,252	Attendance lists
Indicator 1.2	Number of children participating in summer-school MHPSS activities	150,000	98,595	Attendance lists

Explanation of output and indicators variance: Planned targets for both were underachieved due to COVID-19 guidelines and reduction in scholastic year. After-School-Activities (ASA) most reduced to change in selection criteria focusing on children in grade 5-9 who developed PSS issues after latest escalation.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Design MHPSS after-school activities by MHPSS specialists	UNRWA
Activity 1.2	Set up MHPSS after-school activities (training of PSS counsellors, procurement of needed supplies)	UNRWA
Activity 1.3	Design MHPSS summer-school activities by MHPSS specialists	UNRWA
Activity 1.4	Set up MHPSS summer-school activities (training of PSS counsellors, recruitment of specialized surge staff, procurement of needed supplies)	UNRWA
Activity 1.5	Conduct MHPSS after-school activities	UNRWA
Activity 1.6	Conduct MHPSS summer-school activities	UNRWA

Output 2 Homeless Palestine refugee families are provided with transitional shelter support

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of Palestine refugee individuals, whose shelter endured major damage receive a one-off	3000	3,595	UNRWA lists

	transitional cash package of US\$2000		
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		The minor variance is attributed to using average family size at the planning stage against reporting on actual figures of family members during implementation.	
Activities	Description	Implemented by	
Activity 2.1	Identify Palestine refugee families, whose shelter endured major damage as a result of the recent hostilities	UNRWA	
Activity 2.2	Assess and verify shelter damage of impacted families	UNRWA	
Activity 2.3	Disburse cash transfer to eligible families	UNRWA	

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas⁶ often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁷:

UNRWA ensures that refugees have direct and regular access to UNRWA staff through its extensive network of area offices, camp services offices, schools, health centres and other installations. A Communication with Communities (CwC) approach is implemented in Gaza that enhances accountability and transparency with stakeholders and assists in meeting the needs of crisis-affected people. UNRWA staff, the majority of whom are employed from the refugee communities they serve, are involved in the design and monitoring of UNRWA humanitarian response. Through the dedicated M&E team, a monitoring plan was designed for this project with data collection channels through field visits and desk reviews. Feedback provided by the beneficiaries is incorporated in the reports to help develop lessons learned. UNRWA has also developed a communication platform web portal in Arabic to inform beneficiaries of any news. The portal also offers a query form to beneficiaries where they could communicate any feedback.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNRWA ensures that refugees have direct and regular access to UNRWA staff through its extensive network of offices. A Communication with Communities (CwC) approach is implemented in Gaza that enhances accountability and transparency. Through this strategy, Palestine refugees are provided with enhanced access to information and are better able to have their voices heard. Complaints boxes are available in the majority of UNRWA installations, as one of the tools to provide feedback to the Agency. In addition, UNRWA has developed a communication platform web portal in Arabic to inform beneficiaries of any developments regarding services and operations. The portal also includes a query form where beneficiaries can inquire about any issue or provide feedback related to UNRWA services.

⁶ These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

⁷ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Compiled feedback is forwarded to the concerned UNRWA programme through established mechanisms and action taken is recorded and followed up until its closure.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNRWA practices zero tolerance to SEA, which constitute acts of serious misconduct and grounds for disciplinary measures. UNRWA has established a Network for the Prevention of SEA (PSEA) with PSEA Coordinator and Focal Points in its headquarters and field locations. The Network implements best practice in prevention and response. For fairness and accuracy, all complaints should be made in writing, preferably using UNRWA's complaint form. Complaints should be signed or may remain anonymous, if necessary. After receiving a complaint, the FP shall forward it to management and the Director of the Department of Oversight Services (DDIOS) for monitoring. A functional unit is assigned to conduct preliminary assessment, maintaining confidentiality. In case of a formal investigation, the designated investigator shall prepare a report. Within three months from the submission, the report shall be submitted to the Field management with a copy to DDIOS. Action will then be taken based on the report.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

While this submission does not plan specific intervention targeting females and sexual/gender minorities, such consideration is mainstreamed across both planned Outputs. UNRWA remains committed to identifying the specific needs of females and addressing these needs during the implementation of all programmes/services. In Gaza, females represent around 49.5 per cent of total population. UNRWA prioritises protection mainstreaming by incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in all its programmes/services. In addition, UNRWA arranges for people's access to assistance and pays special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services. The location of UNRWA facilities also considers safety and access concerns, in particular for women and girls, as well as catchment area and distance from beneficiaries.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

This project does not focus specifically on persons with disability but ensured persons with disability needs are addressed throughout the implementation. 1,195 people with disabilities benefitted from this project's interventions.

f. Protection:

UNRWA provided Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) and shelter support to impacted Palestine refugees, during implementation, the Agency sought to create a safe and dignified environment by employing mechanisms to prevent, detect and respond to abuse, including GBV especially for Output 1 (MHPSS to students). Trained and designated staff were assigned to respond to reports of any manner of abuse. Protection incidents were monitored, documented, and responded to and exposure to protection threats minimized in so far as possible.

g. Education:

Output 1 (MHPSS to students) was designed to take place in UNRWA schools under the supervision of the Education programme. Education specialists and MHPSS specialists were involved in the design of both the afterschool and summer-school activities.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	Yes, CVA is a component of the CERF project	3,595

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

Under Output 2 (Homeless Palestine refugee families are provided with transitional shelter support), UNRWA will use the cash modality to provide a one-off transitional cash assistance, which consists of a portion to cover rental costs for up to 6 months and another to cover the cost of home essentials to help families settle while their shelters are under repair. A one-off transfer amount of US\$2,000 per family were disbursed to impacted households.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
Activity 2.3 Disburse cash transfer to eligible families.	3,595	US\$ 2,000	Shelter and Non-Food Items	Unrestricted

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
GAZA FAMILY RECOVERS FROM TRAUMATIC HOME DESTRUCTION WITH HELP FROM UNRWA	https://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/features/gaza-family-recovers-traumatic-home-destruction-help-unrwa
Rashad's family was devastated by the 2021 May hostilities in Gaza	https://twitter.com/UNRWA/status/1495448179726327823

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Funds Transferred in USD
21-RR-CEF-019	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$30,028

