



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

**RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
REPORT ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS
OCCUPIED PALESTANIAN TERRITORY
RAPID RESPONSE
CONFLICT-RELATED DISPLACEMENT 2014**

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Mr. Robert Piper

REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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

The After Action Review (AAR) was held in Gaza City on 29 July 2015. Participating UN organizations: OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO, WFP. Clusters: Gaza Health sub-cluster, WASH health sub-cluster coordinator, Protection sub-cluster coordinator. Participating national NGO implementing partners: Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR), Al Mezan, Tamer, Maan Development Centre.

- b. Please confirm that the Resident Coordinator and/or Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines.

YES NO

The report was distributed to agencies and clusters for comment, and was discussed by the main stakeholders in Gaza (Gaza agency heads, clusters)

- c. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

YES NO

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
Total amount required for the humanitarian response: \$551 million (request of the Gaza Crisis Appeal)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	10,825,145
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (if applicable)	6,300,000
	OTHER (bilateral/multilateral)	231,386,015
	TOTAL	248,511,160

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – date of official submission: 15-Aug-14			
Agency	Project code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-106	Protection	1,550,644
UNICEF	14-RR-CEF-107	WASH	1,341,920
UNOPS	14-RR-OPS-003	Protection	474,150
UNRWA	14-RR-RWA-002	Food Security	3,000,000
UNDP	14-RR-UDP-011	WASH	512,739
WFP	14-RR-WFP-048	Food Security	1,945,672
WHO	14-RR-WHO-054	Health and Nutrition	2,000,020
TOTAL			10,825,145

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of implementation modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	9,437,560
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	1,387,585
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
TOTAL	10,825,145

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

On 7 July 2014, the Israeli army launched a large military operation in the Gaza Strip, codenamed "Protective Edge", with the stated objective of stopping Palestinian rocket firing at southern Israel and destroying the military infrastructure of Hamas and other armed groups. This development marked the collapse of the Egyptian-brokered ceasefire understanding reached between Israel and Hamas in November 2012, which has been gradually undermined since December 2013. The latest escalation round started in early June, characterized by an intensification of Israeli airstrikes and rockets launched from Gaza at southern Israel. Tensions further increased following the abduction and killing of three Israeli youths in the southern West Bank, on 12 June, which the Israeli government attributed to Hamas. Overall, in the period leading up to the start of the current operation a total of 15 Palestinians, including one civilian, were killed, and another 58 others, mostly civilians, injured, as a result of Israeli airstrikes in the Gaza Strip; seven Israelis, five of whom were civilians, were injured due to rocket fire. The current crisis came against a backdrop of heightened vulnerability and instability. Unemployment increased dramatically since mid-2013, following a halt of the illegal tunnel trade, exacerbating the impact of the Israeli blockade in place since June 2007. Additionally, former de facto government employees, including the security forces, have not been paid salaries regularly since August 2013 and no salaries at all since April 2014. Delivery of basic services has been also undermined due to an ongoing energy crisis, involving power outages of 12 hours per day.

2,251 Palestinians were killed, including 1,462 Palestinian civilians, of whom 299 women and 551 children; and 11,231 Palestinians, including 3,540 women and 3,436 children, were injured. Some half a million people were displaced at the height of hostilities (much higher than anticipated through contingency planning), and approximately 100,000 remain internally displaced until now as a result of destruction or major damage to their homes. The extensive damage to public infrastructure further undermined the already precarious access to basic services that prevailed prior to the conflict, including electricity, water and sanitation, health, and education.

The initial CERF application was based on expert analysis and consultation of partners on the ground in the Gaza Emergency Operations Centre (and validated by the HCT) as lack of security and ongoing hostilities had prevented an IRA assessment from happening before the CERF application was submitted. However, a temporary pause in hostilities allowed OCHA and partners to carry out on 13, 18 and 19 August, a Multi-Cluster/Agency Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) to gather baseline information on the needs arising from the military operation, to inform the humanitarian response. A 400-point questionnaire was developed and the assessment teams, drawn from the relevant clusters, UN agencies, NGOs, and line ministries visited all five governorates and 25 municipalities in Gaza. The list of informants included community leaders, NGOs, CBOs, mayors, teachers, youths, IDPs, health experts, and representatives from the electricity and water utilities. The findings of the MIRA confirmed the prioritisation of needs that arose through earlier discussions in the EOC.

Protection: Due to the densely populated and urbanized nature of Gaza, the whole population was exposed to conflict. The lack of protection was most evident in the high level of civilian casualties and extensive destruction to residential buildings. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) were also widely dispersed in and around homes and public spaces and buildings throughout Gaza, posing a major risk to the civilian population. The crisis also exacerbated existing child protection issues and undermined protective factors. 373,000 children were estimated to require specialized psychosocial support. Legal support was also identified as needed to address some of these protection needs, including pursuing accountability for alleged violations of international law resulting in deaths and injuries, as well as destruction of property as a result of the military operation.

Health: The significant reduction in the number of operational hospitals and PHCs throughout the conflict due to access challenges as well as destruction and damage exacerbated the pressure on the still functioning facilities, especially when receiving large numbers of casualties. The overwhelming number of injuries and limited resources resulted in an increase in the number of patients referred for treatment outside of Gaza with complicated referral procedures leading to a backlog of patient referral as well as early discharge and reduced patient consultation times. In addition, critical health facilities suffered from the increased electricity cuts due to the damage to Gaza's sole power plant, necessitating the postponement of non-urgent procedures, reduced services for people with chronic illnesses and increased reliance on emergency fuel. Main needs included repair and rehabilitation of damaged facilities; maintaining supplies of fuel, medicines and medical disposables; the improvement of IDP shelters to prevent communicable disease outbreaks; and improving the referral process to hospitals outside of Gaza.

Education: Twenty-six government schools were completely destroyed and 122 damaged during the conflict. In addition, 84 UNRWA school buildings were damaged, including six facilities which were serving as active emergency shelters. UNRWA had been communicating to the Israeli authorities the exact positions of these facilities. Despite that, they were either hit directly or were in the immediate vicinity of shells or other munitions. The education sector was already overstretched prior to the crisis, suffering from a shortage of some 200 schools, with classes running in double or triple shifts. Priorities were ERW clearance and the rehabilitation of

schools from damage sustained and due to their use as emergency shelters for IDPs. Furniture and learning materials also needed to be replaced. Additionally, many students (and teachers and staff) needed psychosocial support.

Food Security: Around two thirds of the population of Gaza was receiving food assistance prior to the crisis, and food insecurity or vulnerability to food insecurity affected 72 per cent of households. At least 40,000 people employed in the agriculture/fishery sector were directly affected by the crisis. During the escalation of hostilities food distributions to IDPs were provided and one blanket food distribution to the entire Gaza population was organized. Priorities identified included food assistance to all IDPs and food insecure families; temporary employment and repair of productive assets; emergency support to revitalize the food production sector; market monitoring and enforcement of price ceilings for basic food commodities; and livelihoods support to fishermen.

Shelter and NFIs: According to the latest figures, 12,580 housing units were totally destroyed in the hostilities in 2014 and 6,463 housing units were severely damaged, rendering these structures uninhabitable. 157,170 housing units suffered minor, major and severe damage and require repair assistance. Key needs include provision of Non-Food Items (NFIs) to IDPs; transition and return solutions for IDPs with a protection focus; ERW clearance and rubble removal; and the entry of construction materials for repair and reconstruction.

Water and sanitation: Gaza already faced a challenging situation in regards to water and wastewater prior to the escalation, with most people only receiving water once every two or three days. Services were further hampered during the conflict, due to electricity and fuel shortages and the inaccessibility of many installations, as well as insecure operating conditions for repair teams which resulted in several deaths. Despite improved access to these areas following the cessation of hostilities, services remained affected due to the damage sustained by some facilities, including the Gaza Power Plant (GPP). Approximately half a million people were directly affected by damage to water facilities, and one million were affected due to damage to the wastewater plant and wastewater pumping stations. Key priorities include repairs to essential infrastructure and potable and domestic water for households, municipalities and shelters. Some 120,000 people still do not have access to the municipal water networks even though nearly all emergency repairs have been completed.

IDPs were a key cross-cutting vulnerable group. At the height of the conflict, an estimated 500,000 people – 28 per cent of the population were internally displaced. Overcrowding, a lack of dignity and privacy, lack of adequate sanitation and hygiene, insufficient access to water for drinking and for domestic use, health concerns, food assistance and a lack of electricity were some of the key concerns. Shelters also provided very limited privacy for women.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

From the wide range of needs identified above, priorities for the CERF request were based on information emerging from clusters and partners at the Emergency Operations Centre in Gaza, and information already available early in the conflict from regular monitoring visits and preliminary assessments. Apart from the protection of civilians and the evacuation and treatment of those injured and killed, the main priority for humanitarian agencies were the provision of food, water, NFIs including hygiene items to those displaced, as well as fuel to critical water, health and solid waste facilities. The prioritization process is identified below:

Protection was noted as a key area of need, based both on the experience of previous escalations and on the specific nature of the 2014 escalation. This has impacted heavily on the civilian population, particularly children, who make up over 30 per cent of civilian fatalities and injuries. The CERF request for Protection was focused on the area of child protection since constant airstrikes, naval and tank shelling took a huge toll on Palestinian children and their families, causing a devastating impact on the psychosocial wellbeing of children and adolescents and their caregivers.

Rubble removal was also identified as a priority, due to its critical enabling nature for other responses such as reconstruction and infrastructure repairs. Basic infrastructures, including water and sanitation facilities, roads, health centres, schools, security and public buildings were also affected. The removal of rubble was deemed critical to assist in facilitating all humanitarian operations as well as the restoration of activities following a crisis of such nature and magnitude. The large amounts of rubble generated (at least two million tonnes) limited the mobility of people, cars and ambulances with potentially life threatening consequences. As a result of the escalation of hostilities, ERW posed a significant risk to civilians (particularly children) and to humanitarian operations. The urgent, complementary need for ERW management/ awareness was supported through Humanitarian Pooled Fund (HPF) funding.

Given the high civilian toll and damage to property in this escalation, legal assistance was deemed as a key priority to enable victims to seek accountability and redress. Legal assistance was prioritised for the CERF due to its time critical nature. Under Israeli legislation,

civil claims for compensation must be filed within 60 days from the day of the incident, and court guarantees (fees) must be paid within 120 days of being requested, or the right to seek reparation is lost. The lifesaving nature of seeking accountability was also underscored, as it helps prevent further violations and loss of life.

Food assistance for IDPs was prioritized given the need to feed growing numbers of IDPs in UNRWA managed collective centres, government shelters, informal shelters or with host families. The Food Security Sector was struggling to cope with the needs of a rapidly growing IDP population. UNRWA and WFP appealed for \$93 million¹ for emergency food assistance for those affected by the conflict. However, the massive flow of IDPs strained shelter management capacities to assure adequate provision of food and other assistance. CERF funding was essential to ensure that UNRWA and WFP, and partners could procure and provide lifesaving food support to the rapidly growing number of IDPs.

The **Health and Nutrition** Cluster identified the shortages of drugs and disposables as the most serious threat to the provision of health services and the priority for CERF funding. As of June 2014, 122 types of drugs and 459 types of disposables were at zero stock levels. The 2014 military incursion greatly increased trauma casualties, which hospitals were hard-pressed to treat without adequate medicines and medical consumables.

III. CERF PROCESS

HCT, EOC and ICCG Coordination arrangements and consultations on CERF leading up to the Rapid Response submission

In Gaza, an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) led by OCHA was set up with daily coordination meetings involving humanitarian actors, including UNRWA, clusters, agencies, international NGOs, Palestinian NGOs, and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, with the local authorities and the ICRC as active observers. The coordination of humanitarian partners through the EOC served to establish a common understanding of the situation and systematic situation monitoring, greatly facilitated prioritization, kept the national and international community focused on issues of common concern, supporting a coordinated response. The EOC facilitated the initial joint identification of needs and the later needs assessment (MIRA), that underpinned the mobilization of the CERF grant. It also supported the mobilization of complementary funding secured through the HPF prioritization of proposals during and after the conflict. PRCS (with ICRC support) and national authorities' participation helped direct responses to address the most critical gaps. During the hostilities the HCT met on a weekly basis in Jerusalem with tele-link to Gaza in order to support and provide guidance to the clusters/sectors. The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) also met on a frequent basis in Jerusalem to exchange information, review trend analysis, jointly agree on issues of concern, and discuss joint approaches to address needs and plan response.

Once the scale of the crisis started to emerge, the HC - supported by OCHA and the HCT – immediately engaged with the CERF concerning the possibility of a funding allocation under the Rapid Response window. Key HCT members were engaged to identify who would be best placed to make an application.

From the start of the conflict, needs were reported in daily OCHA Situation Reports as well as the Preliminary Needs and Requirements document and Gaza Crisis Appeal published and issued to donors. As a result of this flow of information, from early on in the crisis, clusters supported the HCT and the Inter-cluster coordination group in developing a clear understanding of the priorities of the response from an inter-cluster perspective. Following the decision to apply to the CERF, partners in the EOC engaged in a technical discussion to identify and re-confirm priorities for response. The information and priorities were gathered in close cooperation with operational partners on the ground. Throughout the process of identifying needs and determining priorities for response, the cluster system in the oPt played a critical role.

While a number of the proposals focused on IDPs as a key vulnerable group, clusters also identified other groups who had or had not been displaced (in line with the analysis in the Gaza Crisis Appeal), but, who had been rendered very vulnerable by this crisis. These groups included traumatized children, those needing urgent health services, and people with little or no access to water and sanitation (which has raised the risk of serious waterborne disease).

¹ Figure was updated after the submission of the CERF proposal as UNRWA adjusted amount required for food in DES in its Flash Appeal due to changing priorities. \$93m was the latest figure from UNRWA and WFP combined.

Gaza Crisis Appeal and Emergency Response Fund

The projects submitted to CERF were among the most urgent needs identified in the Gaza Crisis Appeal (Flash Appeal). CERF funding was used to complement other sources of funding to the Gaza Crisis Appeal. The package of projects submitted to the CERF was also coordinated with funding from the ERF with OCHA playing a key role in advising agencies which funding stream to approach given factors including scale of the response, nature of the response and appealing agency.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 1.8 million individuals (however certain groups deemed more vulnerable as detailed in the Gaza Crisis Appeal)				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	WASH	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
	Food Security	82,390	75,654	161,044
	Health and Nutrition	282,991	285,581	568,572
	Protection	86,656	77,818	164,474

BENEFICIARY ESTIMATION

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	900,000	900,000
Male	900,000	900,000
Total individuals (Female and male)	1,800,000	1,800,000
Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	270,000	270,000

Note on planned beneficiaries: Providing planning figures to the CERF was difficult given the fast changing situation on the ground, where for example, numbers of IDPs were changing rapidly day by day. As an example, UNRWA/WFP at the time of the original proposal submission, were planning for 50,000 beneficiaries in collective centres. This number had grown to 270,000 by the time the CERF was approved.

CERF RESULTS

Overall, recipient agencies and clusters agreed that CERF funding reached those most in need, i.e. those most vulnerable, based on the planned activities.

While the humanitarian situation in Gaza remains at a deteriorated level (partly due to the slow pace of recovery and reconstruction taking off one year after the conflict), CERF funds helped address some of the most pressing needs at the time.

A brief summary of the main outcomes and achievements by sector is below (with more details in Section VI)

Protection

UNOPS/OHCHR, through their partners (with OHCHR providing technical support and guidance to the project), were able to address the high caseload following the operation, reaching 2,446 beneficiaries. They helped legal partners meet the 60 day time-limit imposed by the Israeli authorities for the submission of initial information to pursue a civil claim and helped cover the high costs of processing criminal complaints by lawyers in Israel. Thanks to CERF funding, the risk of losing the right to reparations if complaints were not made within 60 days deadline was averted. Additionally, the reports collected through CERF funds were used by the UN Human Rights Council mandated independent Commission of Inquiry on the Gaza Conflict to inform its work since the Commission was denied entry to oPt.

In terms of child protection: overall, 162,154 beneficiaries were provided with NFIs (summer clothing, blankets, plastic mats); psychosocial support and reached through ERW risk awareness messages through UNICEF and partners. Child protection partners were able to reach the most affected children and families with a range of psychosocial support activities in hospitals, shelter and in host families.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

UNICEF was able to reach more beneficiaries than anticipated and the results were quickly achieved. In total, 873,950 beneficiaries benefitted from the following items and activities: distribution of baby and adult hygiene kits; distribution of water for drinking and domestic purposes, jerry cans and tanks with a focus on the most heavily damaged areas; repairs of damaged water and wastewater networks and water chlorination, and installation of three generators at different WASH facilities.

UNDP removed 82,500 tons of accumulated solid waste, transferring this to landfills. 1,000,000 people in Gaza benefitted from this intervention, particularly in the worst affected areas of Beit Lahia and Khan Younis, where the smog from burning waste was starting to pose a serious health hazard.

Food Assistance

UNRWA and WFP reached 161,044 IDPs for 27 days with CERF funding covering the majority of commodities included in 1,377,907 rations. This allowed IDPs sheltering in UNRWA Designated Emergency Shelters to meet their minimum caloric requirements. This helped minimize where possible the occurrence of life-threatening food insecurity among IDPs and large scale secondary displacement outside of UNRWA Designated Emergency Shelters (DES) through reliable provision of food assistance.

Health and Nutrition

The project allowed lifesaving drugs to be made available at the central drug store of the Ministry of Health, benefitting in total 568,572 patients (89 per cent more than expected). The number of drugs and medical disposables at zero stock was reduced by 30 per cent and 32 per cent respectively, although levels of zero stock drugs and disposables are still worryingly high. Due to the very high caseload/needs WHO had to reach 89 per cent more beneficiaries, however, as a result, the number of drugs/ disposables at zero stock were reduced by half of the planned 60 per cent.

Through collective reflection in the AAR, overall, recipient agencies considered main implementation challenges to be the unpredictability of the situation and changing needs; the related volatility and rapidity of displacement (including daily changing figures and locations of the displaced); time consuming procurement processes; a challenging security situation and movement restrictions; and, complexity of bringing materials into Gaza given the blockade and related access restrictions.

CERF's ADDED VALUE

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

Overall, CERF funds allowed a fairly fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries, with most agencies receiving approvals from the CERF secretariat between 5 and 18 September 2014, following the 26 August ceasefire. Some agencies used CERF funding to fund activities that had commenced up to 6 weeks prior to transfer of funds as permitted by CERF rules; agencies appreciated this flexibility. Several agencies also commented that the time elapsed between the signing of the Letter of Understanding with the CERF and the transfer of funds was notably quick.

Nevertheless, lessons were learned (which are elaborated in Section V) which could have further sped up the response. For example, the multiple rounds of comment and clarification on submitted proposals with the CERF Secretariat lengthened the CERF application process, while the scope and focus of the overall package of projects also took some time to be agreed with the CERF Secretariat. Of note, building on lessons learned in 2012 after the last Rapid Response allocation to oPt, the HCT agreed relatively smoothly on the agencies that would apply to the CERF and the amount of funds each cluster/agency should apply for based on inter-sector/agency agreement on priorities as confirmed by the EOC.

While CERF funding was being finalised, beneficiaries were assisted through ERF and other available funds. During the course of the hostilities, agencies were able to begin implementation immediately due to the strong operational capacity of Gaza partners, including UNRWA, the largest humanitarian organization in the Gaza Strip with nearly 12,000 staff.

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs²?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds helped respond to a number of time critical needs, for example:

- Funds were instrumental in allowing the prompt funding of legal assistance as under Israeli legislation civil claims for compensation must be filed within 60 days from the day of the incident and court guarantees (fees) must be paid within 120 days of being requested, or the right to seek reparation is lost. Without CERF funding, this window would have been missed.
- Allowed the immediate chlorination of the water supply in Gaza averting a potential public health catastrophe.
- Allowed hazardous and toxic waste build up to be safely removed to landfill sites, averting another public health catastrophe that threatened Gaza due to the burning of accumulated solid waste.
- Food assistance provided through CERF helped prevent the secondary movement of IDPs out of UNRWA emergency centres in a rapidly changing situation.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The total value of the projects identified for CERF funding was \$218.8 million to which CERF contributed \$10.8 million. Current total funding provided to these projects (CERF and other) is below:

UNOPS/OHCHR: \$0.6m
WFP/ UNRWA: \$54.2m
UNDP: \$0.5 million
UNICEF (WASH): \$4m
UNICEF (Child Protection): \$2.4m
WHO: \$7.2 m

² Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns, locust control, etc.).

A number of agencies noted that CERF helped trigger other donors to respond with funding, since other donors could be confident that projects receiving CERF funds were those deemed most urgent and lifesaving, as well as being grounded in a coordinated, inter-cluster/ agency assessment of needs.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF application encouraged strong coordination among the humanitarian community in order to identify a small subset of the most pressing needs despite the fact that the conflict had affected all of Gaza's residents, many people being affected in multiple ways. The CERF application process built upon and further encouraged the strong coordination of efforts already being undertaken during the conflict in the HCT, ICCG and the EOC. It was noted by AAR participants that consultation within the EOC was effective, and the EOC was an effective mechanism to facilitate collective decision making and ownership of the CERF process. CERF applications are further strongly coordinated through the relevant clusters.

In addition, CERF encouraged coordination at the agency level through the UNRWA/WFP joint submission. The joint submission built on each of the agencies' respective strengths (UNRWA in distribution and running shelters; WFP in procurement).

e) If applicable, please highlight other ways in which CERF has added value to the humanitarian response

CERF funding encouraged strengthened cooperation between UN agencies and NNGOs, and cooperation between NNGOs.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE <u>CERF SECRETARIAT</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Development of CERF application		
Some agencies responding to fast changing needs needed to keep updating planning figures and budgets in proposals with every subsequent round of comments to the proposal from the CERF due to the rapidly changing situation on the ground (by the time CERF's other comments had been received and addressed, there was a need to update the proposal anyway as the situation had changed).	CERF could allow more flexibility in rapidly changing situations to allow some deviation between the proposal and implementation.	CERF Secretariat
Most agencies took time to complete budgets and other technical details (e.g. beneficiary estimations) to the level of specificity required by CERF for this application. Some agencies noted difficulty in breaking budgets to the level of detail requested by CERF due to the way in which the agency did its own budgeting.	CERF to support OCHA country office prior to the emergency in understanding latest CERF requirements to enable a quick CERF application in time of need. OCHA country office can then hold a CERF training workshop with Gaza partners/ HCT. (This should also include sensitization of partners on the different funding streams available in an emergency, such as the Humanitarian Pooled Fund).	CERF Secretariat OCHA
Securing no cost extensions		
Time was needed to explain the specificities of the Gaza context and the implications of this on issues such as access (e.g. OHCHR/ UNOPS had several exchanges with CERF in trying to secure a no cost extension for the project due to key staff members not being able to enter Gaza)	HC to engage with CERF Secretariat to outline some of the Gaza-specific issues (e.g. access, blockade) which can affect implementation. Also outline the high level of capacity partners have to implement even in situations of hostility. This could be useful given the likelihood partners in Gaza will need to call again on the CERF in future years due to the recurrent outbreaks of conflict.	CERF Secretariat HC

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR <u>COUNTRY TEAMS</u>		
Lessons learned	Suggestion for follow-up/improvement	Responsible entity
Priority setting for the allocation and establishing those to target		
Priority setting within the CERF was good and involved broad inclusion of clusters; however prioritization could be even further improved.	The creation of the EOC was overall recognised as highly beneficial, including to the CERF process however, more structured process within the EOC would be beneficial to determine gaps in response/funds, priorities, mobilisation time required, mapping of interventions, including updates as the emergency progresses. A small group of people in EOC coordinating CERF could also improve coordination between organisations.	OCHA

CERF interventions targeted the most vulnerable, although it was subsequently recognized that the number of vulnerable people exceeded the available funds.	Use a vulnerability index (such an index has been subsequently developed by the protection cluster) to identify the most vulnerable for targeting through CERF and other limited funds.	OCHA ICCG
The country team was requested by CERF to be more specific in describing how locations, beneficiaries and target groups were selected.	Use a vulnerability index (such as that developed by the Protection Cluster for example), or be more specific in stating the HCT, ICCG and agency level prioritization criteria for the CERF grant	ICCG Protection Cluster OCHA
Preparedness		
Need to build on the good understanding humanitarian partners in Gaza already have of where the gaps are, and to mobilize sources of preparedness funding that could kick in before the CERF.	Make efforts to mobilize preparedness funding to respond to mapped gaps, e.g. through preparedness projects the HRP.	OCHA HCT ICCG
Operational coordination		
Some agencies (NGOs) faced delays in procurement	Prepositioning of certain stocks, such as medical supplies	OCHA ICCG UN Operations Group

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS				
CERF project information				
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	01.08.14 – 31.01.15	
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-106	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded	
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection			
4. Project title:	Urgent Child Protection and Psychosocial Response for girls, boys and caregivers directed impacted by the conflict in Gaza			
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 5,650,291	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 2,356,816		▪ NGO partners: \$797,693
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$1,550,644		▪ Government Partners: None
Results				
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).				
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>	
a. Female	60,000	85,361	PCDCR, Tamer and Ma'an were able to reach more children and caregivers (122,934 children (52% girls) and 17,820 caregivers than planned. The family centers' partners provided recreational services and fun days to children in vulnerable and conflict affected areas by outreaching to schools, kindergartens and communities. Tamer and Ma'an have reached out to 69,283 children through those recreational activities. The cost of running those activities was calculated based on staffing running those activities. The number of children attending those large scale activities cannot always be predicted.	
b. Male	60,000	76,793		
c. Total individuals (female + male):	120,000	162,154		
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	14,705	13,693		
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal				
1. Mitigating the impact of the conflict on children and their caregivers through child protection services and psychosocial support activities 2. Coordinated advocacy and humanitarian protection response that is informed by documentation of grave violations against girls and boys across State of Palestine				
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 20,000 children in shelters receive essential items including blankets, mats and clothing (by end October) • Around 100,000 children (at least 50% girls) and their caregivers receive child protection and psychosocial support through emergency psychosocial support teams; community-based protection services; and psychosocial recreational activities (by 15 Jan) • Around 900,000 children receive information on how to protect themselves from dangers of explosive remnants of war.(by 15 Jan) (The large caseload for this activity is explained by the nature of the intervention which naturally reaches a large number of children and families (public service announcements, radio spots, social media); this is however the most effective way to provide this information needed to save lives). 				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustained documentation on grave violations against children for inclusion on Security Council reporting and to feed into programmatic response and advocacy (by 15 Jan) 	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<p>Children provided with essential items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In partnership with the Ministry of Social Affairs, UNICEF distributed summer clothing to 2,627 families (around 7,000 children) in shelters, who completely lost their houses during the 2014 conflict. Clothing for children and women was combined with baby and adult hygiene kits procured under the WASH section, and were distributed to the same affected families in one package. 16,875 blankets, 16,600 plastic mats, and 14,400 children's clothing items have been purchased and delivered to the Ministry of Social Affairs for distribution to families affected by the conflict, including people with complete or partial home destruction, orphans, families with injured children, women headed households and other families, whose livelihoods were affected by the conflict. UNICEF provided 395 governmental schools with 395 stationary kits, 450 recreational kits and 321 psychosocial support kits to implement recreational and psychosocial support activities for children inside schools. At least, 226,900 children have benefited from those distributions. 80,000 copies of the UNICEF psychosocial support booklets, designed to provide caregivers with the necessary knowledge on how to care for their children at times of emergencies and how to recognize and respond to their children's signs of distress have been distributed through UNICEF partners for use in their awareness raising activities. <p>Children and caregivers provided with psychosocial support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through support to PCDCR, Tamer and MA'AN 122,934 children (52% girls) and 17,820 caregivers have received child protection and psychosocial support activities through emergency psychosocial support teams, family centers and psychosocial recreational activities. Activities included group and individual counselling, life skills education, psychodrama, creative writing, expressive arts, story-telling, sports and fun days. <p>Children provided with key messages on ERW awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UXO risk awareness messages were frequently broadcasted through radio spots across the entire Gaza Strip during and immediately after the emergency (estimated reach 1,000,000 people) as well as SMS messages to 630,000 Jawal subscribers through the Jawal phone network. Additionally, awareness messages were spread through the family centers and the emergency psychosocial teams. <p>Documentation on grave violations against children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through support to DCI all cases of child fatalities and injury in Gaza Strip were documented and updated in the Children in Armed Conflict Database. During the crisis 557 Palestinian children were documented as killed and 4,247 injured 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
Complex and lengthy procurement processes in State of Palestine / Israel have delayed delivery of some items.	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2A If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluation of the project was part of UNICEF's general M&E, done in close collaboration with partners and clusters.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF grant period:	01.08.14 – 31.01.15
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-CEF-107	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	WASH		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Immediate WASH response for safe water provision and urgent hygiene improvement		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 11,876,216	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 3,699,749 (UNICEF data)	▪ NGO partners: US\$ 161,198
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$1,341,920	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	360,000	436,975	
b. Male	360,000	436,975	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	720,000	873,950	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	108,000	114,568	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<p>The objectives of this project are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide safe drinking water to affected children and families through water tankers; provision of chlorine to ensure piped water is safe; and urgent repairs to ensure resumption of connectivity To minimize the risk of waterborne diseases through adequate hygiene including the distribution of hygiene kits; and urgent repairs to sewage pumping stations. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 2,500 families in shelters receive adult hygiene kits and baby hygiene kits Around 5,000 families benefit from water tankering and jerry cans Around 2,500 families receive non-food items (water, hygiene items) through e-voucher system (complementary intervention funded through other donors). Around 120,000 families benefit from repairs of damaged water networks and wastewater networks; and water chlorination Around 80,000 families benefit from repairs of damaged water wells, generators and sewage pumping stations 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<p>Adult hygiene kits and baby hygiene kits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 1,500 families in communities affected by the war in access restricted areas in Bani Suhaila, Zanna, Shoka, eastern Rafah, and Mughraqa received baby and adult hygiene kits, distributed through UNICEF partners. <p>Water tankering and jerry cans:</p> <p>Around 16,325 families benefitted from water tankering and jerry cans as follows:</p>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 families received 2,700 m3 of tankered drinking water within the first weeks of the Gaza crisis through 200 filling points in affected communities in the Middle Area of Gaza; Mughraqa, Maghazi, Zahraa, Nussirat, Deir AlBalah, Mussader, Wadi Salqa, Buriej and Johr Deek through UNICEF partner GVC. • 1,500 families in Shajaeya, Zaitoon and Sabra in Gaza City received 4,000 m3 of tankered domestic water for domestic purposes. The distribution of the domestic water took place through UNICEF partner MA'AN. • 2,575 families received 2,670 m3 of drinking water, 5,400 Jerry cans and 775 tanks with more focus on the heavily damaged areas in Shajaya, Bait Hanoun and Khuzaa through UNICEF partner PHG. • 2,250 host and affected families in the same areas mentioned above received 4,500 jerry cans through UNICEF partners MA'AN and PRCS. 	
<p>Repairs of damaged water networks and wastewater networks; and water chlorination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 120,000 families) benefited from the distribution of 450 m3 of chlorine and chemicals to disinfect the water networks for approximately 5 months. • In addition, around 10,000 people have improved access to water and sanitation services especially during the hours when electricity is cut through the repair and rehabilitation of water and sewer networks in the Middle Area, Khan Younis, Rafah, and Bani Suhaila. The repairs and the chlorine distribution took place through UNICEF partner CMWU. 	
<p>Repairs of damaged water wells, generators and sewage pumping stations: <i>A total of 47,000 people benefited from repairs of damaged water wells, generators and sewage pumping stations as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around 17,000 people (more than 3,000 families) in Zahra and Nussirat have improved access to water and sanitation services especially during the cut off hours of electricity through the repairs of two water wells. • Around 30,000 people (more than 5,000 families) in Mughraqa, Bani Suhaila, and Zawaida benefitted from the installation of three generators at different WASH facilities in coordination with CMWU. Through complementary funds from other donors, over 400,000 people benefited from urgent repairs. 	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>n/a</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2A If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Please describe how gender equality is mainstreamed in project design and implementation</p>	
<p>14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?</p>	<p>EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>The evaluation of the project was part of UNICEF's general M&E, done in close collaboration with partners and clusters</p>	<p>EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNOPS	5. CERF grant period:	26.09.14 – 25.03.15 *Al Mezan received a no cost extension until 31.05.2015
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-OPS-003	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection		
4. Project title:	Provision of legal assistance to Palestinians in Gaza seeking accountability and/or redress in Israel following Operation Protective Edge		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$980,896	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 632,150	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 428,614
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$474,150	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	950	1,025	N/A (however Al Mezan and PCHR were able to reach slightly more beneficiaries than planned of the large caseload)
b. Male	950	1,421	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	1,900	2,446	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	Not known yet.	469	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To protect the dignity of Gazan civilians through access to justice in Israel for losses in life and property during attacks in the context of Operation Protective Edge.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 170 case-files developed for victims of potential IHL and HR violations during OPE; including full documentation and cross-checked field investigations. • 875 civil notifications are filed within 60 days to the Israeli Ministry of Defence to secure victims' right to claim compensation within 2 years from the date of attack. • One paper is produced by the end of the project period outlining: 1) recommendations regarding the possible filing of compensation/civil cases and 2) legal options to challenge the application of amendment Nr. 8 in the context of military operations. • Between 155 complaints/letters requesting criminal investigations are sent to MAG on behalf of the victims. • Information on 50 cases is shared with the UN Human Rights Commission of Inquiry on the oPt • 10 communications are made to UN mechanisms for the purpose of investigation, or urging investigation by Israel, on the above violations. 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An update on accountability for POD caseload to be prepared by the end of project period and to be issued by the Protection Cluster. 	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 387 case files were developed for victims of potential IHL and IHRL violations during OPE (143 case files by AI Mezan, with 3 cases dropped; 244 case files by PCHR) 1248 civil notifications filed with 60 days to the Israeli Ministry of Defence (172 notifications by AI Mezan; 1076 notifications by PCHR) PCHR produced a paper entitled "PCHR Recommendations and Options for Legal Challenge to the Application of Amendment No. 8 in the Context of Military Operations" and AI Mezan produced a paper entitled "No Reparations in Israel for Palestinians: How Israel's Amendment No. 8 Leaves No Room for Recourse" (http://www.mezan.org/en/uploads/files/14379918221152.pdf) 330 criminal complaints/letters requesting criminal investigations sent to the MAG on behalf of victims (86 from AI Mezan; 244 from PCHR) 75 cases shared with UN Commission of Inquiry on Gaza (61 cases submitted to the COI by AI Mezan; Coordination of meetings with COI involving 28 witnesses on 14 cases by PCHR) 12 communications sent to special procedures (2 complaints involving 46 incidents submitted to UN special procedures by AI Mezan; 10 communications on 10 major incidents submitted by PCHR) A paper prepared by AI Mezan on behalf of the two organizations was published in July 2015 entitled "Briefing on Israeli investigations into criminal complaints submitted by Palestinian NGOs in Gaza on behalf of victims of attacks on Gaza in July and August 2014" (http://www.mezan.org/en/uploads/files/14379919021095.pdf) Throughout the course of the project, legal assistance was provided to 2,976 victims in total (826 victims served by AI Mezan and 2150 victims served by PCHR). 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
N/A	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b):</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The project adopts IASC gender marker Whenever a certain case file raises strong basis for violation of international human rights and humanitarian law, the case is assessed in terms of the impact of the alleged violation on women, men, elderly, boys and girls. Special attention was given to cases where women, children or persons with disabilities were the subject of or affected by hostilities.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
The project was overseen by OHCHR as Protection Cluster lead, who provided technical advice and support. Given the length of time required to receive a response or obtain an outcome of cases, it would not be practical to do a full evaluation of the project at this stage.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNRWA WFP	5. CERF grant period:	31.07.14 – 30.01.15
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-RWA-002 14-RR-WFP-048	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security		
4. Project title:	Food Distribution in Designated Emergency Shelters		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:*	US\$ 92,789,000	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 54,197,021	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$4,945,672 (WFP US\$1,945,672 UNRWA US\$3,000,000)	▪ Government Partners: US\$0
	*total WFP and UNRWA combined budget and received		
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	73,800	82,390	Food distribution in UNRWA shelters benefited greatly from effective partnerships, including with international humanitarian organisations, the Palestinian private sector, and local communities, who provided many of the items in the food ration as in-kind donations. Procurement and expenditure was done accordingly. Procurement was also adapted to items available on the local market, and the rapidly fluctuating numbers of people in UNRWA shelters.
b. Male	76,200	78,654	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	150,000	161,044	
d. Of total, children <u>under</u> age 5	33,000	35,429	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The project's objective is to ensure that displaced families staying at UNRWA's Designated Emergency Shelters (DES) have their most basic and immediate food needs met.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<p>Expected Outcome: As result of the activities described above, Internally Displaced persons seeking shelter in UNRWA Designated Emergency Shelters in the Gaza Strip are able to meet their most basic food requirements, in the form of caloric needs.</p> <p>Outcome</p> <p>1.1. Displaced persons staying at UNRWA's DES meet their minimum daily caloric requirements (2,100 calories per person per day, as per WHO standards), through the distribution of food assistance.</p> <p>1.2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.</p>			

Indicators	
1.1. 4,200,000 rations are distributed to individuals displaced to DES At least 150,000 displaced individuals staying at UNRWA's DES receive minimum food rations for up to 28 days	
1.2 Food consumption score: The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups.	
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds	
Outcome:	
1.1 As result of the activities described above, all Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in UNRWA Designated Emergency Shelters (DES) in Gaza were able to meet basic food requirements, in the form of caloric needs. Each ration fed three people, with the average family receiving two rations per day, ensuring that every displaced person present in an UNRWA DES received daily food. As a result of CERF funding, approximately 161,044 internal displaced people (IDPs) in UNRWA DES (of a total average of 198,724 IDPs in UNRWA shelters every day during the period) received daily food rations for 27 days. CERF funding covered the costs of part of the ration provided, which included fresh tomatoes, cucumbers, pulses, cheese and bread.	
1.2 In March 2015, WFP conducted a re-targeting exercise interviewing 50,000 people in Gaza to assess the impact of the conflict on food security levels. Results from the exercise show that 80% of the people sampled have a borderline or acceptable food consumption score. In the absence of 2014 FCS national data that will be made available in September 2015, this represents only a 12% reduction if compared against 2013 FCS national data, where 92% of the Gaza population had an acceptable or borderline food consumption score, evidencing how emergency food assistance was critical in stabilizing IDPs food security levels in a highly volatile situation.	
Indicators:	
1.1 Approximately 1,377,907 rations provided by UNRWA and WFP to displaced people in UNRWA shelters Approximately 161,044 displaced people in UNRWA DES received daily food rations for 27 days	
1.2 Food Consumption Score: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals was achieved – 80% of those samples had a borderline or acceptable good consumption score	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
For operational reasons, and because CERF funds were not received until after the 26 August ceasefire and thus were partially used to cover costs previously incurred by both WFP and UNRWA, CERF funds were used to procure the majority of the items in each ration for the target amount of beneficiaries, while supplements to the package were added through in-kind donations. During the time of the drafting of the proposal, UNRWA and WFP had intended to use CERF funds only to procure half of the commodities in any given parcel (canned beef, canned fish, canned pulses, and cake) however it became operationally more expedient to procure a larger percentage of items for each parcel with CERF funds (vegetables, cheese, cake, canned fish, bread, wheat flour, canned meat and canned pulses). In addition, procurement was also adapted to items available on the local market, and the rapidly fluctuating numbers of people in UNRWA shelters.	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): UNRWA : 1; WFP: 2A</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</p> <p>During the food distribution itself, carried out by specially trained focal points (Food Distribution Focal Points, FDFPs), two rooms were allocated: one room for men and one for women. Where this was not possible, women received their daily food rations first, followed by men. Large families were also sometimes accommodated separately. Arrangements were also made to ensure the fair delivery of food to vulnerable people, including pregnant women, the elderly, and persons with injuries or disabilities. In these cases, meals were delivered directly to rooms or family members were able to collect rations on their behalf.</p> <p>In addition, UNRWA established Protection Focal Points (PFPs) in all shelters to ensure, among other things, equality in accessing services, including food, with an emphasis on the needs of those in the most vulnerable categories (including children and women). Written instructions were provided to PFPs, including protection guidance and minimum service delivery standards in UNRWA shelters. PFPs were trained on all aspects of shelter management; and a focused one-day training was conducted to ensure proper understanding of child protection and gender based violence (GBV) risks, in coordination with UNICEF and the UNRWA Gender Initiative. PFPs provided bi-weekly situation reports identifying protection and access to service concerns, which were monitored by UNRWA Area Protection Coordinators and the UNRWA Collective Centre Management Unit, including through weekly field visits. In addition, the UNRWA Operations Support Office (OSO) / Protection team also conducted field visits to the UNRWA shelters in coordination with CCMU to ensure proper guidance for PFPs.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Despite the security situation during the summer hostilities, the UNRWA Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (MEU) was able to undertake a rapid assessment of all 81 UNRWA shelters in operation at the time of assessment in mid-August. MEU staff met with shelter managers, doctors, male and female-headed households, and persons with disabilities. All interviewed families confirmed that they had received a daily food ration on days when they had been present in the UNRWA shelter, with over 80 per cent of respondents reporting that food was delivered in sufficient quantities and over 88 per cent of interviewed IDPs feeling that the food was delivered in a fair manner. Following this assessment, UNRWA continued to work to further ensure that sufficient, high quality food was fairly distributed to every person in UNRWA shelters.	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
WFP undertook monitoring and communication efforts for affected populations through its team of field monitors and partner field staff. These staff periodically visited food distributions sites, shelters and made regular household visits. When movement and access were restricted, field monitors continued with visits and remote monitoring both during and after the conflict. To communicate changes and forms of food assistance, WFP distributed flyers and displayed posters across Gaza. Explanations about food assistance were given through interviews with local news outlets, while a special hotline was established to allow beneficiaries to ask questions about food assistance directly to WFP staff.	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF project information			
1. Agency:	UNDP	5. CERF grant period:	12.09.14 – 11.03.15
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-UDP-011	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	WASH		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Immediate support to Solid Waste Removal and Management accumulated during the conflict		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 1,102,500	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 512,739	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$512,739	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	500,000	500,000	N/A
b. Male	500,000	500,000	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	1,000,000	1,000,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	180,000	180,000	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The objective of this project is to protect the public health of the Gaza population in the immediate aftermath of the conflict, or during ceasefires and humanitarian pauses, through the immediate removal and management of solid waste accumulated during the military conflict and its transfer to the landfill sites. The increasing volumes and degrees of toxicity of solid waste (due to greater volumes and nature of hospital waste which cannot currently be disposed of safely) lying in close proximity to human habitation, such as IDP centres, hospitals and apartment blocks, the streets are giving rise to potentially life-threatening hazards. The threat will be exacerbated the longer it cannot be collected and treated safely.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Living conditions of the Gaza population enhanced through immediate removal of accumulated solid waste and cleaning of random dump sites; 70,000 tons of solid waste are removed from priority areas and transferred to landfills			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82,500 tons of accumulated solid waste was removed and transferred to the landfills. • The original proposal noted that around 70,000 tons of waste would be transferred to the Joher al Dik and Sofa landfills. 18% more solid waste was removed with the same budget. Waste was transferred from the most critical areas including the Northern Governorate (Beit Hanoun, Beit Lahia and Jabalia), Gaza City (Yarmuk transfer station and Shejaya), Middle Area (Deir Al Balah), Khan Younis (Near Al Amal Hospital (Temporary Transfer point)) and Rafah (Tal Al Sultan transfer station). • The living conditions of the Gaza population was improved through immediate removal of accumulated solid waste and cleaning of random dump sites • Around 1,000,000 people in the Gaza Strip have benefited from safe and urgent removal of waste, particularly in Beit 			

<p>Lahia and Khan Younis area (were the hazard posed from smog and insects has been eliminated).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several important roads in Gaza and North have been opened 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
N/A	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 1</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): project data collected has been disaggregated by sex and age to help to understand the effects of interventions on beneficiaries better. UNDP also gathered and analyze information on obstacles and challenges that may hinder equity among men and women receiving and accessing solid waste removal services. Additionally, the engagement of women in the project's implementation was ensured through ensuring 20% of UNDP staff managing the project and 20% of the contractor's staff during implementation were women.</p>	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>As per the emergency nature of the intervention, there was no time to design an evaluation to measure the impact of project. However, the project will be later evaluated as part of an evaluation of all UNDP interventions related to rubble removal and solid waste management.</p> <p>In general, UNDP sets indicators to assess progress towards results. For this specific project, output indicators were determined and targets are set and monitored. UNDP's data collection methodology ensured that data collected for the project was valid, reliable, timely and precise.</p>	EVALUATION PENDING <input type="checkbox"/>
	NO EVALUATION PLANNED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF project information			
1. Agency:	WHO	5. CERF grant period:	17.09.14 – 16.03.15
2. CERF project code:	14-RR-WHO-054	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health and Nutrition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project title:	Procurement of essential pharmaceuticals and supplies to the health sector to respond to most urgent humanitarian needs in oPt		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 7,640,707	d. CERF funds forwarded to implementing partners:
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 7,247,919	▪ NGO partners and Red Cross/Crescent: US\$ 0
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$2,000,020	▪ Government Partners: US\$ 0
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	150,200	282,991	The scale of the crisis and resulting demand on the health sector meant that twice the number of beneficiaries had to be reached. Although, as a result, the project did not reduce the drugs shortage to the extent planned for, the CERF project saved more lives and mitigated the life threatening health risks to a larger number of patients.
b. Male	150,200	285,581	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	300,400	568,572	
d. Of total, children <u>under age 5</u>	100,000	110,662	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
The main objective of the project is to procure essential drugs, and pharmaceuticals needed to treat Palestinian victims of war and patients in Gaza Strip, especially those with life threatening conditions and those require surgical intervention and maintain the functionality of the health system.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Outcome: By the end of the project, the selected essential drugs will be available at the central drug stores of the Ministry of Health.			
Indicators:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of drugs at zero stock level out of the essential drug list related to emergency, operating theatres (OR) and Intensive Care Units (ICU) to be reduced by at least 60% during the project Currently 24 drugs and 27 medical disposable items related to emergency, OR, and ICU are at zero stock level. The procured list of selected zero stock emergency, OR and ICU will complement the donations of other organizations or countries in covering the total shortages in drugs and disposables. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selected and procured essential drugs have been made available at the central drug stores of the Ministry of Health. The project has exceeded the planned 300,400 beneficiaries, reaching 568,572 patients (89% more than expected). The number of drugs and medical disposables at zero stock has been reduced by 30% and 32% respectively. Monitoring reports on shortages of drugs and medical supplies have been issued on a monthly basis through a reliable and improved Central Drugs Stores information system. 			

Coordination with the Health Cluster:	
<p>The project has been carried out in close coordination with the Central Drug Store and Health and Nutrition Cluster, identifying needs and taking into account all other donations; and sharing information and coordinating efforts to harmonize work and avoid any duplication. The procured list of selected zero stock emergency, OR and ICU drugs has complemented the donations of other organizations and countries (e.g Turkey, Norway, Qatar, UNICEF, MAP, IR, Save Children, Welfare Association and Secours Islamique-F) in covering the total shortages in drugs and disposables, and is considered part of a \$7.6 million larger WHO project (a project that covers other drugs of less urgency, but needed for other health departments such as surgical, medical, Primary Health Care and pediatrics), that was included in the Gaza Crisis Appeal.</p> <p>Key Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non availability of some drugs and disposables in the local market, and the lengthy time needed for procuring these from the international market. • The time constraints of the period of implementing the project (six months). • The sophisticated coordination process at the Israeli border crossings, for the entrance of internationally procured drugs. • The process of raising one joint CERF delays the response and the transaction of fund money (WHO was ready early on in the process with its proposal however, other agencies took longer in developing their initial submissions to the CERF as part of the package of projects). 	
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:	
<p>The large scale of the crisis and in subsequent almost doubling of the number of patients seeking treatment in emergency rooms, and surgical interventions resulted in extra shortages of emergency drugs and disposables- for example, 27 disposables were at zero stock at the proposal submission, but reached 63 items at the time of implementation. It was intended that the project would result in a decrease of 60% in the shortages of drugs and medical disposables, however the decrease was instead 32% as approximately twice as many patients were treated.</p>	
13. Are the CERF funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a or 2b): 2A If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):	
14. Evaluation: Has this project been evaluated or is an evaluation pending?	EVALUATION CARRIED OUT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Evaluation of the project has been carried out and the tables below show the distribution of beneficiaries at various Gaza MoH hospitals, and the status of Zero Stock drugs and medical disposables throughout the project period.

Hospitals	Surgical Operations			E.R.		
	M	F	Under 5 years	M	F	Under 5 years
Shifa	2451	2355	769	49716	47766	7643
Gaza European	543	522	170	20933	20133	6567
Rantisi Specialized Pediatric	0	0	0	2496	2399	3671
Al Nasser Pediatric	0	0	0	20743	19930	30506
Nasser Compound	1435	1379	450	44588	42840	13988
El Durra Pediatric	0	0	0	1848	1776	2718
Ophthalmic Hospital	1799	1728	564	17180	16507	5390
Al-Aqsa Martyrs'	2108	2025	661	30187	29003	9470
Al Helal Al Emirati Maternity	0	599	0	0	7986	0
Kamal Adwan	0	0	0	39949	38383	12533
Abu Yousef al Najjar	0	0	0	21589	20742	6773
Beit Hanoun	0	0	0	28016	26918	8789
Sub Total	8336	8608	2614	277245	274383	108048
total	16944			551628		

EVALUATION PENDING

Months	Zero stock for drugs		Zero stock for disposables	
	No. of items	Zero stock %	No. of items	Zero stock %
October 2014	24	20 %	63	23 %
November 2014	25	21 %	65	24 %
December 2014	24	20 %	67	24 %
January 2015	20	17 %	66	24 %
February 2015	18	15 %	47	17 %
March 2015	17	14 %	47	17 %
April 2015	17	14 %	48	17 %

NO EVALUATION PLANNED

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Name	Sub-grant made under pre-existing partnership agreement	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred to Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date of CERF Funded Activities By Partner*	Comments/Remarks
14-RR-CEF-106	Child Protection	UNICEF	Palestinian Center for Democracy & Conflict Resolution (PCDCR)	Yes	NNGO	\$367,338	31-Dec-14	24-Sep-14	
14-RR-CEF-106	Child Protection	UNICEF	Tamer Institute for Community Education	Yes	NNGO	\$178,964	31-Dec-14	1-Nov-14	
14-RR-CEF-106	Child Protection	UNICEF	MA'AN Development Center	Yes	NNGO	\$180,650	31-Dec-14	1-Nov-14	
14-RR-CEF-106	Child Protection	UNICEF	Defense for Children Palestine (DCI)	Yes	INGO	\$70,741	31-Dec-14	1-Nov-14	
14-RR-CEF-107	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)	Yes	INGO	\$73,160	20-Oct-14	30-Sep-14	
14-RR-CEF-107	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	The Palestinian Hydrology Group (PHG)	Yes	NNGO	\$51,840	20-Jan-15	9-Dec-14	
14-RR-CEF-107	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	MA'AN Development Center	Yes	NNGO	\$36,198	8-Sep-14	13-Aug-14	
14-RR-OPS-003	Protection	UNOPS	Al Mezan Center	Yes	NNGO	\$212,500	12-Oct-14	12-Oct-14	Al Mezan managed to finish the project with undisbursed balance of \$21,250
14-RR-OPS-003	Protection	UNOPS	PCHR - Palestinian Center for Human Rights	Yes	NNGO	\$216,114	12-Oct-14	12-Oct-14	

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

AAR	After Action Review
CBO	Community Based Organization
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMWU	Coastal Municipality Water Utility
DES	Designated Emergency Centre
EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ERF	Emergency Response Fund
ERW	Explosive remnants of war
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GPP	Gaza Power Plant
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HR	Human Rights
IDF	Israel Defence Forces
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ICCG	Inter-cluster Coordination Group
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IRA	Initial Rapid Assessment
MAG	Military Advocate General
MoH	Ministry of Health
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEU	Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (UNRWA)
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OSO	Operations Support Office
oPt	occupied Palestinian territory
NFI	Non-Food Items
PCDCR	The Palestinian Centre for Democracy and Conflict Resolution
PFP	Protection Focal Point
PHC	Primary Health Care
PNGO	Palestinian Non-governmental organization
PRCS	Palestinian Red Crescent Society
WHO	World Health Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene