

Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt)

Amman, 10 June 2019

SITUATION

The humanitarian context of the oPt is unique amongst today's crises. A protracted protection crisis continues in the oPt, which remains largely attributable to ongoing occupation, now in its 52nd year, and the continuing internal Palestinian divide. Recent developments in the occupied Palestinian territories have become of deep concern. Since March 2018, 195 Palestinians, including 41 children, were killed and more than 26,000 injured during the Great March of Return protests¹. There have also been several flare ups this year already.

The West Bank including East Jerusalem has also had its share of a deteriorating humanitarian situation socioeconomically and protection wise. The West Bank faces a complex system of control (both physical and bureaucratic) and thus restricting freedom of movement, access to livelihood as well as land (including grazing land) and natural water resources.

Palestinians also continue to be at risk for forcible transfer due to housing demolitions, forced evictions and discriminatory land and urban planning systems. These elements continue to create an environment in which pressure is created on them to leave certain areas. According to UNOCHA at least one third of all Palestinian homes in East Jerusalem lack an Israeli-issued building permit, potentially placing over 100,000 residents at risk of displacement².

Interventions to help Palestinians in restoring agricultural and farming inputs, expanding grazing lands, providing water resources and protection from forced evictions are urgently needed.

NEEDS

The series of flare ups including the recent one in May 2019 as well as an accumulated dire situation is a result of a continued decade long blockade (land, air and sea) on the entire Gaza strip, the West Bank and East Jerusalem has put the oPt in a state of protracted crisis. The conflict affected people find themselves in a desperate situation, with many unmet vital humanitarian needs such as access to:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sufficient food
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	safe shelter and basic non-food items
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	basic health services and facilities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	safe drinking water, as well as sanitation and hygiene infrastructure
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	livelihood activities
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	protection services
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	adequate nutrition

The dire situation is further compounded for the conflict affected people with vulnerabilities across the board with Gaza economy continuing going into deep recession during 2019; affecting more the women and girls. There is a pressing need to provide immediate assistance to alleviate the plight and to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable are covered first.

- 4.95M Palestinians in oPt are affected by protection risks.
- 350,000 people living in 67 communities in the West Bank vulnerable to settler violence.

1 UNOCHA 2019: [The Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin | March 2019](#)

2 UNOCHA 2018: [The Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin | December 2017](#)

- 52,000 people including 26,000 children are in need of mental and psychosocial health as a result of Gaza ongoing tension.
- Over 10,000 people living in 63 communities in area C of the West Bank are at a heightened risk of forcible transfer – 62% are refugees.
- 1.7M people in the oPt (33% of all households) are severely and moderately food insecure.
- 1.9M people in Gaza receive 4 to 6 hours of electricity per day (Jan-Oct 2018).
- 10.5% of Palestinians in Gaza have access to safe drinking water through the public water network³.

STAKEHOLDERS

The following national and international entities are present and doing their best to respond to the crisis:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National government	Organize sectoral meetings with UN and INGOs during humanitarian response and are one of the main sources of data and information on urgent and basic needs; also lead advocacy interventions on behalf of communities.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UN Agencies	UNOCHA- providing humanitarian updates and launch special appeals e.g.: Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC), participate in respective sector interventions, update centralized assessments to share with relevant stakeholders. UN agencies play a big role in coordination, i.e.: OCHA, WHO, UNICEF
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INGOs	Provide funding and lead humanitarian interventions in the different areas; liaise with other INGOs in sectoral needs and interventions to avoid overlap; participate with other INGOs in UN lead cluster meetings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red Cross Red Crescent Movement	Provide protection space to humanitarian workers; provide interventions related to shelter and safety provision in affected areas.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National NGOs	Attend humanitarian related cluster meetings; liaise with other local and INGOs during interventions to avoid overlap of geographical and sectoral coverage, they take a big role in implementation.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Civil society groups	Work with humanitarian intervention team in promoting rights and the respective parties; providing data and information as needed during humanitarian interventions.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Affected communities	Establish community led mechanisms; actively participate in updating needs assessment; feedback to stakeholders on needs and quality of intervention,

The ACT Alliance emergency response is currently being coordinated by the ACT Palestine forum in cooperation with UNOCHA and through the cluster coordination mechanism. To ensure that the humanitarian response is well coordinated and complementary, the ACT forum takes part in meetings with relevant sector stakeholders, among them UN organisations and establish an open line of communication with crisis affected persons and communities to ensure a humanitarian response based on participation and feedback.

ACT Alliance

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACT Alliance has been working in Gaza and the West Bank since 2000, now helping/planning to help people affected by the conflict.
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³ UNOCHA: [Humanitarian Needs Overview 2019](#)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACT Palestine Forum works in areas affected by the conflict, and is assessing the impact of the disaster to better understand the needs and vulnerabilities.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACT Palestine Forum members are currently monitoring the situation and is preparing a rapid needs assessment to have an in-depth context analysis and better understanding of existing vulnerabilities.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACT Palestine Forum members are monitoring the situation and emergency teams are ready/preparing to respond according to the results of a contextual analysis and rapid needs assessment.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In collaboration with relevant stakeholders, the ACT forum has identified a gap in WASH, Food Security and Nutrition, Protection, Shelters & NFIs, and Health and has resolved that if funded, it will have the capacity to properly bridge the identified gap.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The ACT Palestine forum is planning on submitting a funding proposal to provide health, protection, psychosocial, livelihood and resilience interventions to ensure that the conflict affected persons' basic needs are met with regards to the current deteriorating conditions.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACT Palestine forum is ready to respond, providing urgent health- medicine and medical supplies and protection livelihoods intervention to 10,000 affected persons in the coming months.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Furthermore, ACT Alliance will engage in advocacy on the national and international level to ensure that the voices of those affected by the conflict are amplified.

Any funding indication or pledge should be communicated to the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org)

For further information please contact:

Forum Coordinator, George Stephan (georgeabuemil@gmail.com)

ACT Regional Representative, Gorden Simango (gorden.simango@actalliance.org)

ACT Regional Humanitarian Advisor, George Majaj, (George.majaj@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>