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# Operation Update Report

## Palestine: Complex Emergency 2021

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRPS012</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">OT-2021-000052-PSE</a></b>
<b>Operation update n° 3; 09 December 2021</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update: 15 May to 31 October</b>
<b>Operation start date: 15 May 2021</b>	<b>Operation timeframe: 6 months End date: 30 November 2021 (Requested no-cost extension to 31 March 2022)</b>
<b>DREF amount allocated: CHF 1,000,000</b>	
<b>N° of people assisted: 155,136</b>	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> UN Agencies: OCHA, UNRWA, WHO, UNICEF. INGOs	

### Summary of major revisions made to the emergency plan of action:

#### 15 May to 31 May 2021:

The following changes have been made to the DREF Budget to reflect the changing situation and needs in Gaza.

- Insurance Costs –to cover 5,000 volunteers.
- Procurement of hygiene kits, mattresses, and blankets.

#### 01 June to 15 July 2021:

The following activities were revised and added to the DREF:

- Provision of 20 oxygen cylinders as part of maintaining the oxygen supply network at Al-Quds hospital's triage point.
- Maintenance for three medical elevators in Al-Quds hospital.
- No-cost extension for the response until 30 November 2021.

#### 16 July to 31 October 2021:

The following activities were revised and added to the DREF:

- Provision of 20 oxygen cylinders as part of maintaining the oxygen supply network at Al-Quds hospital's triage point.
- The oxygen cylinders were received and delivered to Al-Quds hospital by 28 October 2021.
- Maintenance for three medical elevators in Al-Quds hospital.

One of the medical elevators was maintained by 22 November 2021, and the other two elevators are scheduled to be maintained and installed by 25 December 2021.

A request for a no-cost extension of the response until 31 March 2022, was submitted to ensure the completion of the medicine procurement and the installation of the two remaining elevators.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Tensions in East Jerusalem escalated at the start of Ramadan on 13 April after Israeli authorities installed metal barriers outside the Damascus Gate in the Old City, blocking access to a public area for Palestinians. Although obstacles were removed on 25 April, tensions were further heightened by the decision to evict four extended Palestinian families from their homes in Al Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood of East Jerusalem. The threat of eviction triggered confrontations between Palestinians and Israeli settlers with Israeli forces. Confrontations that were initially centred on Sheikh Jarrah and the Old City spread to other parts of the city and subsequently to mixed communities across Israel. Confrontations worsened and on 11 May a “day of rage” with protests across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as well as some in Palestinian communities in Israel was held. Protests and confrontations then continued both in the West Bank and Israel. On 10 May several rockets were fired from Gaza, some coming close to Jerusalem and Tel Aviv and Israeli forces launched airstrikes resulting in significant injuries and casualties in the densely populated Gaza Strip. Aerial bombardments and rocket fire continued for 11 days until a ceasefire came into effect.



Figure 1: PRCS providing Emergency Medical Services. Credit: PRCS

### Context following the release of DREF:

#### GAZA:

**15 - 31 July:** After 11 days of intense bombardments by Israeli forces from sea land and air against Gaza and continued launching of rockets and mortars from Gaza into Israel, a ceasefire was agreed on 20 May and began at 2 am on 21 May. According to the UN, during the 11 days of hostilities, 253 people in Gaza were killed including 66 children. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health 1,948 Palestinians were injured in Gaza, including 610 children over the last 11 days. PRCS dealt with 981 cases including 82 fatalities over the 11 days of hostilities (approx. 65% of cases). Israel's authorities reported 12 deaths and 700 injuries in Israel. According to local authorities in Gaza, over 2,000 housing units were destroyed or severely damaged, while nearly 15,000 suffered some degree of damage. Over 100,000 people have been displaced, with 71,000 seeking refuge in UNRWA schools throughout Gaza and more than 35,000 staying with host families. Since then, many people have returned home, and although approximately 9,000 people remain displaced, including those whose homes were destroyed or severely damaged. A total of 56 educational facilities were damaged. There were nine hospitals and 19 primary healthcare centers that were damaged. The COVID testing facility was damaged; however, some COVID testing took place in UNRWA facilities and at crossing points across Rafah. Power lines have also been damaged.

**16 July to 31 October:** The cease-fire in Gaza remains in large part in place, and protests near the border fence surrounding Gaza, which began in August, have been suspended since 2 September. On 01 September, a Palestinian man was killed by Israeli gunfire near the fence, bringing the total number of Palestinians killed in the protests to three, with **130** others injured. Israeli forces shot and killed a Palestinian on September 30 in Deir al-Balah area, while he was reportedly hunting for birds near the border fence surrounding Gaza. Also, there are still about **8,250** IDPs, primarily those whose houses were destroyed or severely damaged to the point of being uninhabitable. According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), during the May escalation in Gaza, 261 Palestinians were killed, including 67 children. Over 2,210 Palestinians were injured during the hostilities, including 685 children and 480 women, some of whom may suffer a long-term disability requiring

rehabilitation. Thirteen people in Israel, including one soldier, were killed by Palestinian rocket fire. At the height of the escalation, 113,000 IDPs sought shelter and protection at UNRWA schools or with host families.

## GAZA BORDER CROSSINGS

**15 May to 15 July:** Very little relief was able to enter Gaza during the hostilities or immediately after the ceasefire. The movement of Palestinian nationals into and out of Gaza remains restricted, and while the Karem Shalom goods crossing is open, it is only for a limited list of humanitarian goods such as food, animal feed, and essential medical supplies. There is a huge concern that COVID-19 cases may rise as a result of people being housed together in displacement shelters or with other families and unable to maintain distancing measures, access the needed PPEs, and a shortage of clean water, among other factors. In Gaza, less than 40,000 people have been immunized.

On 12 July, the Israeli authorities announced the expansion of the range of goods allowed in and out of the Gaza Strip, which had been restricted since the 10-21 May escalation

**16 July to 31 Oct:** On 1 September, the Israeli authorities further eased some of the restrictions, including expanding the permissible fishing zone along the southern part of the Gaza coast to 15 nautical miles; issuing some thousands of permits for businessmen to exit Gaza; and expanding the operation of Kerem Shalom crossing for the transfer of goods and equipment. In September, steel bars entered Gaza through Israel for the first time since 2014, outside of the Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM).

## WEST BANK

**15 May to 15 July:** The ceasefire in Gaza did not lead to an immediate calming of the situation, as confrontations continued for several days particularly in East Jerusalem. Protests continued in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, continued. While the number of evictions in Sheikh Jarrah has decreased in recent days, a court decision on the evictions is expected in two weeks. Since 7 May, a total of 27 people were killed in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and PRCS has provided first aid to over 6,000 people. Multiple marches took place in Hebron, Nablus, Ramallah, including at the Qalandiya checkpoint. Often after evening prayers, or on Fridays, after midday prayers. Unrest was reported Friday at Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif complex in Jerusalem and the northern entrance to Bethlehem. The Israeli security forces have used tear gas to disperse demonstrators who had gathered after Friday prayers. On the afternoon of 20 May, Israeli forces raided Al Makkased Hospital in East Jerusalem, launching a sound bomb into the hospital compound and causing property damage. This is the third time Israeli forces have raided the hospital since 10 May.

PRCS has established a field hospital in Baita with 28 trained medical volunteers to respond to the increased number of injuries there.

**16 July to 31 October:** The high casualty rate continued in the West Bank, with ten Palestinians killed by Israeli forces. Six Palestinians were shot and killed by Israeli forces in exchanged-of-fire incidents in Beit 'Anan village (Jerusalem) and Birqin village (Jenin). Two other Palestinians were shot in the Old City of Jerusalem. Since the ongoing protests in Beita village (Nablus) against the establishment of a settlement outpost that began in early May 2021, eight Palestinians have been killed and over 4,450 injured, including 182 by live ammunition and 855 by rubber bullets. Incidents of settler violence have also continued. On 28 September, twenty-nine Palestinians, including a young child, were injured by settlers or by Israeli forces who intervened following the settler attack in Umm Fagarah village (Hebron). During September, the Israeli authorities demolished, seized, or forced people to demolish eight Palestinian-owned structures across the West Bank due to the lack of Israeli-issued building permits. This caused the displacement of two people and affected the livelihoods of over 50 other people.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society:

The main services provided by PRCS include prehospital emergency services (EMS) with 182 ambulances, 400 emergency medics (EMT) and more than 2,000 trained volunteers, as well as 15 EMS main stations, and 33 substations that cover all occupied Palestine, including East Jerusalem. PRCS is the leading humanitarian organization providing emergency medical services (EMS) to victims of violence and conflict across all of occupied Palestine during this crisis, as it is during all of Palestine's crises. The EMS assistance is provided through various centres, as well as emergency advanced medical posts, and PRCS hospitals. On 10 May, PRCS activated its central operations room in Gaza, alerting all branches, centres, staff, and volunteers, and mobilizing teams to respond as needed. The response capacity of PRCS at the time of the commencement of hostilities included 28 ambulances with 420 emergency medical personnel and volunteers. Al-Quds hospital in Gaza was prepared to receive cases and to utilize its operation rooms and intensive care units, as needed, while continuing to respond to COVID-19 cases. PRCS medical staff had administered first aid and pre-hospital care to **12,148** people. PRCS have provided relief items to **1,251** displaced families totalling **8,250** individuals whose homes were partially or completely destroyed. PRCS has distributed food parcels to **39,939** families. PRCS also provided psychosocial first aid to **1,700** people. PRCS medical staff provided first aid to **21,387** in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. The PRCS dm unit, completed an assessment of 1,500 families across affected areas in Gaza. The assessment has been used to determine eligibility for in-kind assistance based on the level of damage to the housing unit and the level of vulnerability of the household based on previously agreed criteria determined by PRCS and partners. PRCS mobilised **700** volunteers with a team of **12** people in the emergency operation centre coordinating the implementation.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country:

IFRC has been supporting PRCS in terms of reporting, developing the appeal, resource mobilization, supporting public communications, and coordination with partners. Within 24 hours from the PRCS Preliminary Appeal launch, IFRC released a DREF funding of CHF 1 Mil in support of the PRCS operation, aimed to restock PRCS warehouses with medical supplies, non-food items (NFIs) and provide necessary materials to continue the operation of the EMS in Gaza Strip. IFRC deployed two surge experts to oPt to bolster IFRC capacities in the country and to provide technical support to PRCS, an Operations Manager, and a PMER delegate. IFRC has also launched DREF to support Egypt Red Crescent Society (ERC) in channelling aid to PRCS through the Rafah crossing, on the border between Gaza and Egypt. The DREF is to cover the operational costs of ERC response in Rafah, supporting relief items procurement and channelling in-kind donations and humanitarian assistance to Palestine. IFRC, in consultation with the PRCS, is coordinating with ERC all Red Cross and Red Crescent donations that will be channelled to PRCS via ERC. ERC mobilized several dozen volunteers and deployed them to the Rafah border crossing to provide immediate humanitarian assistance, for injured leaving Gaza. As of 22 May, ERC has assisted in transporting more than 28 injured people to medical facilities in Egypt. More injured are expected to be evacuated in the coming few days. ERC dispatched 614 tonnes of medical supplies and humanitarian assistance. Volunteers have been loading and unloading relief items, assisting injured and their families with paperwork, psychological first aid, visiting injured in hospitals in Egypt, distributing wheelchairs, meals, clothes, and prosthetics, and restoring family links via phone calls. IFRC's social media messaging and external engagement is focusing on humanitarian needs and highlighting PRCS EMS team response. IFRC resource development efforts aim to amplify PRCS's work to raise funds to enable the response and support for the vulnerable people in the coming six months.

The ICRC launched a Preliminary Budget Extension Appeal for CHF 10 million, of which up to CHF 3 million will be made available to enhance the readiness and response capacity of EMS in Gaza, East Jerusalem, and the West Bank. This will bring the ICRC's total support to PRCS' EMS for 2021 to CHF 7.8 million. The ICRC is working with the PRCS Disaster Management Unit (DMU) to provide assistance to people impacted by the destruction of their homes, and the ICRC Weapons Contamination teams are working closely with the PRCS youth and volunteer department in disseminating Mine Risk Education (MRE) messages. The ICRC is also supporting with water network repairs as well as supporting with contingency stocks and contractors for the repairs of the water system, wastewater system, and power network. ICRC donated 9,650 litres of fuel to the Coastal Municipalities

Water Utility and is providing health support, extra medical supplies, and deploying surgical staff to support some hospitals providing comprehensive care to weapon-wounded victims. The ICRC will also provide support to selected primary health care facilities in Gaza to ensure people's access to basic health services and to relieve the burden on hospitals.

The Movement coordination for the current operation in Palestine is anchored in the SMCC. Additional elements of Movement Coordination were agreed between the PRCS, IFRC, and ICRC during a Mini-Summit held on 13 May, during which roles and responsibilities for the coordination of operations, security, communication, and resource mobilization were agreed. Movement components (PRCS jointly with the IFRC, the ICRC, and partner National Societies) meet regularly at leadership, operational and technical levels to agree on a direction, ensure coordination, and keep the Movement partners updated and informed about the situation and ongoing operations. The PRCS, the IFRC, and the ICRC continue to ensure regular information sharing, guidance, and updates on the response, using the existing Movement coordination mechanisms in Palestine, and also provide additional briefing notes to all Movement components, present or not in the country. Presently, National Societies are cooperating with and supporting the PRCS in its ongoing programs (Canadian RC, Danish RC, German RC, Italian RC, Icelandic RC, Japanese RC, Netherlands RC, Qatar RC, Spanish RC, Swedish RC, Turkish RC, Kuwait RC, Moroccan RC, Malaysian RC, Indonesian RC, Korean RC, and Cyprus RC).

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country:**

The PRCS, in collaboration with the IFRC and the ICRC, continue to attend the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings and other UN and donor coordination platforms. WHO has offered support to PRCS and reached out to learn more about their needs. There have also been offers of support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). On 23 May, the Humanitarian Coordinator for the oPt, announced the release of almost US\$18 million from the oPt Humanitarian Fund. The Emergency Relief Coordinator in New York has allocated an additional \$4 million to restore people's access to basic services in Gaza. An inter-agency Flash Appeal, in support of a consolidated inter-agency response plan, was launched on 27 May for 95 million USD. Activities by the different cluster members and specific UN agencies and partners, both INGOs and NGOs are outlined in the UN OCHA Response to the escalation in the OPT Situation Report.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs Analysis**

The DREF request was based on both the existing needs and previous experiences of the PRCS in similar escalations. At the onset of the hostilities, PRCS identified that there was a need to replenish Hygiene Kits and NFIs to replace those that were provided to displaced families during and immediately after the bombings. The following needs analysis was conducted by various Palestinian Ministries and UN Agencies:

- According to the Ministry of Public Work and Housing (MoPWH), during the recent hostilities, some 300 buildings were destroyed, comprising over 1,100 housing units destroyed and more than 1,000 units severely damaged and rendered uninhabitable, in addition to nearly 15,000 housing units damaged to various extents.
- The Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) estimated that approximately 6,950 people are still displaced as of July 15, mostly with host families. Some displaced families are expected to return to their homes, and stay inside or around them, even if uninhabitable. This new caseload of displaced persons is added to some 4,000 people, who lost their homes in the 2014 escalation of hostilities and remained displaced, and 16,000 who live in homes that were damaged in that context and are yet to be repaired. Prior to the conflict, the MoPWH estimated a longstanding housing shortage of some 120,000 units in Gaza, resulting in families, especially vulnerable and displaced, living either with extended families or in rental accommodation. Before the hostilities, it was estimated that some 9,500 families in Gaza living in rented homes were at risk of eviction due to their inability to pay rental costs, a figure that was expected to rise as a result of the increase in unemployment, COVID-19, and poverty.
- Nine hospitals and 19 primary healthcare centres have been also damaged. One hospital was not able to function due to a lack of electricity for 5 successive days. The COVID-19 testing centre was also damaged and had to stop functioning for many days, it has since recommenced testing. According to the

health cluster, priority needs are trauma and emergency care, mental health and psychosocial support, access to essential health services, stronger partner coordination, and information management.

- According to the food security cluster, the recent hostilities in Gaza have exacerbated already dire living conditions. The cluster considers 62 percent of households in Gaza are food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. The livelihoods of many farmers, breeders, herders, and fishers have been negatively impacted. through destruction or damage to their land and productive assets and farming infrastructures, or their inability to access such resources, during the hostilities. The cluster fears that poultry and livestock sectors risk complete collapse due to the severe shortage of fodders, placing at risk the livelihood of the 17,000 households (85,000 people). Some 3,600 fishing families were unable to fish. Priorities include: Providing emergency and recovery food assistance, including cash, electronic voucher, and in-kind commodities, as well as restoring productive capacities and livelihoods of small-scale herders, farmers, and fishers.

The recent escalation and bombings in the Gaza Strip increased patient demand on Al-Quds hospital, exacerbated by the pre-existing limitations on permits for patients in Gaza to receive medical treatment outside of Gaza. Additionally, the MoH started referring patients to Al-Quds hospital, resulting in a patient spike and increased use of the medical elevators for transfers between hospital departments. In order for the elevators to operate in a proper manner, spare parts for the 3 elevators as part of the maintenance component of the DREF are to be provided.

The conflict exacerbated the contributing factors of the COVID-19 pandemic, with social distancing becoming harder for displaced families, a pause in testing and tracing, and a delay in the arrival of vaccines. A COVID-19 triage point was activated in the Al-Quds hospital complex as an additional emergency entrance according to the contingency plan to receive patients. The building is used as a field hospital for COVID-19 cases and accordingly, the provision of 20 oxygen cylinders to support maintaining the oxygen supply network is required to ensure it can respond to the increased cases. COVID-19 continues to be a priority in Gaza as 90% of the total number of COVID-19 in Palestine is located in Gaza.

After the ceasefire came into effect increased restrictions on importing goods into Gaza were maintained by the Israeli authorities. During this period mattresses, blankets, and other NFI items were received in the warehouse in November 2021 and are to be distributed during December 2021.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

Accessibility remains one of the main operational risks, with crossings to Gaza limited despite recent improvements, affecting supply and demand for goods based on availability in the local market. Security of PRCS personnel and volunteers remains a critical risk to the operation, with nine PRCS personnel injured since the escalation of hostilities (as of 12 May). Ambulances in the West Bank have reportedly been damaged. Furthermore, COVID-19 continues to be a challenge in all work, particularly given the limited vaccination coverage in Palestine.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Proposed strategy**

#### **Overall Operational objective:**

The overall objective of the DREF remains the same, with the addition of oxygen cylinders and maintenance costs for medical elevators. The following are the key activities for this operation:

- 1) Replenishment and provision of medicines and medical equipment (oxygen cylinders) to PRCS hospitals / first aid posts / EMS services.  
The oxygen cylinders were received and delivered to Al-Quds hospital by 28 October 2021.
- 2) Replenishment and provision of mattresses, blankets, and hygiene kits.  
Mattresses and blankets were received in the warehouse on 01 November 2021, and 610 hygiene kits were received in the PRCS warehouse and distributed to households.

- 3) Support for PRCS ambulances and medical elevators' operational costs.
- 4) Support to volunteer costs and allowances (including Volunteer Insurance).

### **Human resources**

The PRCS has deployed over 1,200 volunteers since the beginning of their response. A total number of 5,000 volunteers are insured and provided with protective equipment including COVID-19 related equipment. The cost of the volunteer's transportation and incentives is being covered. IFRC Surge alerts were released on 25 May, for both PMER & Operation Manager. The PMER and operation managers are recruited and have been working in Palestine with PRCS and Movement partners.

This DREF has funded one PRCS logistics officer in Gaza to ensure procurement standards are met and the process is implemented as quickly as possible. The officer also ensured that the process adhered to IFRC procurement requirements, PRCS financial, warehouse, and procurement processes and that all supporting documentation was recorded.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

The procurement of medicines is currently underway, with tenders sent to the IFRC for technical review on July 29. The documents for one tender have been approved by the IFRC, and the PO is to be issued to the suppliers as the supplying period ranges from 1 to 8 weeks, whereas the second tender is being technically revised by the IFRC, and the PO is to be issued to the suppliers as the supplying period ranges from 1 to 90 days.

### **Communications**

PRCS has continued with providing updates and stories through its various social media platforms which have seen an uptake in followers and re-posts / re-tweets. The IFRC MENA Communications has provided technical support/assistance when requested. Key messages have been developed in coordination/collaboration with PRCS/ICRC. The Regional Director IFRC MENA has published an OpEd titled "[The Second Battle is Imminent](#)", highlighting the importance of protecting PRCS staff and volunteers against COVID-19 as they deal with simultaneous crises, conflict, and a pandemic.

### **Public Security**

As of the publication of the Operational Update, the ceasefire remains in place, and consequently, with the coordination of ICRC, delegates are now able to enter Gaza, though they must remain under the security framework of ICRC. Tensions remain high across the West Bank as the issues of forced evictions in Sheikh Jarrah remain unresolved.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)/ Information Management (IM)**

IFRC MENA Regional Delegation has provided PRCS with necessary PMER support, especially with regards to remote monitoring and reporting for the DREF operation, to ensure evidence-based reporting, upholding accountability, and compliance with the established standards. This has been bolstered with the new PMER Surge Manager, as part of the Rapid Response Team (RRT).


PRCS has completed an assessment of the affected communities assessing the needs of people who have had partially or destroyed housing units. ICRC supported PRCS with piloting mobile data gathering using tablets and Device magic mobile forms. Monitoring of the NFI distributions has been done centrally by PRCS. PRCS has also validated lists of affected people received from the MOSA and has coordinated to ensure duplication is avoided.


### **Administration and Finance**

The Project Grant Agreement has been signed and the first tranche of funds was processed on 21 May. The DREF budget has been revised to include the procurement of NFIs and Volunteer Insurance.


The grant agreement first amendment was signed on 01 September 2021, with a project completion date of 30 November 2021.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p><b>Shelter</b>  <b>People reached: 20,027</b>  Male:  Female:</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements		N/A	20,027
<b>Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance		N/A	3,976
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p><b>15 - 31 May:</b> Though not in the original DREF budget, following needs assessments conducted by PRCS staff and volunteers, a total of 950 affected families were reached with basic household &amp; shelter items.</p> <p><b>01 June to 15 July:</b> The procurement of additional NFIs is in process and the items are being distributed to households upon delivery to Gaza. 1,775 displaced people (6,301 people) received a shelter kit from PRCS to support them in temporary accommodation with host households. The DREF funding supported this process through funding procurement capacity. The overall number will increase once the DREF NFI's are available for distribution.</p>			

	<p><b>Health</b>  <b>People reached: 127,553</b>  Male:  Female:</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached through first aid and pre-hospital care		54,000	48,593
<b>Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of assessments conducted to evaluate the health situation		2	1
<b>Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached through first aid		54,000	48,593
<b>Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with medical treatment in hospital		54,000	65,086
# of people transported to hospital		N/A	2,944
# of people provided with first aid		N/A	26,294
# of people reached with psycho-social first aid		N/A	22,797

# of people evacuated by medical teams	N/A	82
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>PRCS is continuing to provide EMS support at weekly protests where large numbers of Palestinians continue to be treated, weekly updates on patients treated are shared with partners through the PRCS Op Updates. PRCS ambulances are mandated to provide emergency first aid to injured people in the field and also transport to the hospital when necessary.</p> <p>For psychosocial first aid, PRCS trained volunteers have been supporting affected people by visiting highly affected communities and telephone calls to vulnerable people in coordination with other PSS providers.</p>		
<b>Outcome 7: National Society has increased capacity to manage and respond to health risks</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>
National Society's capacity is increased in health response.	Yes	Yes
<b>Output 7.1: The National Society and its volunteers are able to provide better, more appropriate, and higher quality emergency health services</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>
National Society is able to provide high-quality emergency health services	Yes	Yes
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The replenishment of emergency medicines will ensure that the EMS service can continue across The West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem. PRCS has been providing weekly\ biweekly Operational updates to Movement partners and external stakeholders to facilitate better coordination and HCT meetings have been attended by Movement staff.</p> <p>The oxygen cylinders were distributed to Al-Quds hospital upon receipt on 28 October 2021 in the warehouse.</p>		

	<h2 style="color: red;">Water, sanitation and hygiene</h2> <p><b>People reached: 7,556</b>  Male:  Female:</p>		
<b>WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with improved hygiene		700	1,560
<b>WASH Output 1.1: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items		700	1,560
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>On July 14, a purchase order for hygiene kits was issued. With the assistance of the procurement officer funded by the DREF, 950 hygiene kits were distributed to affected households. An additional 700 hygiene kits were distributed during the reporting period to 610 families in Gaza Strip.</p>			

## Strengthen National Society

**Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS providing an audited financial statement	1	1

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers mobilized and engaged in this DREF operation	2,000	2,000

### Progress towards outcomes

Volunteer incentives were paid with the first tranche of the DREF fund and volunteer insurance has also been provided.

## International Disaster Response

**Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of emergency response operations where the IFRC engages in inter-agency coordination	1	1

**Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge missions or deployments	2	2

### Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC has engaged in inter-agency coordination through the HCT as well as informally with movement and non-movement partners. PRCS also participates in cluster committees. To assist with the implementation of the DREF, two surge roles were created: an Operations Manager and a PMER Delegate, both of whom have arrived in Palestine and are working with PRCS and Movement partners.

**Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of large-scale emergencies requiring a Movement response where joint coordination tools and mechanisms are in use within the Movement response.	1	1

**Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordination mechanism is activated.	Yes	Yes

### Progress towards outcomes

An initial mini summit was held to establish the mechanisms for coordination during the heightened escalation, however as the ceasefire continues to hold pre-existing regular forums for coordination have been utilized for ongoing needs.

**Output S2.2.5: Shared services in areas such as IT, logistics, and information management are provided**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
PRCS staff are trained on using IFRC mobile data collection tools.	Yes	Yes

### Progress towards outcomes

Mobile data collection training was provided to PRCS Disaster Management Unit (DMU) staff and volunteers on 25 May. A PRCS mobile data collection training package for PRCS is being developed with the Planning Unit

and a pilot training of trainers is planned to take place. In addition, the IFRC PMER surge delegate is supporting PRCS and Movement partners to review the Information Management (IM) needs of PRCS to better coordinate wider IM capacity building.

## Influence others as leading strategic partner

**Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.**

**Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of campaign and communications reach.	1	1

### Progress towards outcomes

Throughout the hostilities, the PRCS Communications department was active on social media, providing regular updates on their response activities, human interest stories as well as highlighting allegations of International humanitarian law violations.

**Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization, and programming.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of DREF operation with developed M&E framework.	100%	100%

### Progress towards outcomes

DREF M&E framework has been developed as a living document noting the challenges of procurement and delays experienced.

**Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Guidance is timely provided to PRCS on all finance-related matters.	Yes	Yes

## D. Financial Report

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### DREF OPERATION

MDRPS012 Palestine: Escalation of Hostilities and Civil Unrest

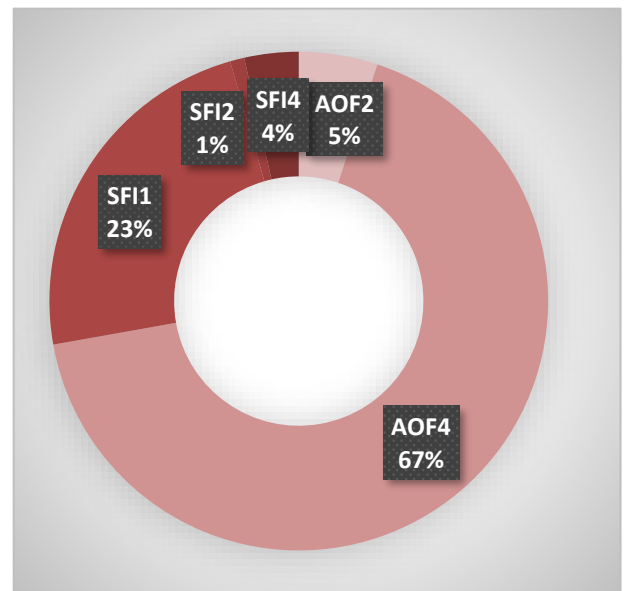
31\10\2021

#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget	Expenditures
Clothing & Textiles	32,000	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	16,000	14,991
Medical & First Aid	557,200	4,340
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>605,200</b>	<b>19,331</b>
<b>Other Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Land vehicles &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	56,800	50,350
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>56,800</b>	<b>50,350</b>
National Society Staff	16,000	16,222
Volunteers	144,000	125,835
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>160,000</b>	<b>142,058</b>
Workshops & Training IFRC	10,000	0
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>
Travel	10,000	0
Communications	8,690	7042
Communications (IFRC	6,000	0
Financial Charges IFRC	7,008	0
Other General Expenses	59,268	15,315
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>90,966</b>	<b>22,357</b>
DIRECT COSTS	938,966	234,095
INDIRECT COSTS	61,033	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>234,095</b>

## **Budget by Area of Intervention**

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	51,120
	Livelihoods and Basic	
AOF3	Needs	
AOF4	Health	670,950
	Water, Sanitation and	
AOF5	Hygiene	
	Protection, Gender and	
AOF6	Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
	Strengthen National	
SFI1	Societies	233,521
	Effective International	
SFI2	Disaster Management	9,255
	Influence others as	
	leading strategic	
	partners	
SFI3		
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	35,154
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,000,000</b>



## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.