

**occupied Palestinian territory 2014**

**Project Under Revision**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	UNMAS Emergency Explosive Threat Mitigation Response for Gaza
<b>Project Code</b>	OPT-14/MA/60531/R
<b>Sector/Cluster</b>	Protection
<b>Objectives</b>	The humanitarian impact of ERW and other explosive hazards is rapidly reduced in Gaza.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Total: 1,000,000 Will target all persons living and working in Gaza With special prevention activities targeting at risk communities – especially boys, farmers, families living in access restricted areas and humanitarian workers. Children: 450,000 Women: 325,000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	N/A
<b>Project Duration</b>	Jan 2014 - Dec 2014
<b>Current Funds Requested</b>	<b>\$1,500,000.00</b>
<b>Location</b>	Projects covering only Gaza
<b>Priority</b>	Top
<b>Gender Marker Code</b>	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
<b>Subset Of Appeal</b>	Gaza Emergency Appeal
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<b>Enhanced Geographical Fields</b>	Gaza Strip
<b>Project filtering</b>	Gaza

**Needs**

Operation Protective Edge began on 8 July 2014 with air strikes, and an accompanying ground operation from mid-July. During the 50 days of hostilities (8 July to 26 August 2014), the Israeli Defence Forces have conducted over 3,600 airstrikes, resulting in the use of over 5,500 missiles and 14,800 shells. In addition, armed groups in Gaza have fired approximately 4,500 rockets and 1,600 mortars toward Israel, some of which have fallen short, and landed within Gaza.

A portion of the ordnance fired over the course of the conflict failed to explode, and now litters the densely populated Gaza Strip, posing an urgent humanitarian threat to the civilian population. This also limits the freedom of movement of humanitarian workers delivering essential lifesaving services, and will impede reconstruction efforts once the conflict has ended. An open-ended ceasefire was agreed upon by the parties on 26 August 2014, which should allow humanitarian organisations to start implementing their relief interventions. On 23 July 2014 UNMAS was tasked by the United Nations Secretary-General “to immediately develop and implement an effective security plan for the safe and secure handling of any weapons discovered in UN premises.” Further, he has directed UNMAS to “immediately deploy personnel with expertise to deal with the situation.”

An UNMAS emergency humanitarian response is critical to address the immediate threat that ERW and other explosive hazards pose to UN staff and premises, as well as to support the subsequent reconstruction and rubble removal efforts throughout Gaza. In addition, urgent emergency ERW and other explosive hazards risk education is required to minimize civilian casualties throughout Gaza before and during the conduct of clearance operations.

UNMAS proposes a three-phased response to meet the emergency humanitarian needs arising from the contamination of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and other explosive hazards in Gaza. This comprises an emergency humanitarian response including preliminary assessments and immediate threat mitigation measures; followed by survey, clearance and ERW and other explosive hazards risk education in locations assessed to be humanitarian priorities. Once the urgent humanitarian requirements have been addressed, a more systematic survey and clearance operation will support reconstruction efforts.

UNMAS has undertaken extensive humanitarian support operations in Gaza over the past five years, and is the only international entity still authorized by all parties to provide ERW clearance support in Gaza. Since 27 July 2014, UNMAS

deployed Technical Advisors to Gaza and is providing ERW awareness briefings to humanitarian workers, internally displaced people (IDPs) and any other persons located in or near the infrastructures assessed, as part of its first emergency phase. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) are providing ERW risk education to IDPs – with a particular focus on children. UNMAS will continue providing emergency risk education during the risk assessment phase, and will deploy ERW awareness/survey teams in the five governorates.

#### **Activities or outputs**

##### **\*IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

OUTCOME 1: UN personnel and civilians seeking refuge in UN premises are safe from ERW and other explosive hazards

Output 1: ERW and other explosive hazards immediately impacting UN personnel or facilities are safely managed for UNRWA and other humanitarian actors

##### Activities:

1. Provide immediate emergency technical support and expert advice to UNRWA and other humanitarian actors to mitigate threats posed by ERW and other explosive hazards
2. Assist UNRWA and other humanitarian actors with the prioritization of sites for assessment
3. Conduct rapid assessments of ERW and other explosive hazards in and around UN premises as the security situation allows
4. As the situation allows, with relevant partners, implement the course of action recommended through the rapid assessment
5. Deliver emergency risk education to UN staff to increase awareness of the immediate threat of ERW and other explosive hazards

Output 2: Emergency ERW (and other explosive hazards) risk education messages are disseminated to priority at-risk groups

##### Activities:

6. Develop, in consultation with UNRWA and UNICEF, a conflict-specific risk education package to address the threat of ERW and other explosive hazards for the civilian population, and with consideration for the needs of girls, boys, women and men
7. Disseminate ERW and other explosive hazards risk education targeting displaced people, and civilians who have sought shelter in UN premises and other public spaces

##### **\*\*ONCE THE SECURITY AND SAFETY SITUATION ALLOWS FOR THE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT OF UNMAS EXPERTS**

OUTCOME 2: Safety and freedom of movement is improved for everyone living and working in Gaza through the mitigation of the threat posed by ERW and other explosive hazards in the immediate aftermath of the conflict

Output 3: Humanitarian actors deliver essential services with minimal risk of ERW or other explosive hazards

##### Activities:

8. Develop and provide a conflict-specific ERW and other explosive hazards risk education package for humanitarian personnel required to deliver emergency support in areas heavily impacted by ERW and other explosive hazards

Output 4: Safe searching, mapping, removal, storage and disposal of ERW and other explosive hazards

##### Activities:

9. Provide advice, and oversight where possible, to ensure that ERW and other explosive hazards are safely mapped, marked, and recorded
10. Oversee rubble removal and other clean-up initiatives in "high risk" designated locations
11. Oversee the disposal of ERW and other explosive hazards by implementers

\*\*\*FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF URGENT HUMANITARIAN TASKS

OUTCOME 3: Humanitarian and rehabilitation operations are conducted in a safe and timely manner without dangerous or costly delays due to the ERW threat

Output 5: Coordination, technical advice and assistance is provided to manage ERW hazards for rubble removal and reconstruction efforts

Activities:

- 12. Coordinate responses to requests from ministries and UN, INGO, NGOs with the relevant clearance capacities
- 13. Provide technical assistance to UNDP and other relevant stakeholders in the assessment for ERW risk for buildings and other infrastructure which sustained strikes to ensure safety during rubble removal and repair works
- 14. Provide oversight for clean-up initiatives in “high risk” designated locations
- 15. Provide ERW safety awareness training for personnel/workers involved in rubble removal and new reconstruction projects as required

**Indicators and targets**

No ERW related accidents among UN staff and humanitarian workers

[baseline: 0]

Expected result: 0

Number of ERW-related accidents among boys, girls, women and men is minimal

[baseline: Last post conflict period from January October 2012: 33 victims of ERW in Gaza, most of them boys]

Expected result: as close to 0 as possible

Percentage of priority humanitarian locations opened without injury or additional damage to the structure as a result of ERW or other explosive hazards

Expected result: 100% of urgent priorities as agreed upon by local authorities and humanitarian actors

<b>United Nations Mine Action Service</b>	
<b>Original BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Human resources [1 Technical Adviser part-time (20%); 1 driver part-time (50%) and two x two-week ex	77,501
Operating expenses and technical expert missions	46,740
UN Direct support and admin costs	13,773
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,014</b>

<b>United Nations Mine Action Service</b>	
<b>Current BUDGET items</b>	<b>\$</b>
Personnel (EOD technical experts, local staff dedicated to emergency response in Gaza)	609,512
Travel	86,375
Acquisitions and Equipment	515,000
Contractual Services	25,000
Operating Expenses and Direct Support Costs	264,113
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>