

Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

Humanitarian Strategy 2022 - 2023

Palestine



Spanish
Cooperation

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT STRATEGY 2022-2023

Palestine

The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), under the aegis of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation (MAEUEC), is the principal management body of Spanish Cooperation. Humanitarian action is a major priority for this Agency in its efforts to combat poverty and promote sustainable development within the framework of the 2030 Agenda.

The AECID Humanitarian Action Office, created in 2007, is responsible for managing and implementing Spain's official humanitarian action, based on the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. The Office follows guidelines set out in the current Spanish Cooperation Master Plan and in the Spanish Cooperation Humanitarian Action Strategy for 2019-2026. This Strategy is the cornerstone of Spain's humanitarian action, following an approach based on the following priorities:

- rights, gender, age, and diversity
- disaster risk prevention, reduction, and reporting
- resilience, the do-no-harm principle, and conflict sensitivity
- concern for the environment

The Humanitarian Action Office also works within the framework of the National Strategy for Humanitarian Diplomacy, the guiding document for the principles and lines of action that govern Spanish humanitarian action at the national level.

Furthermore, AECID has undertaken different commitments regarding the quality of assistance, following the World Humanitarian Summit of 2016 and in accordance with the Grand Bargain adopted the same year.

Along these lines, to improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian response provided by AECID to major crises, humanitarian strategies have been established for priority geographical contexts, aligned with United Nations and European Union humanitarian response plans and complementary to the Country Partnership Frameworks in force, where appropriate.

Thus, this Humanitarian Action Strategy, which draws on the lessons learned from AECID humanitarian response planning in the 2018-2019 and 2020-2021 periods, seeks to address the main needs identified in this context by targeting specific sectors.

In addition, almost two years after Covid-19 was declared a global pandemic, and as we still find ourselves dealing with uncertainties that undoubtedly affect donors and recipients, it is clear that the effects of the pandemic have exacerbated global humanitarian needs while exponentially increasing the challenges that humanitarian actors must face in their daily work. The response to the pandemic and its impact on humanitarian contexts will undoubtedly continue to represent a significant proportion of the contributions channelled through international agencies and non-

governmental organizations. In everything that we do, we will act in line with the Spanish Cooperation Joint Response Strategy for the Covid-19 Crisis, which is based on the following priorities, always placing people at the heart of our actions:

- saving lives and strengthening health systems
- protecting and recovering rights and livelihoods and engaging in capacity-building for vulnerable people
- preserving and transforming socio-economic systems, rebuilding the production system, and strengthening democratic governance

This increasingly troubling humanitarian landscape, with its ever-growing needs, is further complicated by the alarming impact of the war in Ukraine on other humanitarian situations, especially in the area of food security and nutrition, owing to rising fuel and food prices and to the trade restrictions of the world's two main cereal producers (Russia and Ukraine).

The gender-, age- and diversity-based approach adopted in the Humanitarian Action Strategy must be mainstreamed into AECID actions. Therefore, the Agency will strive to ensure that in the projects it supports, the assistance, resources and services provided reach the entire target population, according to their specific needs, roles and capacities, paying special attention to women and children. Another priority will be that of preventing and responding to gender-based violence during humanitarian crises.

In this regard, AECID will support projects tagged with the code 3 and code 4 gender markers of the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)¹ and mark 2 of the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission (DG ECHO).²

As regards other horizontal priorities and approaches adopted by Spanish Cooperation, priority will be given to actions that feature an inclusive approach and results-based management, together with the effective mainstreaming of environmental sustainability, cultural diversity and human rights. The provision of cash assistance and vouchers will also be incorporated into humanitarian action as a key response element, and non-earmarked aid and support for local actors will be promoted as far as possible.

¹ IASC, Gender with Age Marker Information Sheet. Available at:
<https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/iasc-gam-information-sheet.pdf>.

² DG ECHO, Gender-Age Marker Toolkit. Available at:
https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender_age_marker_toolkit.pdf.

1. BACKGROUND

The humanitarian context in Palestine is the result of the **protracted protection crisis** experienced by its population. Fifty-five years of occupation, the paralysis of the Middle East Peace Process, violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, coupled with Palestinian political division and widespread violence, have increasingly aggravated the situation of the Palestinian population. This situation has deteriorated further since 2020 in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic and the May 2021 escalation of hostilities in East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip.

Since the breakdown of Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations in 2014, the Palestinian population has faced a progressive deterioration in living conditions, especially residents of East Jerusalem; of Area C of the West Bank, subject to settlement expansion; and of the Gaza Strip, under blockade since 2007. Restrictions on the movement of people and goods, limited access to land and other natural resources, difficulties in accessing basic services, risks of eviction and forced displacement, and exposure to violence as a result of occupation policies make it difficult for the Palestinian population as a whole to enjoy a decent life.

In May 2021, after weeks of heightened tensions in East Jerusalem over the risk of eviction of a group of families in the Sheih Jarrah neighbourhood, coupled with restrictions on traditional activities during Ramadan, Hamas and other armed groups in Gaza ordered rockets to be fired at Israel. Israel responded by shelling the Gaza Strip, leading to the most intense **escalation of violence** since 2014. Between 10 and 21 May, 261 Palestinians were killed and more than 2,200 injured. In Israel, 13 people were killed and 760 injured.³ At the peak of the escalation, 113,000 people were displaced; of these, 8,250 were still outside their homes in September 2021.⁴ In terms of property damage, 2,173 houses were destroyed or severely damaged; 311 education facilities were damaged, as were 10 hospitals, 23 health centres; and 290 water and sanitation facilities were damaged. The World Bank Rapid Damage Assessment estimated physical damage at USD 380 million and economic losses at USD 190 million, with reconstruction needs for the following 24 months estimated at USD 485 million. In the West Bank, between 13 April and 17 August 2021, 60 Palestinians were killed by army fire and more than 12,000 were injured, including more than 700 by firearms.

In terms of the **Covid-19** situation and its impact, as of February 2022, more than 640,000 people had contracted the disease and 5,458 people had died. Although the mortality rate has been relatively low, the crisis has had a strong impact on the economy, which was already in a delicate situation before the pandemic. Thus, in 2020, there was a sharp drop in gross domestic product (GDP) in the West Bank after years of stagnation, while in Gaza a steady decline continued. In 2021, the Palestinian economy gradually recovered, although still far from 2019 levels. Thus, in 2021, the Palestinian economy grew by 6.7%, while GDP rose by 4.1%, compared to 2000. Forecasts for 2022 indicated a slight recovery in the West Bank and stagnation in Gaza, with an estimated increase in overall GDP of 2.5% compared to 2021.⁵

³ OCHA, Overview of the occupied Palestinian territories, November 2021. Available at: <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/overview-november-2021>.

⁴ OCHA, Response to the escalation in the Palestinian situation, report N°10. Available at: <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/response-escalation-opt-situation-report-no-10-september-2021>.

⁵ PCBS, February 2022. Available at: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/507/default.aspx>.

Likewise, the fiscal crisis of the Government of Palestine remains a cause for concern. Despite the slight improvement in revenue collection in 2021, the high level of public spending, especially on civil servants' salaries, Israel's withholding of a portion of the tariffs it collects on behalf of Palestine, and the reduction by 62% (compared to 2020) of direct budget support from international funds, all make it recurrently difficult for the Government to meet its annual financial commitments. The unemployment rate in 2021 was 27.8% nationally (16.9% in the West Bank and 51% in Gaza), especially affecting women and young people.

Poverty levels have increased in recent years. According to World Bank data, between 2016 and 2020, the poverty rate rose from 22% to 28.9%. This means that 1.4 million people are living on less than USD 5.5 per day. This situation is particularly acute in Gaza, where in 2021 the rate reached 59.3% owing to the deterioration in social and economic conditions following the May escalation.⁷

This general context has specific characteristics in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and in the Gaza Strip, as territorial fragmentation is one of the particularities of Palestine.

In the West Bank, the Palestinian population faces difficulties in accessing basic essential services and recurrent violence. In Area C and East Jerusalem, house demolitions and the practical impossibility of accessing building or rehabilitation permits, resulting from Israel's restrictive spatial planning system, contribute greatly to undermining the living conditions of the Palestinian population and result, among other consequences, in the forced displacement of families and communities. In 2020 and 2021, the upward trend in demolition of structures continued, with 2020 being the year with the highest number of structures destroyed since 2016. The increase in settler population has quadrupled since 2000 and has brought with it an increase in violence, which has tripled in the last five years. The number of incidents involving injury or property damage rose from 169 in 2017 to more than 500 in 2021. The number of Palestinians arrested in the West Bank and East Jerusalem in 2021 rose to 3,451, including 71 minors arrested in East Jerusalem alone.⁸

In Gaza, the blockade of the Gaza Strip since 2006, the bitter political conflict between Hamas and the Ramallah government, and successive clashes have led to a degradation of basic services, a declining economy, and high levels of unemployment and poverty. According to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), 80% of Gazans are dependent on international aid.⁹ The May 2021 conflict caused significant material damage and human losses, increased dependence on humanitarian aid and exacerbated existing poverty levels. The economy remains stagnant, with unemployment levels at 51% and poverty at almost 60%. This is compounded by the impact of intermittent closures of border crossings, limitations on bringing in humanitarian aid, and physical and administrative restrictions on the movement of people. The continued limitation of humanitarian space in Palestine, and particularly in Gaza, makes it necessary to properly document barriers to aid access. During the May escalation in Gaza, all crossings for both people and goods remained closed, including to humanitarian workers, and no exceptions were made for providing assistance.

⁶ PCBS, February 2022. Available at: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/507/default.aspx>.

⁷ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, February 2022. <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/site/507/default.aspx>.

⁸ Humanitarian Needs Overview of the occupied Palestinian territories, 2021. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/hno_2021.pdf.

⁹ World Bank. Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, November 2021. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/westbankandgaza/publication/economic-monitoring-report-ahlc>.

Finally, it is necessary to highlight the intensification during 2021 of the smear campaigns against Palestinian and international non-governmental development organizations, as well as the application of Israeli anti-terrorist legislation to Palestinian organizations historically linked to the defence of human rights and funded by a large part of the international community, with the resulting impact on the economic viability of these organizations, the security of their officials and employees, and the role of donors, who have not been presented with hard evidence to support accusations linking certain Palestinian civil society organizations as facilitators and providers of funds to terrorist groups.

TABLE 1. PALESTINE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Resident population in Palestine ¹⁰	5.3 million (2.1 million in Gaza and 3.2 million in the West Bank, including 382,000 East Jerusalem residents)
Human Development Index 2020	0.708 (rank: 115)
INFORM risk index ¹¹	4.5 (3.5 hazard and exposure score, 6.3 vulnerability score, and 4 lack of coping capacity score)

2. POPULATIONS IN A SITUATION OF VULNERABILITY

In 2021, the Humanitarian Country Team carried out a multisectoral needs assessment,¹² which included a detailed analysis of the scale and severity of humanitarian needs. It estimated the number of people in need of assistance and identified vulnerable population groups and geographic areas with the most acute needs. As a result, it was estimated that of the total Palestinian population of 5.3 million, 2.1 million people are in need of humanitarian response. They were distributed by vulnerable groups and geographic area as follows:

Vulnerable groups	%
People living below the poverty level	29 %
Refugee population in camps	22 %
Refugee population outside camps	45 %
People whose homes have been damaged in the latest escalation	13 %
Female-headed households	11 %
Small farmers	
People with disabilities	
Internally displaced persons	

¹⁰ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. Estimated population by mid-year in the Palestine governorates 1997-2026.

¹¹ European Commission, INFORM Country Risk Profiles 2022. Available at: <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Country-Profile>.

¹² OCHA 2022 Intersectoral People in Need-Key findings and trends. Available at: <https://www.ochaopt.org/data/2021/msna>.



3. MAIN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

Initial findings from the multisectoral needs assessment showed poverty and lack of income and livelihoods as determinants of many of the needs identified. Although sectoral needs were not very high compared to other humanitarian contexts, this is explained by the high degree of aid dependency, as well as households' recourse to negative coping strategies.

In terms of sectoral needs¹³ the following can be highlighted:

Protection: 1.8 million Palestinians have protection needs arising from the different risks to which they are exposed, with vulnerable population groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities being most affected.

The risk of forced displacement affects entire families in Area C in the West Bank, H2 in Hebron, and East Jerusalem as a result of policies implemented by the Israeli authorities.

¹³ OCHA. Humanitarian needs overview oPt, 2021. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/hno_2021.pdf

This risk is expected to intensify in the coming years due to a number of factors, including the land registration process that Israel has initiated in Area C and in East Jerusalem, the implementation of new regimes for obtaining construction and access permits in Area C, and the steady increase in the destruction of property and confiscation of structures and materials. Communities in this situation require **legal assistance**.

The risks of mental health disorders have increased owing to the situation created by the Covid-19 pandemic, the escalation of violence in the West Bank, and the escalation of war in Gaza. Thus, 82% of adolescents in Gaza rate their levels of psychosocial well-being as low or very low and during the pandemic, suicide attempts quadrupled, especially among young women. Children exposed to violence, including detention, are a particularly vulnerable group, as are displaced persons and women survivors of gender-based violence. In this context the provision of **mental health and psychosocial support services**, including psychological first aid, structured psychosocial support, suicide prevention, clinical mental health services and case management, is considered necessary.

Specific risks for women and girls: According to data from the last gender-based violence survey, 14 prior to the pandemic, 29.4% of married or previously married women aged 18-64 had experienced violence in the past 12 months (37.5% in Gaza and 24.3% in the West Bank). This situation has worsened since then, with the closure of shelters during confinement, the paralysis of family courts, the escalation of May 2021 and the deterioration of the socio-economic situation. The rise in cases of gender-based violence includes child marriage and dropping out of school as a coping strategy employed by some families. According to data from the Sawa organization, which runs the largest hotline for survivors of gender-based violence in Palestine, in May 2021 the volume of cases handled was 135% higher than in the same month of the previous year, when the area was already under lockdown.¹⁵ Women and girls with disabilities, Bedouin women, internally displaced women and girls, and women and girls in refugee camps are particularly vulnerable to these risks. The availability of and access to services for survivors of gender-based violence is inadequate. A study conducted by AISHA in Gaza showed that more than half of women exposed to gender-based violence have no access to protection services. In East Jerusalem, a needs assessment by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) highlights the need to increase the provision of comprehensive services and coordination between different providers, forced to operate informally in the absence of an institutionalized response in much of East Jerusalem and the lack of trust of the affected women.¹⁶

Food security: An estimated 2 million Palestinians are food insecure (76% in Gaza). Productive capacities and economic opportunities in Palestine are severely limited, especially owing to the blockade of Gaza, restrictions on the mobility of people and services, and Israeli control of imports and exports. This results in high unemployment rates, low incomes and high levels of **poverty**, which are the main causes of food insecurity. Food production and availability are also affected by restrictions on access to natural resources (water, land), agricultural inputs and markets. The May 2021 hostilities in Gaza had a serious impact on the agricultural sector, with 2,700 hectares of fruit

¹⁴ Acaps. Palestine. Social impact of the humanitarian situation, 2021. Available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20211019_acaps_thematic_report_palestine_social_impact_analysis.pdf

¹⁵ SAWA. Helpline Factsheet 25 May 2021. Available at: <https://sawa.ps/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/SAWA-AUGUST-2021-FACTSHEET-ENGLISH-FINAL-1.pdf>

¹⁶ UNFPA. GBV needs assessment in East-Jerusalem. 2021. Available at: https://palestine.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/gender-based_violence_needs_assessment_in_east_jerusalem_.pdf

trees, crop fields and greenhouses and 450 farms damaged or destroyed, and the destruction of the largest fertiliser warehouse in the Gaza Strip, putting the agricultural season at risk.

Water and sanitation: More than 1.35 million Palestinians are exposed to public health risks associated with lack of access to water and sanitation services. There are four main reasons behind the need for water and sanitation assistance: inadequate **water supply** to households, **poor sanitation and rubbish collection**, limited services in **public structures** and **risk of flooding**. In Gaza, although most households are connected to the public network, the quality of water does not meet the minimum requirements for consumption, forcing families to buy water from informal suppliers at a high price, which many cannot afford. In the West Bank, 22% of the population resides in areas not connected to the water distribution network, and they consume less than 50 litres per person per day. Some 290,000 households in Palestine are not connected to the sanitation network, and discharge their wastewater into nearby waterways and open areas. In Gaza, due to the energy crisis and lack of infrastructure, 3 million cubic metres of inadequately treated water is discharged into the sea every month. Moreover, 10,000 households have no sanitation facilities in their homes, and they often resort to the use of shared latrines or other spaces, resulting in a lack of privacy and associated protection risks. In Gaza, at least 145 schools and 17 health centres do not have lavatories, washbasins and water sources that meet the required standards; in the West Bank, this is the case for 129 schools and 164 health structures. Some 93,000 households in Gaza live in low-lying flood-prone areas due to inadequately functioning drainage systems. The traditional division of labour in Palestine means that these deficiencies and shortcomings have a particular impact on women as managers of the household.

Health: 1.5 million Palestinians, two thirds of them in Gaza, require humanitarian health assistance. The COVID-19 crisis, spikes in violence, access barriers, and a very fragile health system are the reasons behind this need. Virus detection, infection prevention and control, vaccination and community awareness remain priorities in the management of the pandemic. The vaccination rate in November 2021 had reached 46.36% of the target population. The response to COVID-19 has impacted the provision of other essential services, especially sexual and reproductive health, obstetrics and neonatology, and chronic diseases. Furthermore, the pandemic and the May 2021 escalation in Gaza have exacerbated the demand for mental health services.

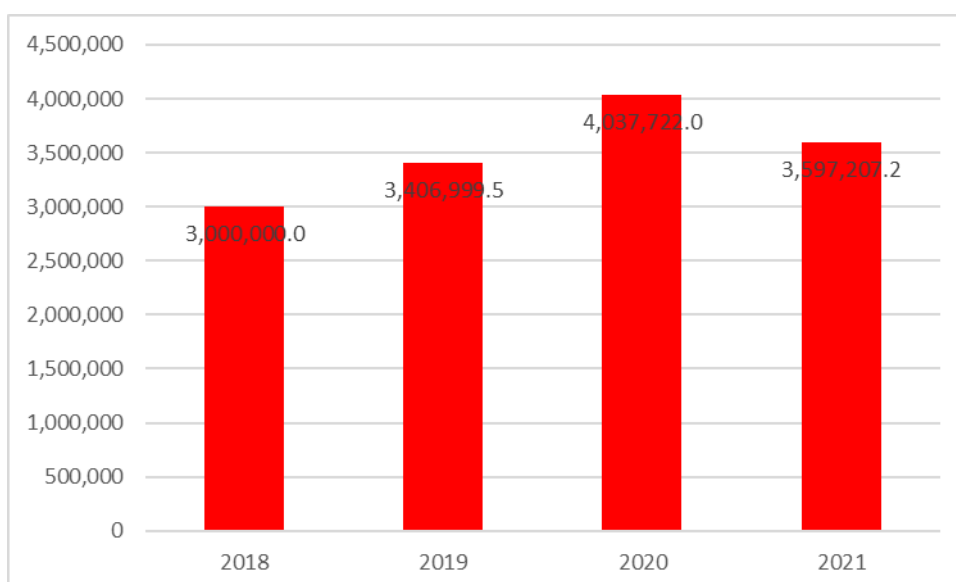
Education: It is estimated that more than 570,000 Palestinian students require humanitarian assistance to access education. Vulnerability factors regarding education include attacks on schools, restrictions due to COVID-19, insufficiently secure or inadequate infrastructure and the poverty of many families. In Gaza, 331 education structures were damaged during the 2021 bombings and the school year had to end earlier than planned. In the West Bank, 40 incidents (detention of students, use of tear gas, harassment and violence by settlers) affecting 6,000 students and education staff were recorded in the first six months of 2021. As part of a multisectoral needs analysis, 31% of families interviewed in Gaza and 14% in the West Bank expressed difficulties in meeting essential education needs, such as paying for books or tuition fees, for financial reasons.

Shelter and non-food items: An estimated 943,000 Palestinians need assistance to access adequate housing, 92% of them in Gaza. The Gaza Strip suffers from a chronic housing shortage as a result of the blockade's difficulties for the entry of building materials, the high cost of construction materials and the socio-economic hardship of many families. In addition, 58,000 homes were damaged or destroyed during the hostilities in 2021 (of which 9,500 suffered moderate to severe damage and

1,255 were completely destroyed). This situation left 9,500 people displaced, adding to another 3,000 people who had been displaced during previous conflicts. Moreover, there are 28,000 people registered with the Ministry of Social Development who are at risk of eviction due to their inability to pay rent. Restrictive planning policies for the Palestinian population in Area C and East Jerusalem make it virtually impossible for Palestinians to obtain building permits, thus preventing the construction of housing and infrastructure.

4. STRATEGIC POSITIONING

Palestine is one of the five priority contexts for action by the Humanitarian Action Office, which illustrates AECID's commitment to the Palestinian population. The following table shows the humanitarian funding received by Palestine in recent years.



Spanish Cooperation in Palestine is not limited to humanitarian issues; a Country Partnership Framework defines the goals and lines of action of the Sustainable Development Goals to which it is to contribute during the period 2020-2024. The Humanitarian Context Strategies are considered complementary to the Country Partnership Framework as a method to improve the linkage and collaboration between humanitarian action and development, and as a way to work from a **humanitarian-development nexus approach**.

4.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

SO.1. Protect the Palestinian population affected by the conflict, in compliance with international humanitarian law.

SO. 2. Support vulnerable Palestinians in terms of community resilience and emergency response capacity.

SO. 3. Facilitate access to water, sanitation and hygiene services.

SO. 4. Contribute to the reduction of food and nutrition insecurity through a multidisciplinary approach.

4.2. INTERVENTION SECTORS

Considering the crisis in Palestine as a protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences, poverty as the main cause of vulnerability, and the recurrence of subsequent crises, AECID will focus its efforts on the protection sector and maintain a multisectoral approach to respond to the basic needs of the population with an emphasis on the sectors of food security and water and sanitation, while maintaining a degree of flexibility to respond to emergencies in other sectors.

Protection: Interventions in this sector will be directed towards safeguarding the rights of population groups exposed to violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, such as communities at risk of forced displacement, Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails, people suffering from violence in the context of the conflict, and women and girls exposed to gender-based violence. These interventions will include service delivery activities such as legal assistance, psychosocial care and documentation of rights violations and incidence. Continued support will be provided to the West Bank Protection Consortium for the protection of communities at risk of displacement in Area C and to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for its mandate to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, especially with regard to the protection of civilians.

Basic needs/multisectoral response: The most vulnerable households struggle to meet their basic needs owing to lack of income, forcing them in many cases to use negative coping mechanisms (including indebtedness, reduction in the number of meals, and child marriage). To respond to the diverse needs of these vulnerable families and groups, a multisectoral approach will be used, favouring the use of multi-purpose cash transfers in line with the Grand Bargain commitments. This will include supporting the expansion of multipurpose cash transfers programme of the World Food Programme (WFP) from a food security approach to a basic needs approach. Where possible, linking these interventions to longer-term livelihood development and social safety net projects will be facilitated.

Emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response to specific crises will also be addressed through a multisectoral approach, including continued support to the Humanitarian Fund for Palestine, and the activation of emergency conventions.

With regard to the sectors of food security and of water, sanitation and hygiene, their prioritization is evidenced by the chronification of existing needs and by the added value the work of Spanish Cooperation brings to these areas, both in terms of humanitarian aid and of development.

4.4. MAIN PARTNERS

The strategy will be implemented with partners specialized in humanitarian action, prioritizing those whose interventions are included in the Humanitarian Country Team Response Plans, thus contributing to a coordinated humanitarian response. To ensure coverage of the priorities identified in these Response Plans and to facilitate rapid response to emergencies, funding for the Humanitarian Fund for Palestine, managed by OCHA, will continue.

There will be collaboration with international agencies of the United Nations system, such as the WFP in the area of food security and UNFPA in combating gender-based violence, as well as with the ICRC, because of its specific mandate in contexts of chronic violence.

The commitment that Spain, together with the European Union and other allied States, have made to the protection of communities at risk of forced displacement in Area C and in East Jerusalem through the West Bank Protection Consortium, led by the Norwegian Refugee Council, will be maintained.

Spanish humanitarian NGOs will be partners in the implementation of this Strategy according to their area of specialization, giving continuity to localization efforts through the funding of local NGOs.

5. ACCOUNTABILITY MATARIX

	INDICATORS
General	Annual budget disbursed in Palestine
	Annual budget disbursed by the main sector
	People benefited annually by the interventions
	Annual budget disbursed on interventions with gender markers 3 and 4 (IASC) or 2 (ECHO)
	Percentage of funded projects with a positive score on the DG-ECHO resilience marker
	Annual budget disbursed to local organizations directly or indirectly (disaggregated)
	Net annual budget of the context for cash transfers (cash and coupons, disaggregated)

		INDICATORS
Sectoral	Protection	Annual budget disbursed to gender-based violence prevention actions
		Victims of gender-based violence who have received assistance
		Number of persons who have received psychosocial support
		Persons at risk of forced displacement who have received support/assistance
		People receiving awareness-raising, information or training in international humanitarian law
	Basic services	
	Multisectoral	Annual budget earmarked for multi-purpose cash transfers
	Food security and nutrition	No. of people receiving food assistance
		Monetary assistance distributed
	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Number of people who have improved access to safe drinking water
		Number of people with improved sanitation conditions

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