



2015 STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN OPT

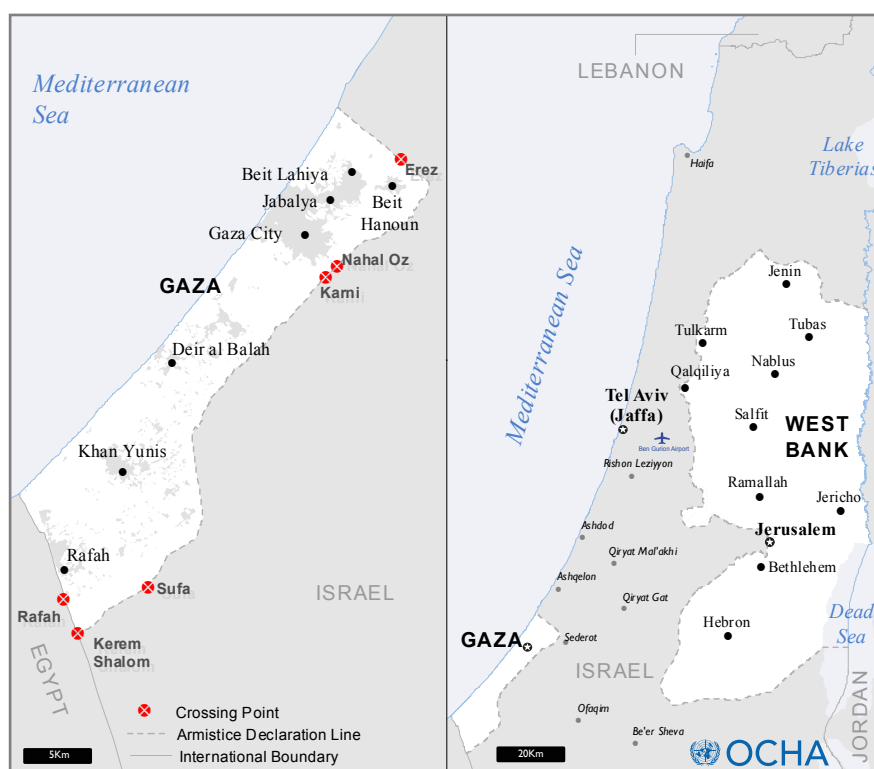
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SUMMARY

KEY HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

1. **PHYSICAL PROTECTION: THREATS TO LIFE, LIBERTY AND SECURITY**
2. **FORCED DISPLACEMENT.**
3. **RESTRICTED ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES.**
4. **LACK OF ECONOMIC ACCESS TO FOOD AND EROSION OF LIVELIHOODS.**

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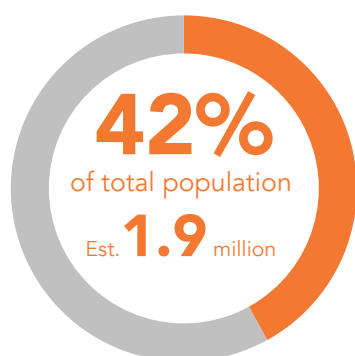
Period

January 2015 – December 2015

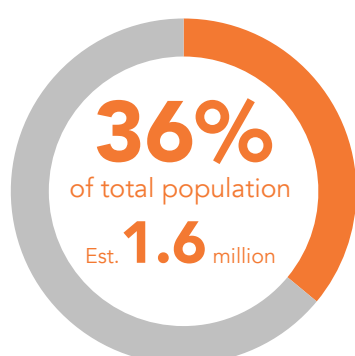
Total population

4.5
million

Estimated number of people in need of humanitarian aid



People targeted for humanitarian aid in this plan



Source: clusters as of December 2014. Figures for people in need and targeted reflect the in need and targeted caseload of Food Security, as the largest sector.

*UNRWA anticipates providing food assistance to the estimated 900,000 refugees in need. UNRWA's core funding provides food assistance to approximately 100,000 refugees leaving an emergency programming need to assist the remaining 800,000

USD 705
million requested

Strategic objectives

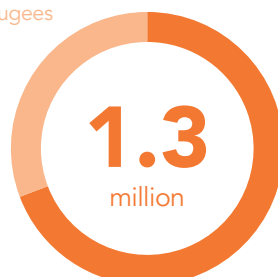
1. Enhanced protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHRL, pursuing of accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations.
2. Respond to immediate needs following shocks and increase the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement.
3. Respond to food insecurity and promote resilient livelihoods.
4. Ensure that 1.6 million people (males, female, girls, boys, refugees, non-refugees) in areas with limited services and restricted access, have access to essential services.
5. Enhancing the capacity of national stakeholders to provide timely coordination of and effective preparedness for coordinated response to emergencies.
6. Ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re-) displacement in Gaza, working towards a durable solution.

Parameters of the response

The SRP primarily focuses on addressing the humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip, Area C of the West Bank and East Jerusalem where the most vulnerable populations have been identified. Interventions in the plan are primarily intended to address needs and vulnerability resulting from the policies and practices linked to the occupation, conflict and climate related events/natural disasters (e.g. winter flooding) and gender specific vulnerabilities. Despite restrictions, the Government of Palestine (GoP) has greater capacity to deliver basic services and public infrastructure in areas A and B of the West Bank; however there are also pockets of vulnerability in these areas. Food security actors also respond in Areas A and B, where the national social safety net system cannot reach or meet the needs of all food insecure households, and Protection actors respond to violations of IHL/IHRL in Areas A and B, i.e. incursions in refugee camps which result in injuries, fatalities, arrests and damages to private property. UNRWA also provides emergency assistance to UNRWA-registered refugees in and out of camps under this plan, some of which are located in Areas A and B, since the government does not extend assistance to the camps.

Gaza

Est. **400,000**
non-refugees



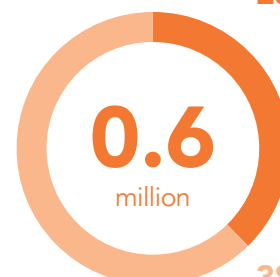
Est. **900,000**
refugees

Est. **100,000** IDPs

(N.B. these numbers will be captured within the refugee and non-refugee breakdown above)

West Bank

230,000
refugees



380,000
non-refugees

STRATEGY

People in need and targeted

An estimated 1.9 million people out of a population of 4.5 million in the oPt are deemed to be in need of humanitarian assistance, comprising 42 percent of the population. Of these, 1.3 million people live in the Gaza Strip (of whom 900,000 are refugees) and 0.6 million people live in the West Bank (of whom 230,000 are refugees). In the Gaza Strip, one group that has been identified as particularly vulnerable comprises some 100,000 IDPs.

Under this plan, humanitarians will target 1.6 million people - 36 per cent of the total population.

Situation

The situation in the oPt remains a protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences, driven by insufficient respect for international law by all sides and insufficient accountability. Humanitarian needs are exacerbated by the impact of seasonal weather conditions, mostly winter storms coupled with restrictions on the ability of service providers to mitigate the risk, as well as periodic armed conflicts in Gaza. Recent humanitarian appeals in the oPt have underlined a range of policies linked to the prolonged Israeli occupation and blockade, compounded by Egyptian restrictions, recurrent hostilities, internal Palestinian political divisions, and lack of progress in the peace process, as the principal drivers of humanitarian need and vulnerability.

Although as of December 2014 all of these drivers remain relevant, the relative impact of some of them has changed.

In the Gaza Strip, the seven weeks of hostilities between Palestinian armed groups and the Israeli military during July and August 2014 resulted in an unprecedented level of loss and human suffering, which aggravated the already fragile situation that preceded the conflict. A total of 1,549 Palestinian civilians, a third of them children (according to the Protection cluster thus far¹), were killed and around 11,000 people were injured; 13 per cent of the housing stock was damaged or destroyed, including some 20,000 homes totally destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, leaving over 100,000 people displaced; ERWs spread over Gaza pose a serious threat to the life of Palestinians and humanitarian workers; and access to already insufficient basic services has been further undermined. Four Israeli civilians were killed during the hostilities and hundreds injured.

The severe restrictions on freedom of movement, including the ongoing imposition of the blockade on Gaza and movement restrictions between East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank, and within the West Bank continue to fragment the occupied Palestinian territory and undermine the access of people to services and livelihoods. According to the World Bank, these restrictions are the "most significant impediment to

Palestinian private sector growth", particularly in Area C. The Israeli-imposed blockade on Gaza, and more recent Egyptian restrictions, continue to undermine the human rights and living conditions of 1.8 million residents of the Gaza Strip. In recent years, the Israeli authorities have gradually relaxed some of restrictions on the movement of people between the main towns and villages in the West Bank, improving the access of people to services and livelihoods. Additionally, in the context of the implementation of the ceasefire agreement reached in August 2014, the Israeli authorities allowed a limited resumption in the transfer of goods between Gaza and the West Bank, and relaxed some of the restrictive criteria regulating the movement of exceptional cases between the two areas.

In the West Bank, the policies and practices related to the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements, including in East Jerusalem², have been a primary driver of protection threats. Seizure of land for settlement building and future expansion has contributed to physical insecurity, loss of land, resources, assets and livelihoods, forced displacement and impeded access to services.

The situation is underpinned by insufficient accountability for violations of international law, discriminatory application of laws and law enforcement, and failure to uphold the rights of Palestinians, on the part of both Israeli and Palestinian duty-bearers.

For more details on the situation in the oPt please refer to the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

Planning assumptions

Current planning assumptions are as follows (these may be revised if there is a significant change in the situation)

Across oPt

- Insufficient accountability for violations of international law, discriminatory application of laws and law enforcement, and failure to uphold the rights of Palestinians, on the part of both Israeli and Palestinian duty-bearers.

In the Gaza Strip:

- The blockade continues, alongside minor easings, with ongoing access restrictions on the movement of goods and people, in addition to Egyptian security measures.
- The ceasefire remains fragile due to the volatile situation
- The fuel/energy crisis is not solved (or at best remains as per the current status quo) causing electricity shortages and affecting basic services such as water supply, sanitation, health and education, as well as reducing security and working hours.
- Progress on some transitional solutions for IDPs occurs, until durable solutions are in place, however, the number of IDPs spikes in times of emergency, e.g. winter storm.
- Seasonal flooding due to winter storms leading to displacement, slow down in reconstruction efforts, increased risks from ERW and impact on livelihoods.

In the West Bank:

- Consequences of Israeli policies in Area C (demolitions/displacement, land annexation,

settlement expansion and settler violence) continue and increase, leading to increased social tensions and increase in displacement, casualties, detentions, and restrictions on the movement and access of people, including on UN and INGO staff.

- In East Jerusalem, tensions related to Al Aqsa Mosque Compound were subsided, but tensions continue due to increased Israeli measures and failure to address root causes.
- For the rest of the West Bank, tensions and incidents of confrontations between Palestinians and Israeli Security Forces continue.
- Movement and access restrictions between East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank, including the Barrier, permit and construction regime continue.
- The existence and expansion of settlements in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, result in a gradual shrinking of the space available for Palestinian use and development.

The situation in the oPt could potentially sharply decline and lead to a rise in humanitarian needs should:

- The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM) not function properly anymore or is abandoned, because Israel feels its security needs are compromised, or because of internal Palestinian conflict, including the collapse of the Government of National Consensus (GNC) or lack of funds. This would potentially lead to an increase in humanitarian needs, slow down recovery and delay reconstruction of infrastructure

if materials do not come through fast enough. It is feasible there would also be deterioration in access to basic services, livelihoods and the economy which could, among other things, lead to a rise in unemployment and rise in food insecurity.

- The GNC does not take hold or has limited capacity, resulting in political and social tension, reduced government services in Gaza, negative consequences for protection and rule of law, and decreased donor funding to the government as funding is focused on the government in Ramallah. This may lead to unmet humanitarian needs and social tension due to inequality in the provision of the limited assistance that is available. There would also likely be deterioration in how ministries in Gaza and Ramallah work with each other.

Scope of the response

The geographic scope of the SRP is primarily focused on addressing the humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip, Area C of the West Bank, the Seam Zone, and East Jerusalem which are still beyond the full administrative control of the Government of Palestine (GoP) and where development actors face significant difficulties to operate. The SRP is not meant to compete or replace the GoP's plans. The plan addresses needs across the Gaza Strip, irrespective of the area, due to the fact that humanitarian vulnerabilities persist throughout the Gaza Strip and the GNC does not yet have the capacity to fully deliver services.

However, while the GoP has greater capacity to deliver basic services and public infrastructure

in areas A and B of the West Bank there continue to be significant pockets of vulnerability in these areas that continue to require a coordinated and comprehensive inter-agency humanitarian strategy. Food security actors respond largely in Areas A and B where the national social safety net system cannot reach or meet the needs of all food insecure households. Protection responses also extend to Palestinian civilians living in areas A and B. Moreover, UNRWA also provides emergency assistance to UNRWA-registered refugees in and outside of camps under this plan, some of which are located in areas A and B, since the government does not extend assistance to the camps.

Interventions in the plan are primarily intended to address needs and vulnerability resulting from the policies and practices linked to the occupation, conflict and climate related events/natural disasters (e.g. winter flooding) and gender specific vulnerabilities.

The SRP's focus on resilience is linked to activities that could be formulated in terms of protection/prevention and preparedness. For instance, this may include preventing forced displacement by supporting communities' access

to basic livelihoods and services where they are, basic social infrastructure related to education, land protection, identification of community risks and enhanced local coping mechanisms to conflict related or natural shocks. Other resilience activities may be taken on by different actors under different planning instruments in a complementary manner. Detailed work on boundaries from a cluster-specific perspective is provided in the cluster response plans.

Rationale

The blockade of Gaza and the restrictions imposed on the crossing with Egypt, and the discriminatory planning and zoning policies in the West Bank prevent Palestinian authorities and humanitarian organizations from meeting needs in a sustainable way. Therefore, humanitarian assistance continues to be delivered until more robust development can take place.

The HCT decided in 2014 to adopt a three year approach to the analysis and strategy to guide the SRP. However, given both the sharp increase in needs in the Gaza Strip as a result of the July-August hostilities and the decision by the HCT to expand the number of strategic objectives, the plan

was substantially revised for 2015. Although the broad focus of humanitarian programming remains the same as in previous years, in 2015, its intensity has changed due to the increase in needs in Gaza, which among other things, has necessitated the addition of a new strategic focus on addressing the needs of a new vulnerable caseload of 100,000 IDPs. The management of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other explosive hazards in Gaza is also critical and is a cross-cutting protection concern.

Overall, the goal of humanitarian assistance in 2015 continues to be to stabilize or improve access to basic services and livelihoods of the most vulnerable Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, Area C of the West Bank, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem as well as to the food insecure living in pockets of vulnerability in Area A and B and UNRWA-registered refugees in and outside of camps. In the Gaza Strip, humanitarian aid will also address needs that persist as a result of the July-August hostilities. In some cases planned interventions from the Gaza Crisis Appeal stretch into 2015 under this plan.

In 2015, the objectives of our humanitarian assistance are:

Strategic Objective 1

Enhance protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHRL, pursuing of accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations.

Protection concerns are at the core of the crisis in the oPt due to the insufficient respect for the rights of Palestinian civilians in accordance with international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights law (IHRL) by all sides. These concerns are the main drivers of humanitarian vulnerabilities in the oPt. Palestinian women, men, girls and boys in the oPt face threats to life, liberty and security (including physical and mental violence, presence of ERWs, settler violence, and Gender Based Violence (GBV)), destruction or damage to homes and other property, forced displacement, land seizure and restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to essential services, natural resources and markets. In addition, women and girls face a number of gender specific protection constraints related to their access to justice

through Palestinian duty bearers as well as the Israeli occupation authorities. Widows, especially female heads of household also face issues regarding housing, land, property and inheritance rights, especially newly widowed female heads of households whose security of tenure and inheritance rights to children may be thrown into question after the death of the husband. Further, the psychosocial well-being of children, adolescents and families continues to deteriorate and is eroding individual and community coping mechanisms and resilience.

The aim of this objective is to increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law and prevent and mitigate the impacts of these concerns. Interventions seek to monitor and document violations and advocate

for the respect of human rights and international humanitarian law, provide legal assistance to communities affected by these violations, provide gender sensitive psychosocial services (with special focus on vulnerable children including adolescents and children with disabilities), provide GBV related services (especially to IDPs) and carry out ERW risk assessments, clearance and ERW risk education. Interventions under this objective will also include food security partners' work in advocating for and supporting the rights of farmers, herders and fisher folk such as land reclamation; awareness among farmers on their need to document their properties, and creation of temporary short term jobs for farmers and fishers.

Strategic Objective 2

Respond to immediate needs following shocks and increase the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement.

Communities in the West Bank (particularly in Area C, East Jerusalem, and refugee camps) and in the ARA in the Gaza Strip face a range of protection threats and conflict-related shocks such as demolitions, settler violence and escalations that increase humanitarian needs and may increase their risk of displacement. Of serious concern are thousands of Palestinians throughout the oPt who have been forcibly displaced or are at acute risk of forced displacement as a result of multiple factors including policies and practices related to the ongoing

occupation, recurrent hostilities, violence and abuse.

Interventions under this objective will provide for the immediate needs of such communities in a manner sensitive to the differentiated needs of all segments of the population, increasing the resilience of communities vulnerable to displacement by increasing their capacities and reducing their exposure³, and mitigating the impact of negative coping strategies (e.g. school dropout, early marriage, and domestic violence).

Food security partners will provide food/food vouchers, cash-based support and agricultural production inputs to food-insecure households lacking economic access to food due to shocks to allow them to meet their basic food needs.

Response related to natural disasters such as winter storms is addressed through strategic objective five.

Strategic Objective 3

Respond to food insecurity and promote resilient livelihoods

Food security remains a key humanitarian concern in the oPt. Actors working in the food security sector will focus on mitigating the immediate causes of food insecurity, and supporting the coping strategies of food insecure households and households vulnerable to falling into the food insecure category by improving their economic access to food.

The deteriorating economic situation in oPt is particularly prevalent in the agricultural sector which has suffered from a lack of access to an estimated 50 per cent

of agricultural land. In the West Bank, this is due to settler violence against Palestinian farmers; land seizures and land isolation due to the construction of the Barrier, the creation of Israeli settlements and nature reserves; limited access to resources, inputs and markets; and the continuing destruction and/or damage to productive assets. In the Gaza Strip the July-August 2014 armed conflict worsened an already fragile agricultural sector as in addition to the closures and import-export restrictions already in place, the conflict heavily impacted on the livelihoods of

farmers, breeders, herders and fishers.

Interventions under this objective aim at addressing both immediate food needs (to respond to both chronic food insecurity and provide lifesaving food in times of acute conflict and natural disasters), and protection and diversification of the incomes of low resilience groups through supporting their coping and livelihood strategies and diversifying income earning opportunities for women and youth.

Strategic Objective 4

Ensure that vulnerable Palestinians (men, women, girls, boys, refugees and non-refugees) have access to essential services in areas where access is restricted.

Access to basic health care, education, and water and sanitation services remain severely restricted for many Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Access restrictions include physical and administrative obstacles to freedom of movement of people and service providers (such as checkpoints, the permit regime and designation of closed military or restricted areas); restrictions on repair, rehabilitation and development of essential service infrastructure; restrictions due to military operations or settler violence; economic restrictions as a result of prohibitive costs that result from limited supply and lack

of investment in human capacity; as well as gender and age-related restrictions. Communities most affected by access to services are those most exposed to policies and practices related to the occupation and recurring conflict, such as people living or working in or in the vicinity of the Access Restricted Areas (ARA) in Gaza, families affected by demolitions and settler violence in the West Bank, those in Area C, and other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and female headed households.

Interventions seek to address the constraints to equitable access to

services such as basic education, primary health care, water and sanitation, electricity and housing faced by vulnerable groups.

Food security partners plan to undertake land rehabilitation and reclamation, provide water cisterns and water harvesting facilities; water and fodder for livestock; and rehabilitation of livelihood assets so that farmers, herders, Bedouins and fishers have access to agricultural services and resources.

Strategic Objective 5

Enhancing the capacity to provide timely coordination of and effective preparedness for coordinated responses to emergencies, including national stakeholders

In June 2014 a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) mission to Palestine noted that the emergency response mechanism of the civil defence did not address the full spectrum of risks that could give rise to a national emergency. A large body of lessons learnt and emergency management knowledge exists within institutions and individuals across the oPt but this knowledge is not necessarily systematically shared and does not turn into institutional knowledge. Likewise national and international contingency plans have not been fully aligned, which risks gaps and overlaps in managing any major

disaster response. The UNDAC mission advised establishing a new regulatory framework that would mandate a coordination structure at the national and governorate levels that also ensures the mobilization of the private sector, and addresses financial issues and contingency planning. Given the fragmentation of the Palestinian territory and the multiple constraints and restrictions, it is also important to strengthen communities' preparedness resources for disaster events. This should include awareness-building on hazards (especially for women, children and people with special needs), community-level

disaster response practicalities, and training of male and female local volunteers in relevant skills, possibly including search-and-rescue practices.

All clusters, with the exception of Protection, have included an objective and/or specific activities that will contribute towards this objective in terms of strengthening capacity of and coordination between national stakeholders working with clusters to enable greater capacity to effectively respond to an emergency.

Strategic Objective 6

Ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re-) displacement in Gaza, working towards a durable solution

Due to the severe damage or destruction of an estimated 20,000 housing units, approximately 100,000 individuals are displaced for the long-term in the Gaza Strip as of the end of 2014. The number of IDPs staying in collective centres (19,098 people in 18 centres as of 15 December 2014) is expected to decrease as IDPs find short-term housing solutions elsewhere. However, the effect of floods and harsh winter conditions, on the very precarious condition of families in houses damaged during the conflict, which remain unrepaired although inhabited,

may contribute to spikes in overall numbers of IDPs during the winter season.

Interventions under this strategic objective will focus on ensuring emergency and transitional shelter solutions for those displaced and their host families as a result of the hostilities in the Gaza Strip in July-August 2014; those who remain displaced from previous escalations/ incursions; and those affected by seasonal winter conditions. Solutions will take into account the need of all segments of the population (women, men,

girls and boys, the elderly, youth and people with disabilities).

Targeted IDP households will be also be provided with food or food vouchers, short term cash support and cash-for-work opportunities to allow them to meet their basic food needs. Interventions will be aligned with shelter solutions presented under the GoP's plan for Gaza, with work classified as reconstruction being taken on through non-humanitarian channels.

How will the strategy be implemented?

The HCT's stated goals for humanitarian action in 2015 will be implemented through 207 projects put forward by 77 agencies, requesting a total of \$705 million.

There are however, two major constraints facing the humanitarian community in its implementation of the strategy.

Humanitarian Access

One of the main impediments facing humanitarian actors in the oPt are the constraints on the ability of humanitarians to deliver aid, as a result of restrictions imposed by Israel and the de-facto authorities in the Gaza Strip. In the Gaza Strip, the required approval, coordination and verification of international reconstruction projects by the Israeli authorities due to security concerns is a major impediment to the ability of humanitarian agencies to respond to urgent needs. The Gaza Reconstruction Mechanism (GRM), a temporary agreement between the GoP and the Government of Israel (GoI) could however, if implemented in good faith, signal an important step towards the objective of lifting the blockade, while in the immediate term enable construction and reconstruction work in the Gaza Strip.

There have emerged a number of issues in the working of the system,

however, since the mechanism is still new, its efficacy can only be evaluated in the coming months. Humanitarian and medical staff also continue to face difficulty in moving in and out of the Gaza Strip as all (I)NGO and UN national personnel are required to obtain permits from the Israeli authorities. The "no contact" policy with Hamas adopted by certain countries and donors, even on an operational level, also constrains action. In addition, the Hamas de-facto authorities in the Gaza Strip have requested compliance of (I) NGOs with certain administrative and taxing procedures. For many organizations, meeting these conditions has proved challenging given the overall policies that frame provision of assistance stipulated by some key donors. Access can also be put in jeopardy by periods of intense military conflict such as the recent July-August 2014 escalation.

The easing of physical closures has improved humanitarian access throughout large parts of the West Bank, with the number of access incidents at West Bank checkpoints, staff affected and related loss of working hours declining in 2014 compared to 2013. However, national humanitarian personnel continue to face limitations imposed by Israel on their ability to access and work in East Jerusalem. Physical and administrative restrictions also continue to impede access

to some of the most vulnerable communities living in Area C of the West Bank, particularly areas in the Seam Zone and closed military areas (CMZs). In Area C, the implementation of humanitarian assistance projects that requires some form of construction or rehabilitation continues to be severely hampered by the permit regime applied by the Israeli authorities. In 2014, the Israeli authorities demolished and/or seized more than 140 donor-funded structures and items because they were not issued Israeli permits. This figure is slightly lower than the number recorded in the equivalent period in 2013 (145). While the cost of the affected structures and items remain under reported, the known cost of demolished and/or seized humanitarian assistance in 2014 is over \$300,000. There is also in place a new policy allowing for seizure/confiscation by military order as an alternative to the demolition process, as well as the possibility of investigation and criminal prosecution of individuals and organizations involved in what the GoI deem 'illegal' building in Area C. According to the Israeli authorities, the demolition of structures built without permits is part of Israel's obligations under IHL to maintain law and order, including the protection of the property rights of those whose land is being illegally used.

The HCT continues to implement a policy and operational framework intended to address the impediments faced by humanitarian organisations working in Area C of the West Bank.

Funding patterns

2014 saw a significant decline in funding in relative terms for the oPt SRP, due in part to the large increase in requirements following the July-August armed conflict in Gaza in 2014. Funding in 2014 continued to be uneven across clusters and sectors as well as across agencies. This potentially hampers the HCT's response as the needs of some groups may be met at the expense of others, and interventions in sectors such as WASH and Education remain unfunded.

Due to the increase in requirements for the Gaza Strip, the 2015 appeal requests more than the initial \$390 million requested for 2014 (prior to the armed conflict in Gaza in 2014) however; indications are that in line with global trends, humanitarian funding to oPt is unlikely to increase to absorb the scale of new needs. Significant funding for reconstruction has been pledged however, these pledges must be realized and materials allowed in under the GRM for meaningful reconstruction and recovery to take place which would consequently contribute to a decline in humanitarian needs.

The HCT has greatly improved the prioritization process for this year's SRP in order to guide donors to the most critical interventions in the plan. Although the overall top priority amount by project value stands at 40 per cent, this is largely due to a few critical large scale shelter interventions by UNRWA and UNDP. However, both UNRWA and UNDP have made a concerted effort to highlight activities within these large projects that should be funded first. Under the 2015 prioritization a significant portion of the larger agencies' other projects (outside those meeting the needs of IDPs) have received a "normal" priority rating. Priority ratings also in some cases take into account likelihood of funding for critical interventions.

Links with longer term strategies

The Country Strategy takes into account longer-term development strategies, including the Palestinian National Development Plan that is supported by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2014-16. In developing this Country Strategy, humanitarian actors have consulted with development counterparts to ensure that gaps and duplications are avoided. Delineating the boundaries between humanitarian and development action is a key challenge in the oPt given the protracted nature of the situation.

In Gaza, the humanitarian plan does not address interventions covered in the Palestinian National Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan for Gaza (except in a few areas specified in the Plan). Major Gaza reconstruction effort is thus outside the scope of the Gaza SRP. The SRP will also take account of interventions in the UN Support Plan for the Transformation of the Gaza Strip which is intended to align with the government's plan.

Communication with communities

In 2014, the HCT strengthened its work in the area of Communication with Communities (CwC), with the launch of activities by two leading CwC partners in the oPt in the context of the Gaza Crisis. These actors were integrated quickly into the various coordination mechanisms, which resulted in sustained "action oriented" content being generated from a broad range of humanitarian actors for sharing with the Gaza population via daily and weekly radio programs. This work will be strengthened in 2015 and CwC activities integrated into regular programming of some agencies and contingency plans.

Addressing cross-cutting and context-specific issues



OPT

Protection

Protection concerns are the primary drivers of humanitarian needs in the oPt, and cluster responses therefore are guided by the need to prevent these concerns as well as respond to and mitigate the consequences.

Protection is mainstreamed throughout humanitarian interventions in the SRP through active protection-specific or protection-sensitive programming in all sectors of response, and coordinated advocacy initiatives addressing respect for international humanitarian and human rights law and accountability for violations by all sides. Strengthening protection considerations in cluster/sector response plans was recognized as a priority for the 2015 SRP. OHCHR, as the Protection Cluster lead agency, will continue to work with other cluster/sector lead agencies as well as main partner organizations to mainstream protection and promote respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in their interventions. Following the recent conflict in Gaza Strip, the Protection Cluster scaled up its work on

protection mainstreaming with the assistance of a surge deployment facilitated by OCHA. This allowed for further development of Gaza-specific protection guidance for the humanitarian response, including cluster-specific protection mainstreaming workshops and the provision of guidance on protection principles such as the need for prioritization of assistance to vulnerable individuals and groups. OHCHR continued to assist in identification of protection risks and possible responses, identified protection-related aspects to be included in needs assessment and surveys including the Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) and Child Protection survey, and provided protection advice for partners' project development and implementation. For example, a joint task force of the Protection Cluster and Health and Nutrition Sector was established to implement an informal mechanism for health partners to refer protection concerns to relevant actors. The Protection Cluster Child Protection Working Group and the Education Cluster meet quarterly to address protection concerns in education. Current activities include working together on school transportation for communities at risk and establishing protective presence at identified "at risk" checkpoints where school children have faced difficulties on their journey to school.

Gender

In the context of oPt, gender inequality intersects with the insufficient respect for the rights of Palestinian civilians in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights. These include violations and insufficient accountability by Israeli forces (threats to life, liberty and security affecting women, men, boys and girls); humanitarian vulnerabilities created by the policies and practices associated with the occupation (e.g. poverty and unemployment which are experienced differently by women, men, boys and girls); violations or lack of accountability from Palestinian duty bearers (e.g. impunity for domestic violence, absence of services for GBV survivors) and negative social practices (e.g. girls' early marriage, restricted mobility of women and girls, denial of inheritance rights, and the use of male child labour as a coping strategy).

Following the July-August armed conflict in Gaza, women and girls have assumed increased responsibilities as caregivers and often feel overwhelmed, stressed or depressed by sudden loss and increased burden of responsibilities. There is a need for protection and legal assistance for "war widows" who lost their spouses during the recent crisis and have suddenly become head of their households.⁴ The recognition and response by humanitarian actors of the gender-

differentiated realities and needs created by each of the above situations is critical for ensuring that humanitarian action addresses the vulnerabilities of particular groups. Addressing gender specific needs and vulnerabilities is therefore recognized as critical for the overall humanitarian response.

The implications of these realities for the humanitarian response include the need for increased attention to refined identification of gender differentiated needs in the various assessments, integrating gender analysis in country and sector strategic planning, supporting gender focused programming that effectively mainstreams gender in project design, activities and ensuring equitable targeting, as well as supporting targeted interventions that address gender specific vulnerabilities faced by men, women, boys and girls. With each of the identified strategic objectives, a gender analysis can provide significant insight for identifying effective interventions. (Further details are provided in cluster response plans).

Through a collaboration between OCHA, UN Women and GenCap, a Gender Adviser was deployed to oPt in 2014 to support the HCT's efforts in ensuring that the different concerns of women, men, girls and boys are reflected in the various stages of the planning and programming process. It is anticipated that investment in

further strengthening country capacity on gender mainstreaming in humanitarian action will continue in 2015 with support from UN Women through the deployment of a gender advisor in 2015 and the deployment of a NorCap expert in Gaza to mainstream gender in responding to IDP needs, such as shelter and protection.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)

For girls, boys, women and men, psychosocial distress is both prevalent and on the rise in the oPt with violence and other effects of the occupation contributing to this. The recent armed conflict in Gaza had a devastating and far reaching impact on the mental wellbeing of Gaza's residents as well those of the surrounding Israeli towns. The Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) conducted in Gaza after the cease fire showed that the vast majority of governorates and municipalities indicated an increase in adult stress-related symptoms and increased stress in children, who are among the most affected by the loss of homes and most exposed to the impact of the conflict. It is estimated that at least 373,000 children require direct and structured psychosocial support on the basis of families who have experienced death, injury or loss of their homes. The child protection assessment carried out by the UNICEF-led Child Protection

Working Group (CPWG) indicated that large swathes of children are showing increasing symptoms of distress including bed-wetting, clinging to parents, nightmares and various levels of either apathy or aggressiveness. UNFPA's assessment of youth needs after the conflict also showed that the crisis has affected the educational process for young people and adolescents, as its effects are not limited to damage to educational infrastructure, but has affected the ability of youth to study due to psychological or economic reasons.

Going forward, the immediate priorities are the provision of structured and specialized psychosocial (PSS) support for children and their families, in particular women and survivors of GBV, with clear referral pathways between the various interventions. In addition school-based psychosocial support for children is required. Coordination along with the maintenance of the psychosocial mechanism is essential to ensure all children and youth benefit from interventions that include cross-cutting issues such as MHPSS. The Education Cluster is making active links to relevant clusters and sectors including Health and Protection especially through its working groups – the CPWG and the MHPSS Working Group - to support responses to MHPSS, and will address psychosocial issues

in its strategy. The Health and Nutrition Cluster has identified a need to ensure protection and equitable access to essential health and nutrition services for adults and children with chronic/ mental illnesses, while the Protection Cluster has identified PSS as an important response to mitigate the effects of a number of protection concerns including displacement, conflict-related violence, settler-violence and violations by Israeli and Palestinian security forces and armed groups.

Disabilities

Disability is being increasingly recognised as a key area of concern for humanitarian programming across oPt. Particularly in Gaza, the high number of injuries that resulted from the recent conflict has increased the number of people with disabilities among the population as some 10 per cent of the more than 11,000 people injured due to the recent hostilities may acquire a longterm or permanent impairment, thus increasing by approximately 1,000 the number of persons with disabilities (30 per cent of whom are children). In addition, the increasing number of ERW accidents has already caused ten fatalities and 23 injuries, most of whom are young men. The number of those with permanent impairments will continue to increase until the ERW threat is fully addressed.

The Health and Nutrition Cluster has identified ensuring equitable access and protection of people with disabilities to health and nutrition services as a cross-cutting issue. The Protection Cluster has noted that the inclusion of Palestinians with disabilities and their specific needs in humanitarian service delivery must be ensured. It is important that comprehensive services are provided to persons with disabilities as part of the humanitarian response. These range from health care, rehabilitation services, provision of assistive devices and items, to psychosocial support (which often improves the quality of the rehabilitation while ensuring faster results) as well as livelihood support. Based on evidence of gender specific vulnerabilities for people with disabilities (e.g. lower access to education amongst girls with disabilities), particular attention to interventions addressing needs of females with disabilities is required.

Age

The social and economic situation facing many older people makes them vulnerable to shocks and emergencies. The situation is particularly harsh for older women who are widows: over 40 per cent of women aged 60-69 are widowed, a number rising to 90 per cent for those over the age of 80. Older women with disabilities were identified as more vulnerable

and in need of special care and support.

Children have been disproportionately affected by the loss of their protective environments (such as schools and safe spaces to play), particularly in the Gaza Strip and are especially vulnerable. There is a need to act immediately to avoid potential life-long disturbances in their development and recovery as a result of trauma faced. Youth and adolescents also are affected by unemployment and occupation-related violence. In the Gaza Strip, the youth unemployment rate stands at 67 per cent, as the number of unemployed youth increased from 48,000 in the second quarter of 2013 to 110,000 in the second quarter of 2014 (PCBS). Adolescents, primarily boys, in specific areas such as East Jerusalem (mainly the Old City) leave schools to join the labour market to help support their families, which often live under the poverty line. For female adolescents, social pressure or heavy domestic duties may lead them away from school. Early marriage is relatively high as 24.3 per cent of adolescents get married before the age of 18⁵, with an unemployment rate of 34.5 per cent⁶.



IDPs

Approximately 100,000 people remain displaced due to major damage or total destruction of their homes. The Ministry of Social Affairs in Gaza reported that an estimated 47,000 IDPs are residing with host families⁷ and another 19,098 in 18 UNRWA collective centres as of 15 December. Other people are in a variety of other options.

Immediate and short term plans to accommodate the tens of thousands of families rendered homeless are urgently needed. IDP widows, orphaned children, elderly and people with disabilities face particular vulnerabilities. Ensuring that all displaced people have a safe and appropriate shelter to return to is also a priority. Many continue to live in the rubble of their destroyed or damaged homes, or in other in-situ makeshift shelters. All will require safe transitional shelter support and assistance for reconstruction of their homes, particularly as winter is approaching, as well as a full range of other services such as education, health, WASH and psychosocial support. IDPs in general, are a vulnerable group

that could be exposed to several risks, including risks associated with living in damaged buildings on the verge of collapse with exposed electrical wires and ERWs contamination, domestic violence and sexual harassment.

The high numbers of children and women in need of care in collective centres and host communities in Gaza raises potentially significant child and women protection concerns. A UNFPA GBV assessment completed after the conflict in Gaza in October 2014 found that women and girls faced increased violence against them especially physical violence, triggered by insecurity and lack of privacy, extreme overcrowding, and frustration. Women and girls also faced limited space and privacy in crowded shelters. Interventions should be gender sensitive and protection mechanisms should be in place to ensure IDPs are not vulnerable to family separation, greater exposure to gender based violence, domestic violence and sexual harassment, family disputes and limited access to basic services. Emergency response requires a refined approach to providing gender sensitive assistance that corresponds to the specific humanitarian needs of women and girls, such as with regard to NFIs (hygiene kits), food rations for

pregnant and lactating women, sexual and reproductive health services, access to information, as well as the approach to providing assistance for female IDPs. In displaced communities or those at risk of displacement, female headed families, including widows, children, particularly adolescent girls, people with disabilities and the elderly are priority groups in need of protection and support.

Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs) and other explosive hazards

Over the course of the recent conflict in Gaza, significant numbers of unexploded aircraft bombs, tank shells, IEDs and rockets and other ammunition were reported in civilian areas across the Gaza Strip. The UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) anticipated that there were a minimum of 7,000 explosive items that need to be recovered, including unexploded aircraft bombs. Considering the extent of the damage and destruction, the presence of ERWs and other explosive hazards pose a serious threat to the life and physical integrity of the entire population of Gaza. As such, the management of ERWs and other explosive hazards is a cross-cutting protection concern for all clusters and sectors.

Monitoring reporting 2015

Periodic response monitoring in 2015 will benefit from the notable work undertaken by clusters during the planning process on identifying SMART indicators and will be implemented in line with the roll-out of the IASC Periodic Monitoring Report (PMR) process. The aim will be to measure progress against strategic goals, people reached, and specific cluster objectives versus the level of funding mobilized. It is envisioned that one comprehensive response monitoring update will be carried out at the midpoint of 2015 to include in-depth data and analysis to inform strategic level discussions and decision-making with the timing orchestrated to inform the 2016 planning cycle. It is also expected that one light end of year monitoring report will be published; the format adapted so it plugs into the ongoing new strategic response planning process for 2016 and should include as a minimum an update on achievements to date against strategic objective indicators as an end of year update for donors.

Based on individual cluster/sector capacity and HCT needs an HPC calendar will be developed at the beginning of the year outlining the minimum set of HPC deliverables along with a schedule that will also include the proposed response monitoring updates. The format and reporting schedule for the regular issuance of the Humanitarian Dashboard

will be discussed bilaterally with clusters and through Assessment and Information Management Working Group (AIMWG), to be best adapted to their existing information management capacity. The HPC reporting schedule and formats for the aforementioned products will be agreed with the AIMWG in early 2015. Predictable monitoring updates will also ensure that critical response gaps do not go amiss and facilitate the HCT to take corrective measures in a more strategic manner particularly for mobilizing resources for under-funded, critical interventions either through allocation of pooled funding or direct engagement with donors.

The AIMWG will also agree on a schedule for the regular production of cluster 3/4Ws updates aligned with the reporting schedule for the delivery of the monitoring updates, preparatory work for the next HNO and strategic response planning process for 2016. The AIMWG will support in developing a framework that works for the different needs of clusters without adding another layer to existing systems in place.

The clusters and OCHA, through the AIMWG, will continue to work towards strengthening information management and standardization of coordinated assessments in order to create a foundation for shared analysis for joint results-based planning of humanitarian action, whilst considering that each cluster will have its standard information system it utilises

together with its relevant Line Ministry/ies.

These predictable outputs will contribute to a better focused and accountable strategic planning process and support fundraising and resource mobilization efforts throughout the year.

Process and participation

Planning for the 2015 SRP started with a workshop in Ramallah in June which brought together the HCT and clusters to discuss the outline of the HNO and SRP, and to initiate discussions on a number of key areas including main drivers of need, vulnerable groups, scope of the response and prioritization. There was also strong engagement from the Government of Palestine Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development (MoPAD) and line ministries. The process of producing the HNO was led by the AIMWG as the lessons learned process of the 2014 SRP indicated a gap in terms of information collection and comparable data across clusters. The group has led the work on the humanitarian profile for oPt, data collection and harmonization, response monitoring, and assessment planning. This was followed by two further SRP workshops in October in Gaza and Ramallah, with the participation of the HCT, clusters and national counterparts to further work on and refine strategic objectives, indicators, boundaries and prioritization in advance of

detailed cluster planning and project development. Although the Gaza conflict temporarily directed attention away from SRP

planning, the process was able to capitalize on work already started in June and in preparation for the Gaza Crisis Appeal when work on

the HNO and response planning was reinitiated in October.

Planned needs assessments

EVIDENCE BASE FOR THE 2015 SRP: EXISTING NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Date	Title or Subject
Education	Gaza Strip	UNRWA	Sep-14	UNRWA schools damage assessment
Education	Gaza Strip	MoEHE	Sep-14	Public school damage assessment
Education	Gaza Strip	Save the Children	Sep-14	Kindergarten (KG) damage assessment
Education	Rafah, Gaza Strip	Secours Islamique France	Sep-14	Preschools damage assessment
Education	Gaza Strip	UNDP	Nov-14	Infrastructure Damage Assessment (Education Sector)
Education	Gaza Strip	UNESCO	Sep-14	Higher education facilities – Initial Damage Assessment, August
Education	Gaza Strip	MoEHE	Sep-14	Initial school based assessment of all PA schools during the first 72-hour ceasefire
Food Security	Gaza Strip	FAO/WFP	Oct-14	EFSAA
Food Security	Gaza Strip	PCBS, FSS partners	Jun-14	SEFSec 2013
Health and Nutrition	Gaza Strip	UNDP, UNRWA, and line ministries	Sep-14	Health Infrastructure damage assessment
Health and Nutrition	Gaza Strip	Ministry of Health, maintenance department	Sep-14	Health Infrastructure damage assessment
Health and Nutrition	Gaza Strip	WHO and health cluster partners	Oct-14	Joint Health Sector Assessment
Health and Nutrition	Gaza Strip	Terre des Hommes (TDH)	Aug-14	Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment
Multi-sectorial	Gaza Strip	ACF,Oxfam GB & PU-AMI	Aug-14	Joint Emergency Rapid Assessment
Multi-sectorial	Gaza Strip	Municipality	Sep-14	Municipalities' losses
Multi-sectorial	Gaza Strip	Inter-Agency	Sep-14	GAZA INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT, 27 August 2014
Multi-sectorial	Gaza Strip	UNOSAT	Sep-14	Impact of the 2014 Conflict in the Gaza Strip - UNOSAT Satellite Derived Geospatial Analysis
Multi-sectorial	Gaza Strip	Internews	Aug-14	Communication and Information Needs Assessment
Protection	Gaza Strip	Internews	Sep-14	Survey on "Bridges with Gaza" Radio Program
Protection	Gaza Strip	UNICEF and CPWG partners	Sep-14	Impact of the conflict on children
Protection	Gaza Strip	NRC	Apr-14	Legal Coverage Assessment
Protection	Gaza Strip	Handicap International	Oct-14	ERW baseline assessment
Protection	Gaza Strip	UNFPA	Oct-14	GBV Rapid Assessment
Shelter/NFIs	Gaza Strip	NRC	Oct-14	Empty Building Assessment
WASH	Gaza Strip	CMWU/PWA	Sep-14	Damage Assessment Report
WASH	Gaza Strip	Oxfam, YEC	Sep-14	IDP WASH assessment

CURRENT GAPS IN INFORMATION

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups	Subject
Food Security	Gaza Strip and West Bank	Food insecurity data is not available at community level
Food Security	Gaza Strip and West Bank	Women's economic roles in sustaining livelihoods and as agricultural workers
Food Security	Gaza Strip and West Bank	Gender specific barriers to accessing productive assets and accessing humanitarian assistance
Health and Nutrition	Gaza Strip	Mental health sector service capacity in light of the increased need for mental health services in Gaza
Health and Nutrition	Gaza Strip	Assessing disabilities caused by the conflict and identifying related needs
Health and Nutrition	Gaza Strip and West Bank	Review of the health sector response, review of existing emergency preparedness and response plans. Objective: improved emergency preparedness planning
Health and Nutrition	Gaza Strip and West Bank	Assessing impact of conflict on environmental health. Objective: identify environmental health risk and develop mitigation measures
Protection	Gaza Strip	Protection issues facing IDPs outside of collective centers
Protection	Gaza Strip	Child protection issues for families made homeless from the recent conflict
Shelter NFIs	Gaza Strip	Number and situation of families with host families
Shelter NFIs	Gaza Strip	Cash assistance - amounts received and by whom, in order to assess gaps, duplications and equity across categories of people including from a gender perspective
Shelter NFIs	Gaza Strip	Verification of repairs, reconstruction, to determine solutions adopted, to verify all displaced families have left unsatisfactory host family situations and collective centres and remain in possession of essential items
Shelter NFIs	Gaza Strip	The transitional shelter responses being applied require monitoring to ensure that mechanisms produce adequate sheltering solutions and to ensure learning in action
WASH	Gaza Strip and West Bank	Reformalisation of the water scarcity indicators, and resourcing an agreed focal point to compile comprehensive monitoring data
WASH	Gaza Strip and West Bank	Improve / replace APIS as the sectoral platform for activity tracking
WASH	Gaza Strip	Private Sector capacities building on initial work conducted in October and linked to efforts to regulate the private sector water vendors

PLANNED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

Cluster/sector	Geographic areas and population groups targeted	Lead agency and partners	Planned date	Subject
Education, Health, Protection	Gaza Strip	UNICEF, Handicap International, WHO	2015	Children with disabilities in Gaza
Food Security	Gaza Strip	PCBS, FSS partners	Jan-15	Impact of Gaza Crisis
Food Security	Gaza Strip and West Bank	PCBS, FSS partners	Jan-15	SEFSec 2014 data collection will be conducted in Jan/Feb 2015. The report will be finalized by June/July 2015
Food Security	Gaza Strip	MoA, FSS partners	Nov-15	In depth assessment of agricultural damages and losses in Gaza Strip
Protection	Gaza Strip	UNICEF and CPWG partners	2015	Child protection issues for families made homeless for the long-term
Protection	Gaza Strip	UNICEF	2015	Justice issues facing children following the conflict in Gaza
Protection, Health and Nutrition	Gaza Strip	MDM France	Dec-14	Assessment of vulnerable families in need of referrals in ARA, including health, WASH, shelter and food security
Protection	Gaza Strip	NRC	Dec-14	GBV assessment
Protection	Gaza Strip	NRC	Jan-15	Economic impact of displacement
Protection	Gaza Strip	NRC	Mar-15	Impact of conflict on women's access to their housing/land/property rights
Shelter NFIs	Gaza Strip	NRC	2015	Intentions Survey
Shelter NFIs	Gaza Strip	Multi-agency	2015	IDP Shelter Options Survey

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

Strategic Objective 1

Enhance protection by promoting respect for IHL and IHRL, pursuing of accountability, and preventing and mitigating the impact of violations.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
# of cases filed to reclaim the rights to access to natural resources.	To be established at the start of the programme cycle from 2014 data	Tbd in 2015 (to remain stable or increase)
# of farmers enabled to use their land.	n/a ⁹	To be established from 2014 data during the 2015 programme cycle
% of households subject to demolition and eviction orders in the West Bank including East Jerusalem that are able to remain in their homes due to the provision of legal representation.	95%	90%
# of individuals in Gaza who receive legal assistance to access legal remedies in Israeli for losses of life, injuries and property destruction or damage sustained during Operation "Protective Edge".	1,900	100% of key cases where there is available evidence to suggest that a violation of IHL and/or IHRL has occurred
# of ERW-related casualties in Gaza among boys, girls, women and men is minimal.	48	As close to 0 as possible
% of households at risk of displacement are not displaced from their shelters due to preventative humanitarian action.	0%	70%
% of population suffering or at risk of housing destruction, demolition or eviction receive adequate legal support (legal counselling and representation), and able to remain in their homes.	0%	70%

Strategic Objective 2

Respond to immediate needs following shocks and increase the resilience of those at risk of forcible displacement.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
# of Palestinian households who suffer from lack of economic access to food as a result of shock are able to meet their basic food needs.	Not established	44,725
# of affected population reporting improvement in their livelihoods in a timely manner.	Not established	22,121
# of girls and boys directly affected by occupation or conflict-related violence, including grave violations against children, have strengthened coping mechanisms and resilience through the provision of psychosocial support.	45,300	150,000
% of families that are subject to demolitions or destruction due to natural disasters or conflict receive immediate Shelter/NFLs assistance in Gaza, West Bank and East Jerusalem	0%	70%
% of vulnerable shelters are strengthened to withstand severe weather conditions through material provision and technical guidance and control	0%	80%
% of WASH demolition incidents receiving a response.	50%	100%

Strategic Objective 3

Respond to food insecurity and promote resilient livelihoods

Indicator	Baseline	Target
% of children benefiting from vouchering system	0	100%
% of food insecurity amongst the Palestinian Population	21% in West B, 73% in Gaza Strip	Stable or decrease
The resilience index of farmers, herders, fishers and urban/peri urban households is improved	Resilience Index to be elaborated during the 2015 programme cycle based on 2013 data set	The resilience index is maintained/ improved

Strategic Objective 4

Ensure that vulnerable Palestinians (men, women, girls, boys, refugees and non-refugees) have access to essential services in areas where access is restricted.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
# of children (girls and boys) who benefit from targeted humanitarian interventions for improved access to protective, inclusive, child friendly quality education	899,091 people (871,596 girls and boys and 27,495 female and male teachers)	610,812
# of children with improved safe access to educational facilities.	8,767	3,536
% of affected population (farmers and herders) have increased access to agriculture services (vet, extension) and resources (water, land, fodder)	n/a	To be established from 2014 data during the 2015 programme cycle
# of vulnerable people in West Bank and Gaza (women and men) accessing quality and affordable essential health by type of service (including nutrition, maternal and child health, reproductive health, mental health, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities)	1.6 million (730,280 women, 490,062 children, 370,570 men)	1.6 million (730,280 children, 490,062 women, 370,570 men)
% increase in available habitable housing stock through rehabilitation actions (completing construction of unfinished residential buildings)	30%	70%
# of water scarce communities in Area C	>200 communities	60 communities targeted

Strategic Objective 5

Enhancing the capacity to provide timely coordination of and effective preparedness for coordinated response to emergencies including national stakeholders


Indicator	Baseline	Target
Existence of a national preparedness planning strategy and implementation plan for the education sector, including humanitarian partners	Not existing	In place & implemented.
Food security sector disaster risk reduction (DRR) plan prepared at national level	Not existing	In place and implemented.
Relevant national bodies maintain and test contingency and preparedness plans	In place	Maintained and tested
Effective Cluster coordination and information management mechanisms are maintained	In place	Maintained
Water sector work plans jointly agreed and implemented in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.	Not existing	In place & implemented

Strategic Objective 6


Ensure transitional solutions for IDPs and those vulnerable to (re-) displacement in Gaza, working towards a durable solution

Indicator	Baseline	Target
% of IDP's who are able to meet their food security needs	To be established from 2014 data during the 2015 programme cycle	Stable or improved
# of displaced people able to find transitional shelter solutions incorporated with WASH services.	0	700
% of hosted families able to continue to access shelter through monthly cash support or improvements to hosting conditions.	20%	100%
# of urban planning profiles of heavily damaged localities developed.	0	4
# of municipality-level committees representing IDPs engage in visioning the future for their localities or neighbourhoods as part of an early recovery process aimed at ensuring building back a better built-environment with increased public amenity and enhanced absorption capacity.	0	10

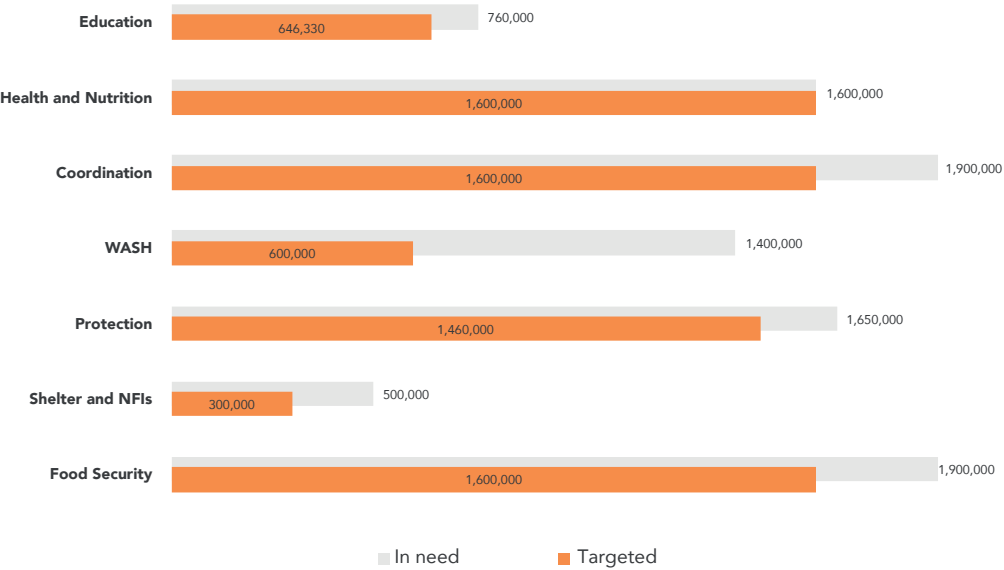
CLUSTER PLANS




PEOPLE IN NEED
1.9 million

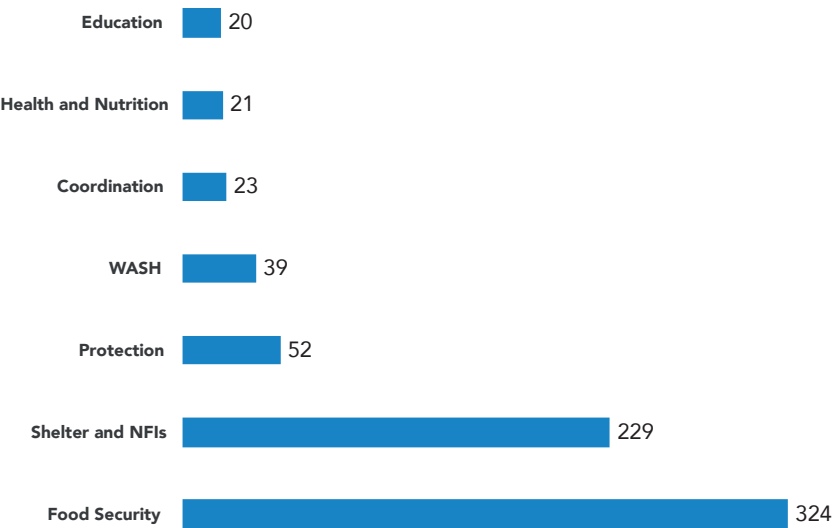


PEOPLE TARGETED
1.6 million





REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
705 million



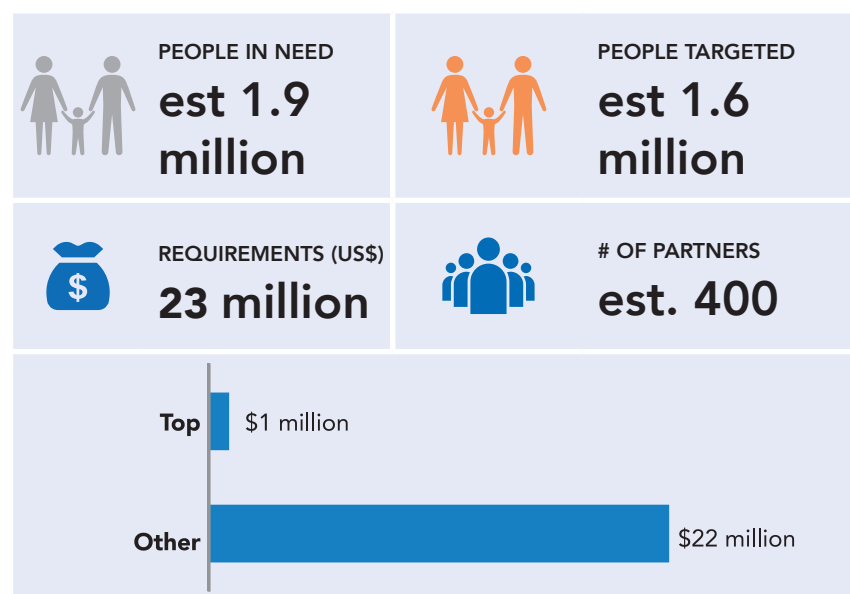


Coordination and Support Services

Humanitarian leadership and appropriateness of coordination mechanisms

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) remains, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the main senior humanitarian strategic policy forum. In 2015, the emphasis will shift towards making the HCT a more focused forum for decision making, restricted to agency representatives, including cluster leads, AIDA and PNGO representatives while continuing to rotate meetings between Gaza, East Jerusalem and Ramallah under a 'one Palestine' approach. The HCT will also hold periodic meetings that include a wider range of actors, such as national authorities, diplomats and development partners to enhance the HCT's effectiveness as a strategic and policy making body, trying to establish clearer links between humanitarian and development policies and programming.

The HCT and inter-cluster coordination group (ICCG) will develop specific action plans to respond to emerging crises and ongoing humanitarian vulnerability such as IDPs in Gaza, winter storms, Bedouins at risk of displacement in the Jerusalem Periphery, recent escalating events in East Jerusalem and Palestinian loss of land and livelihoods in the Gush Etzion Bloc and in the North



Jordan Valley. The link between the ICCG and the HCT will continue to be strengthened with the ICCG feeding into the HCT agenda by providing broad operational priorities and concerns to the HCT, but taking guidance on strategic direction on policy issues from the HCT and the Humanitarian Coordinator.

Encouraging the participation of national NGOs, including women's organizations, in clusters, the inter-cluster coordination group and HCT remains an area to be strengthened. In 2015, OCHA will continue to work with humanitarian partners to strengthen inter-cluster coordination, particularly agreeing on tools and systems for inter-sector needs assessments, monitoring and evaluation, enhancing

partnerships and collective accountability- including NGO involvement and accountability to affected populations as part of the commitment under the IASC Transformative Agenda. OCHA has continued to meet with Palestinian NGO network (PNGO) representatives and ensure that Palestinians NGOs are well briefed on opportunities available to them through the ERF and the SRP. It still remains that NNGOs only account for less than 1 per cent of funding received through the SRP. However, OCHA has encouraged partnerships by UN agencies and INGOs with national NGOs as a way of attracting funding to national partners.

The HCT also identified a need to reassess the appropriateness of

cluster coverage and current cluster activities, including as it relates to inter-cluster coordination. As a follow up to the review of the humanitarian coordination architecture conducted in mid-2013 an ICCG Retreat is planned for the beginning of the year to take stock and agree on an updated TORs and action plan for the coming year with clearer roles and responsibilities delineated between clusters and linkages with the HCT.

In 2014, the HCT moved forward in its decision to better articulate resilience in humanitarian programming and preparedness. The Resilience Working Group produced a set of guidelines and associated indicators to help better define and measure resilience in oPt. A United Nations Disaster and Coordination (UNDAC) Disaster Risk Preparedness mission was deployed in June 2014 and found preparedness to be a gap that requires priority attention. In particular it was noted that the national authorities and the HCT need to work in an integrated system of emergency planning and response for the West Bank and Gaza; which is currently disjointed as it was aligned to the political division of the Palestinian authorities and further affected by the heightened access restrictions and the blockade in Gaza. Furthermore, the HCT, in coordination with donors and development actors, must define

an exit strategy, which in the case of oPt is intimately linked with political developments. Linkages between the humanitarian strategic response plan and development frameworks must be improved so as to create the conditions for a smooth transition from relief to recovery and development in the areas most affected should political conditions be conducive for this transition. Coordination with development and national partners will be strengthened further so as to improve linkages between humanitarian and recovery/development planning tools and programmes, and strengthen the alignment between the humanitarian strategic plan and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (including other development and recovery frameworks). Moreover, OCHA will strengthen its coordination role with the State of Palestine and relevant national partners to best address humanitarian needs and strengthen linkages between humanitarian and development programmes/frameworks and facilitate transition where appropriate. For Gaza, humanitarian actors continue to align their efforts with the government's Recovery and Reconstruction Plan.

Situational awareness and joint planning

Progress was made in 2014 on improving harmonisation of data sets and joint analysis, including

information management across clusters, particularly with the formation of the AIMWG which has greatly strengthened evidence-based planning. The AIMWG has begun work on improving and agreeing on tools and systems to collect, manage, analyze and disseminate information to ensure an effective, coherent and timely humanitarian response. The AIMWG supports the HCT to define vulnerabilities, risks and gender-differentiated humanitarian needs; support clusters in targeted humanitarian programming based on coordinated needs assessments and indicators and support the development of the HNO and SRP. OCHA, in partnership with the clusters will continue to strengthen information management and assessments to create a foundation for shared analysis of need and joint results based planning of humanitarian action. Therefore, based on cluster capacity and HCT needs an HPC calendar will be developed at the beginning of the year outlining the minimum set of HPC deliverables along with a schedule of response monitoring updates that will include at least one comprehensive monitoring update and the issuance of regular Humanitarian Dashboards. The format and reporting schedule for these will be adapted to their existing cluster/sector information management systems and taking into account individual cluster/sector capacity. The AIMWG will also agree on a schedule

for the regular production of cluster 3/4Ws updates aligned with the reporting schedule for the delivery of the monitoring updates, preparatory work for the next HNO and strategic response planning process for 2016. The AIMWG will support in developing a framework that works for the different needs of clusters without adding another layer to existing systems in place.

The clusters and OCHA, through the AIMWG, will continue to work towards strengthening information management and standardization of coordinated assessments in order to create a foundation for shared analysis for joint results-based planning of humanitarian action whilst considering that each cluster will have its standard information system it utilises together with its relevant Line Ministry/ies. These predictable outputs will contribute to a better focused and accountable strategic planning process and support fundraising and resource mobilization efforts throughout the year.

The AIMWG efforts to harmonize data across clusters and the application of an inter-cluster lens to humanitarian needs should lead to a more targeted humanitarian response and improved overall humanitarian response. In 2014, the Vulnerability Profile Project (VPP) addressed vulnerabilities/risks in Area C in the West Bank. The project successfully supplemented the cluster leads with solid information on

humanitarian needs in creative and visually tailored dashboards.

Efforts started in 2014 to strengthen gender mainstreaming in the humanitarian response will be continued in 2015 in partnership with UN Women and support of a Gender Humanitarian Adviser. The priorities will include: responding to capacity needs of clusters with regard to gender sensitive programming and monitoring (including the application of the gender marker), increasing availability of refined gender analysis and sex and age disaggregated data, strengthening gender in HCT advocacy and facilitating stronger participation of gender advocates and women's organization. Data of the gender marker application will be analyzed and used as a tool to track progress in HCT performance in regards to gender mainstreaming in order to address gaps in the humanitarian response. OCHA will also strive to ensure that cross cutting themes such as gender and protection (including maintaining support to the Protection Cluster) is mainstreamed throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. The ICCG continues to function as the main body for operational responses to displacement, with overall coordination, policy and advocacy led by the HC and the HCT, including by the HCT Advocacy Working Group.

Humanitarian financing

The Emergency Response Fund (ERF) funding will be used to fund humanitarian priorities. In 2014, the

ERF issued two calls for proposals for priority projects in Gaza and Area C that were not funded in the SRP as a means of using the ERF as a tool to strategically fill gaps in cluster response plans. In 2015, with donor funding, the HC is planning to issue a further two calls for proposals to fund critical, top priority SRP projects, to this end, the 2015 SRP has made a significant advancement in defining prioritization for its projects, in order to better align with global guidelines in this regard. The ERF will continue to strengthen the timeliness of its disbursements and ensure that the tool continues to be a rapid, flexible in-country response mechanism.

Preparedness and contingency planning

In consultation with the Palestinian Authorities, the HC requested the dispatch of the UNDAC to conduct a preparedness mission to Palestine to support the definition of a national disaster risk reduction strategy. The UNDAC preparedness mission reviewed the capacity and functions of national entities within the national disaster management system of Palestine and formulated recommendations including strengthening the effectiveness of the national disaster management system which were submitted to the Government of Palestine and the HC. The mission underlined that the policy on disaster risk management is not coherent across the whole of government. There has been an emphasis on

emergency response through the civil defence mechanism but this does not address the full spectrum of risks that could give rise to a national emergency. The Palestinian National Development Plan does not include DRR in its planning; nor does it reflect a comprehensive multi-sectoral approach to risk. The mission proposed a new system based on best international practices for its normative and organic structure. The mission also advised the establishment of a Disaster Risk Management Commission that could develop a national policy and strategy. The UNDAC mission noted that constraints in national response capacity posed by the access situation and resources are a limitation. This places the development of resilience at the community level as key to disaster risk reduction for both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. At the same time, the experience of communities in self-organised crisis management is a strong asset on which to build. The UNDAC mission recommended to work with the Government of Israel in larger scale contingencies, as its role is required for response. Building on the findings of the UNDAC mission, the SRP now includes an objective on preparedness.

As part of the GenCAP's mission to the oPt in 2014, one of the weaknesses identified was also the need to strengthen gender analysis

and perspective in preparedness as a key element in disaster response, given its centrality in identifying vulnerability of the population in situations of natural disasters and related emergencies (e.g. by including gender differentiated impacts in hazard maps), as well as identifying capacities for risk reduction and mitigation.

Humanitarian Access

One of the main impediments facing humanitarian actors in the oPt are the constraints on the ability of humanitarians to deliver aid, as a result of restrictions imposed by Israel and the de facto authorities in the Gaza Strip. In the Gaza Strip, the required approval, coordination and verification of international reconstruction projects by the Israeli authorities due to security considerations is a major impediment to the ability of humanitarian agencies to respond to urgent needs. Israeli authorities announced a range of measures aimed at easing movement of both the Palestinian population and humanitarian personnel, especially into and out of Gaza. Provided the security situation remains stable, this positive development is likely to prevail and possibly expand in scope. Nevertheless, a number of issues related to humanitarian access are likely to remain of concern throughout 2015, especially access to Area C and movement of goods into Gaza.

The Access Coordination Unit (ACU), which reports directly to the RC/HC/DSC office, will continue to work with the humanitarian and development partners to ensure monitoring and reporting on access trends and developments. The ACU will continue work on strengthening access negotiations and advocacy through online reporting and information sharing to facilitate services provided for movement of staff and goods.

The HCT continues to apply a policy and operational framework intended to address the impediments faced by humanitarian organisations working in Area C of the West Bank in close cooperation with the key humanitarian donors.

HCT Advocacy Working Group

The HCT Advocacy Working Group (AWG) continues to serve as the main subsidiary body coordinating advocacy across the HCT. The vital role of the AWG was demonstrated clearly during the Gaza Crisis, when the AWG coordinated a range of advocacy initiatives and regularly produced common messaging on the crisis for use locally and for sharing at capital-level. The AWG has also been pivotal in rapidly mobilizing the international community's awareness of the increased risk of forcible transfer facing Bedouin communities in Area C.

Cluster Objective 1

Humanitarian action is led by empowered, competent and experienced professionals.

Supports Strategic Objective : all

Indicator		Baseline	Target	
1. % of HCT decisions implemented by HCT and clusters.		80%	90%	
2. Specific and timely HCT action plans devised to respond to crises and ongoing humanitarian vulnerability.		Ad hoc (are not always produced when needed)	In place and implemented	
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• HCT takes decisions to improve humanitarian assistance in oPt.	oPt	• Cluster leads in HCT report against progress in cluster SRP targets.	Twice	Twice
		• % of HCT decisions implemented by HCT and clusters.	80%	90%
		• HCT midyear retreat with lessons learned held that result in agreed action plan for following year.	n/a	Retreat undertaken that resulted in lessons learnt and clear time bound HCT action plan for the following year
• Review of HCT coordination mechanisms.	oPt	• Periodicity of review of HCT coordination mechanisms.	Once every two years	Once a year
• Clusters hold regular meetings with Palestinian ministries.	oPt	• % of coordination structures aligned/ in support of national coordination structures	90%	90%
• Increased capacity of HCT on gender in humanitarian action (GiHA).	oPt	• # of capacity building activities on GiHA at cluster and inter-cluster level.	0	4

Cluster Objective 2

Humanitarian decision-making is based on a common situational awareness.

Supports Strategic Objective : all

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. A common data set established (with data disaggregated by location, social groups, sex and age) used by all clusters.			Partially established	Established and used by clusters
2. Timely and quality information and advocacy products to support situational understanding and humanitarian response (maps, 3Ws, humanitarian snapshots, etc.) aligned with the HPC calendar and to support decision-making and advocacy on key issues (messages, policy papers, talking points, products) in support of thematic topics agreed by the HCT.			Ad hoc	Predictable
3. Enhance the coordination of needs assessment and analysis on underlying vulnerability factors by building on existing cluster and Line Ministry information systems to create a predictable and strengthened information management sharing platform for dissemination of, analysis of and advocacy of information in partnership with all actors and people in need of assistance.			Established Assessment and Information Management Working Group (AIMWG) under auspices of the HCT	AIMWG action plan for 2015 agreed and implemented by the HCT
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• HCT produces HNO based on shared assessments of needs which reflects views of women, men, girls and boys.	oPt	• Humanitarian profile updated for oPt (including cluster specific gender data and needs analysis).	Existing Humanitarian profile	Humanitarian profile updated for 2016
• Timely production of humanitarian analytical products that support strategic response planning and HCT advocacy.	oPt	• Frequency of updates on geographic and thematic humanitarian snapshots produced.	Ad hoc	Quarterly – aligned with the SRP monitoring timetable
		• Frequency of updates on country-wide humanitarian dashboards and snapshots and produced.	Ad hoc	Quarterly – aligned with the SRP monitoring timetable
		• Frequency of updates on set of 3W products.	Ad hoc	Quarterly – aligned with the SRP monitoring timetable
		• Frequency of updates on assessment registry and information gap analysis.	Annually	Quarterly – aligned with the SRP monitoring timetable
• HCT produces a SRP consistent with established guidance that reflects the views of affected people and reflects a response to the priority needs identified in the HNO.	oPt	• Frequency SRP produced aimed at addressing priority needs.	Annually	Annually

Cluster Objective 3

Humanitarian financing is predictable, timely and allocated based on priority needs

Supports Strategic Objective: all

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. % of SRP requirements funded.			47%	65%
2. % SRP funded by end of first quarter.			17%	30%
3. % of Strategic Response Plan (SRP) target indicators met.			-	65%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Regular monitoring by clusters on progress against SRP indicators.	oPt	• Frequency clusters report on progress towards sector objectives/targets using established monitoring framework.	Annually	Twice a year
• Engage donors through briefings, missions.	oPt	• # of cluster-donor briefings held.	2	2
		• % of funding for top priority SRP projects as a % of their requirements.	32%	80%
		• % of total budget of funded projects that have the gender marker code 2B (principal objective).	0.4%	2%
		• % of number of SRP gender focused projects disaggregated by 2A and 2B.	64%	75%
		• Updated SRP communications plan endorsed by the HCT.	In place	Updated
• Strategically use pooled funds in a timely manner to support humanitarian action.	• oPt	• % of pooled funding resources directed to SRP top priority projects.	28%	66%
		• % of ERF funds allocated to national partners or to projects in partnership with a national partner.	61%	75%

Cluster Objective 4

People in emergencies are protected from harm and have access to assistance as a result of advocacy and coordination.

Supports Strategic Objective: all

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. # of occasions where HCT AWG advocacy language is clearly reflected in high profile statements of member states, Security Council Briefings, major media articles, etc.			10	12
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Strengthen protection advocacy and policy.	oPt	• # of HCT Advocacy Working Group meetings.	12	12
	oPt	• # of joint or coordinated HCT advocacy events.	4	8
		• HCT Joint advocacy strategy and Action Plan for 2015-16 prepared and endorsed	Initiated	Completed
• Facilitation services provided for movement of staff and goods.	oPt	• % of reduction of delays in receiving permits, at checkpoints, and international terminals.	10%	10%
		• % of compliance with online reporting and information.	100%	100%

Cluster Objective 5

A sustainable, predictable and accountable humanitarian response mechanism to sudden emergencies

Supports Strategic Objective: all

Indicator		Baseline	Target
1. % of recommendations from simulation exercise implemented.		0	100%
2. % of UNDAC recommendations related to the HCT implemented.		0	100%

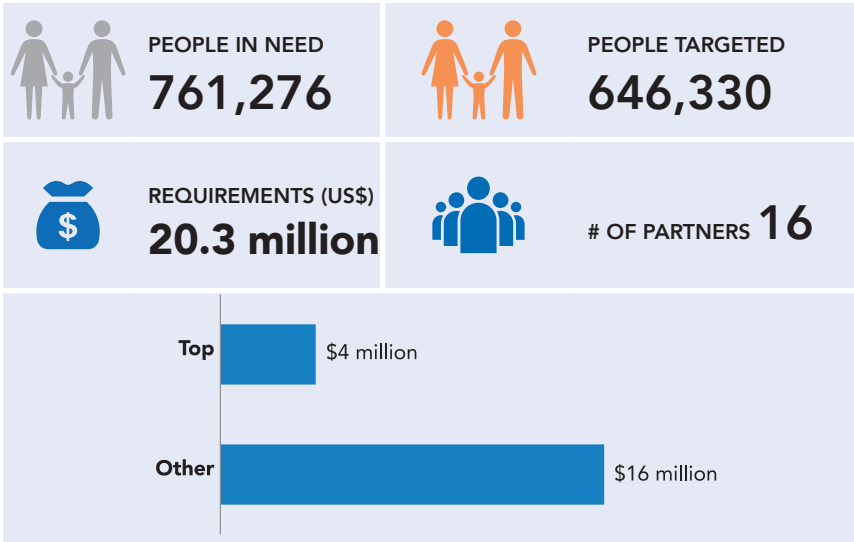
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Establishing inter-cluster and cluster specific preparedness and response standards.	oPt	• Clusters have cluster-specific preparedness and response standards.	4	All clusters
	oPt	• Cluster winter plans are in place.	Ad-hoc	In place and ready to use
• Preparedness measures are strengthened within existing coordination mechanisms and stockpiles to ensure needs arising from sudden emergencies are addressed in a timely and predictable manner.	oPt	• Frequency of oPt IACP and stockpiling matrix updated.	Ad hoc	Quarterly
		• Frequency of HCT emergency simulations.	Once every two years	Once a year
• Findings of the UNDAC mission implemented.	oPt	• Roll-out of DRR review for oPt.	To be rolled-out	Rolled-out and implemented
		• Jordan Israel Palestine preparedness mechanism is rolled out.	To be rolled-out	Rolled-out and tested
• ERF is strengthened as a tool to respond to emergencies.	oPt	• Average number of days for ERF disbursement.	10	8
		• Frequency of impact evaluation of ERF.	Annually	Annually
		• ERF projects monitored.	Quarterly	Quarterly



Lead agency: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Save the Children
Contact information: Mera Thompson (mthompson@unicef.org)

Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

For almost a million school children and youth in oPt, access to quality education in a safe and inclusive environment is continually compromised by the effects of armed conflict, occupation and infrastructure and social limitations. Children face multiple challenges to the enjoyment of their rights, including the right to education, avoidance from arrest and detention, disruption of schooling; restrictions on movement affecting access to education, displacement, and psycho-social effects including excessive stress, trauma and fear. Schools and property also face damage and destruction, and impediments and restrictions from the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) hinder the development of educational infrastructure according to minimum humanitarian standards. In order to reach school, many children face a range of dangers and obstacles such as delays or harassment during searches at Israeli military checkpoints along the Barrier, exposure to risks of settler and military violence and sometimes pass through closed military areas and firing zones. These obstacles result in increased drop-out rates which is a key concern among adolescents,



particularly boys who have a higher drop-out rate. However, girls may stay at home to avoid harassment at checkpoints and other risks. In the Gaza Strip, the psychosocial after effects of the 2014 armed conflict, coupled with the unprecedented level of civilian infrastructure damage, have placed the viability of the entire academic school year in jeopardy. Although all school children and youth in the oPt are affected by the ongoing policies and practices of the occupation and recurrent outbreak of hostilities, the most vulnerable of these children and youth are severely affected and consequently in need of urgent humanitarian assistance to allow them to participate in life-saving and protective education processes. The cluster strategy focuses on the most vulnerable,

conflict-affected communities in Area C, East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip.

How the cluster response plan will contribute to the strategic objectives

The overall cluster plan is aligned with the SRP strategic objective of improving protection and access to services for the most vulnerable communities and aims to ensure that children, youth and teachers in these communities can safely access protective school environments that meet minimum humanitarian standards. The cluster plan will seek to mitigate the effects of and ensure preparedness and an immediate response to trigger events and micro-emergencies such as localized natural disasters, a resurgence of conflict, forced displacement,

attacks on schools, and protection threats on the school commute which all result in increased psycho-social distress. Mitigation, preparedness and response measures for affected schools include provision of teaching and learning materials; school-based contingency planning, advocacy, pre-positioning of key education materials, protected access to schools, psycho-social programs and development of a national education preparedness planning system.

West Bank and East Jerusalem

Incidents of denial of access to education and attacks on educational facilities, students and teachers are regularly recorded across the oPt. A key concern for the schools in Area C and East Jerusalem is the prevalence of inadequate infrastructure and occupation-related restrictions on building expansion and rehabilitation. In Area C, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) has identified 65 schools in need of urgent upgrading to meet minimum humanitarian standards for infrastructure and safe water and sanitation facilities. Restrictions on movement including delays and harassment at Israeli military checkpoints and exposure to risks of settler and military violence, also affect access to education for children in the West Bank.

The violence that has remained pervasive in Jerusalem since the summer of 2014 continues to

impact the education system. In some schools in East Jerusalem, staff report absentee rates at times in excess of 50 per cent as children and parents fear for student safety in a context of ongoing reprisal attacks between Israeli and Palestinian communities.

Gaza

The July-August armed conflict in Gaza resulted in unprecedented damage to the education system. The MoEHE reported damage to 189 public schools in Gaza, and UNRWA reported damage to an additional 83 UNRWA schools. Due to the devastating impact of the conflict, the school year was unable to start on time, depriving more than half a million students in Gaza of their right to education. Students who lost their homes or were displaced during the conflict were left without school uniforms, bags and stationery. The Ministry reported a need to replace more than 22,000 classroom chairs and 15,000 desks after the conflict, in addition to requirements to replace or rehabilitate computer labs, office space and replace destroyed school supplies.

When schools opened in late September, children were welcomed back to school with psychosocial support and recreational activities, in efforts to ease their transition back to formal schooling and to help them to recover from the trauma of the conflict. The need for psychosocial interventions will be broad and long lasting. Of the 407 kindergartens (KGs) in Gaza,

274 KGs, or almost two thirds of the total, reported some level of infrastructure damage. At least 11 Higher Education institutions were also damaged during the conflict.

As a result of both the damage caused by the hostilities, as well as Israel's closure policies since 2007, which have impeded the construction, rehabilitation and upgrade of educational infrastructure, there is an acute shortage of classrooms and schools in Gaza. When the new school year reopened, 90 per cent of UNRWA schools were running on double shifts (condensing the school day to just four hours) and 85 per cent of public schools ran on double shifts. A number of schools were also forced to operate on triple shifts to accommodate students. With classroom hours brought to a bare minimum, there is a critical need to support student learning and performance with remedial classes and afterschool tutoring sessions.

Cluster monitoring plan

The cluster will continue to develop and implement a monitoring framework to track the indicators in the response plan. A vulnerable school database has been developed and will be continuously updated to inform the humanitarian response and allow for monitoring risk and vulnerability level over time. Field visits to schools and monitoring exercises will take place on a regular basis.

Cluster Objective 1:

Ensure access to protective, inclusive and child-friendly quality education

Supports Strategic Objective 4

Indicator			Baseline	Target
# of children (girls and boys) who benefit from targeted humanitarian interventions for improved access to protective, inclusive, child friendly quality education.			899,091 people (871,596 girls and boys and 27,495 female and male teachers)	610,812
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Improve protective environment through promotion of nonviolent schools and psycho-social support.	GS and WB	• # of children (m/f) benefitting from school based psycho-social or non-violence programmes.	20,393	173,347
	GS and WB	• # of female and male parents, teachers, staff participating in training or counselling sessions on non-violence and psycho-social support.	20,740	23,860
	GS and WB	• # of children targeted through school-based (peer) support groups.	0	8,000 children
• Strengthen advocacy, monitoring of and accountability for violations of children's right to education.	GS and WB	• # Complaints or appeals filed in response to education-related violations.	0	50
	GS and WB	• # Education staff and communities trained on MRM and monitoring of education-related violations.	0	10 communities, 300 staff
	GS and WB	• # children benefiting from cluster response to education-related violations (reported through the MRM).	0	7000 (3500 females; 3500 males)
	GS and WB	• Mechanism established for contact/ dialogue with Israeli authorities on education-related violations.	Not existing	Mechanism established and tested
• Support education system to strengthen the provision of quality inclusive education.	GS and WB	• # of male and female teachers, counsellors, education officials and cluster members with improved capacity to provide quality education.	839	6,089
	GS and WB	• # of schools, KGs, alternative education facilities, and child friendly spaces provided with equipment, teaching and learning materials (including self-learning materials).	321 facilities	154 facilities
	GS	• # children benefiting from increased supply of teaching/learning materials or stationary.	401,000	245,900
	GS and WB	• # of children benefiting from remedial/ innovative learning for inclusion, alternative learning programs (including self-learning), extra-curricular activities and summer camps.	271,193	65,500

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and expand education facilities to ensure quality access to education. 	GS and WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of children benefiting from improved educational facilities. 	530	11,565
	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of school buildings, KGs, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces rehabilitated to adhere to minimum humanitarian standards. 	75 facilities	96 facilities
	GS and WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of school premises (playgrounds, recreational spaces) improved. 	0	5 schools
	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # children (m/f) benefiting from rehabilitated school infrastructure and premises. 	12,883	1,659

Cluster Objective 2:

Education sector at all levels prepared and resilient to withstand external and internal shocks to ensure continuity of education services

Supports Strategic Objective 5

Indicator			Baseline	Target
Existence of a national preparedness planning strategy and implementation plan for the education sector, including humanitarian partners.			Not existing	In place & implemented

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote system-wide contingency planning to ensure minimal disruption/ damage to education during emergencies. 	GS and WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of education personnel and community members equipped with the skills to develop and implement emergency preparedness/contingency planning. 	800	5,000 parents (2500 females; 2500 males)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip and empower schools, higher education institutions and communities to plan and implement Disaster Risk Reduction (c-DRR) programme. 	GS and WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # schools developing disaster management plans. 	44	50
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve capacity to reintegrate students into school system through strengthened remedial/ innovative education. 	GS and WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of children, children with special needs and youth receiving remedial support. 	2,070	5,565
	GS and WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # children (m/f) benefiting from recreational activities. 	484,000	2,700
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen immediate response to recurrent small-scale and large-scale emergencies to guarantee essential services. 	GS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of teachers, students and parents benefitting from ERW/UXO safety training in priority areas. 	0	71,040
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide food insecure and vulnerable households with education-vouchers to reduce risk of school drop out. 	GS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of children (m/f) provided with uniform vouchers. 	14,487	15,000 (7,500 females; 7,500 males)

Cluster Objective 3

Relieve the economic burden on the most vulnerable households through educational vouchersing system

Supports Strategic Objective 3

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. % of children benefiting from vouchersing system.	0	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide food insecure and vulnerable households with education-vouchers to reduce risk of school drop out. 	GS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children (m/f) provided with uniform vouchers. 	14,487	15,000

Cluster Objective 4

Ensure that children have access to safe and inclusive education services

Supports Strategic Objective 4

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. # of children with improved safe access to educational facilities.	8,767	3,536
2. # of children benefiting from improved educational facilities.	12,833	1,659

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve physical access to education for students and school staff. 	WB, including EJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children (m/f) and school staff (m/f) benefiting from protective presence. 	8767 children, 353 teachers	3536 children (1061 females; 2475 males) 269 teachers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve and expand education facilities to ensure quality access to education. 	GS and WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of children benefiting from improved educational facilities 	530	11,565
	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of school buildings, KGs, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces rehabilitated to adhere to minimum humanitarian standards 	75 facilities	96 facilities
	GS and WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of school premises (playgrounds, recreational spaces) improved 	0	5 schools
	WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # children (m/f) benefiting from rehabilitated school infrastructure and premises 	12,883	1,659



Education

Location	Governorate	Organization	# of orgs per governorate
Gaza Strip	Gaza-wide	NRC, UNESCO, UNRWA	3
	Deir Al Balah	FAI, FPSC, NPA, TICE	4
	Gaza	NPA, SC, SYFS, TICE, UNICEF	5
	Khan Yunis	CMBM, FAI, NPA, SC, SYFS, TICE, UNICEF	7
	North Gaza	ACTED, COOPI, CMBM, FAI, NPA, SC, SYFS, TICE, UNICEF	9
	Rafah	CMBM, EducAid, FAI, FPSC, NPA, SYFS, TICE, UNICEF	8
	Bethlehem	SC, UNICEF	2
West Bank	Hebron	MDC, NPA, SC, UNICEF	4
	Jerusalem	NPA, UNICEF	2
	Nablus	IRW, NPA, SC, UNICEF	4
	Qalqiliya	UNICEF	1
	Ramallah	NPA, SC	2



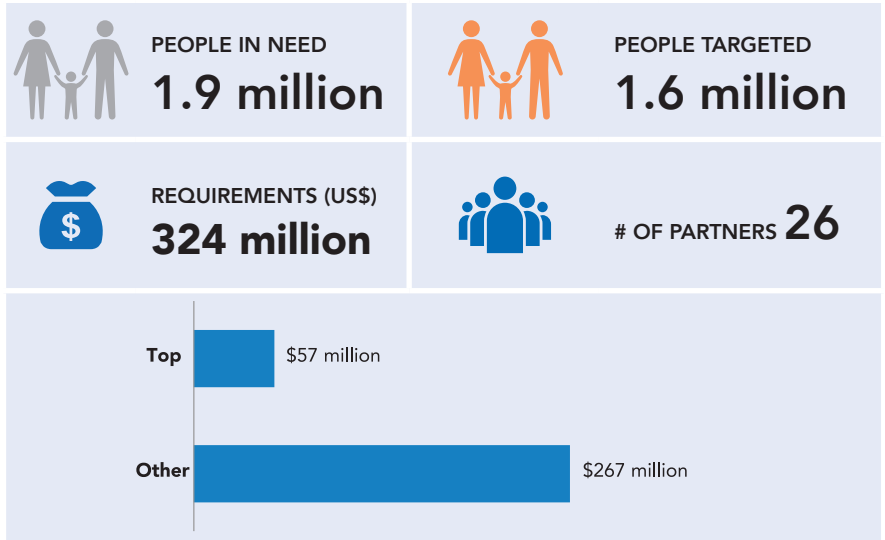
Food insecurity in the oPt is essentially a result of lack of economic access to food, originating from insufficient and unstable financial resources, rather than a lack of food available in the markets. This situation is typical of protracted emergencies. In oPt, this condition is exacerbated by critical events such as the last conflict in Gaza (July-August 2014) which has increased the severity of the food insecurity status of almost three quarters of the population by disrupting agricultural-related livelihoods.

Limited access to natural resources such as land, water and sea continues to be a major constraint for achieving a profitable and sustainable agricultural productive system. The regime of closures, limitations for import/export and to people's movements further increase the fragility of the agricultural system in oPt, posing serious threats to a positive development of the food security situation in the country.

In the West Bank (WB) this is mainly represented by the critical situation in Area C, while in Gaza the Area Restricted Area (ARA) remains a major constraint that limits access to around one third of agricultural land.

With food insecurity in oPt defined as poverty driven, resilience interventions seek to address the household level employment ratio.

Lead agency: Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) / World Food Programme (WFP)
Contact information: Marco Ferloni, FSS Coordinator (marco.ferloni@foodsecuritycluster.net)



Given that hyper-unemployment rates are largely driven by female unemployment (reaching as high as 86 per cent in Gaza in the age group 15-24, compared to 62 per cent amongst males)¹¹, gender sensitive interventions are a priority. In the meantime, despite women's share of agricultural labour in oPt reaching as high as 44 per cent¹², their share as direct beneficiaries of humanitarian interventions in agriculture and farming has remained low. Gender equality and diversification of incomes is central to increasing the resilience of vulnerable households.

The Food Security Sector's (FSS) strategy will continue to address chronic food insecurity and will therefore address both immediate food needs and protect and diversify the incomes of groups with low resilience, by protecting their livelihoods and supporting existing coping and livelihood strategies.

FSS partners will therefore respond to food insecurity through a range of different interventions, including provision of food commodities, food vouchers, cash for work and unconditional cash assistance. FSS partners will also focus on promoting and protecting the livelihoods of rural farmers, herders, breeders, fishers and urban and peri-urban producers in order to decrease their dependence on direct food assistance and increase their resilience to be better prepared for and respond to man-made and naturally triggered shocks.

The humanitarian framework of these interventions is determined by the limitations imposed by the occupation regime and related violations of IHL which have a deep impact on the livelihoods of farmers, breeders, herders and fishers.

In this complex context, the FSS will also focus on enhancing

emergency preparedness capacity in close collaboration with relevant national authorities. This includes the improvement and standardisation of tools to analyse, prioritize and target responses to food security vulnerabilities. Current FSS assessment tools allow assessment of participants' backgrounds, profiles, age and sex and identification of the most vulnerable individuals and communities such as widows/widowers, female-headed households, single male-headed households, people living with disabilities and elders. Such refined analysis can help mitigate factors that exacerbate vulnerability to food insecurity resulting from

unemployment patterns especially among women and young men, and low economic participation of women.

Another feature of the FSS's response is the support to advocacy initiatives focused on highlighting the right to access neglected natural resources and in response to settler violence and demolitions of livelihoods assets. For the latter, FSS partners will also provide emergency support to affected people.

To the extent possible, FSS responses will make use of locally available resources through the active involvement of concerned

communities and with a view to restore assets with a direct social protection value such as through cash-for-work schemes, and indirectly, where investments enable households to participate in market dynamics.

The FSS is structured through Technical Working Groups whose scope is to share knowledge and best practice as well as operational standards for various areas of interventions. All indicators will be consistently disaggregated by sex or sex of household head.

Cluster Objective 1

For farmers, herders and fisher folk to receive a rights based response.¹³ **Supports Strategic Objective 1**

Indicator		Baseline	Target	
1.	# of cases filed to reclaim the rights to access to natural resources.	To be established at the start of the programme cycle from 2014 data	Tbd in 2015 (to remain stable or increase)	
2.	# of farmers enabled to use their land.	n/a ¹⁴	To be established from 2014 data during the 2015 programme cycle	
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Advocacy campaigns in support to land reclamation.	GS and WB	• # of campaigns carried out.	n/a	34
• Advocate for creation of compensation fund for affected farmers and fishers.	GS	• # of campaigns carried out	0	4
		• Process for compensation fund is initiated	Not established	Local authorities positively engage in creation of the initiative
• Legal awareness to farmers on documenting their properities and on access to legal support.	GS and WB	• # of farmers involved in awareness campaigns.	n/a	2799 (1836 females; 963 males)
		• # of farmers receiving legal advice.	n/a	Tbd at start of planning cycle

Cluster Objective 2

Palestinian households suffering from lack of economic access to food as a result of shock are able to meet their basic food needs.¹⁵

Supports Strategic Objective 2

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. # of Palestinian households who suffer from lack of economic access to food as a result of shock are able to meet their basic food needs.			Not established	44,725
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Provide cash-based support.	GS and WB	• # of beneficiaries receiving cash-based support.	n/a	17,925 (8,975 females; 8,950 males)
• Agricultural production inputs.	GS and WB	• # of affected population supported.	n/a	26,800 (13,182 females; 13,618 males)

Cluster Objective 3

Enhancing the resilience of population at risk of shock (Man-made and climatic)

Supports Strategic Objective 2

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. # of affected people reporting improvement in their livelihoods in a timely manner.			Not established	22,121
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Supporting the diversification of livelihood resources.	GS and WB	# of beneficiaries with diversified livelihood resources.	n/a	22,121 (10,596 females; 11,525 males)

Cluster Objective 4

Palestinian households suffering from lack of economic access to food are able to meet their basic food needs.¹⁶

Supports Strategic Objective 3

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. % of food insecurity amongst the Palestinian Population ¹⁷ .			21% in West Bank, 73% in Gaza Strip	Stable or decrease
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Food in-kind distribution.	GS and WB	• # of beneficiaries receiving food in kind.	n/a	1,160,800 (573,820 females; 586,980 males).
• Food voucher support.	GS and WB	• # of beneficiaries receiving vouchers.	n/a	147,350 (76,204 females; 71,146 males)
• Cash-based assistance.	GS and WB	• # of beneficiaries receiving cash-based support.	n/a	144,365 (45,343 females; 69,022 males).
• Institutional feeding / school feeding.	GS	• # of children receiving meals at schools.	n/a	298,000 (143,670 females; 154,330 males)
• Support to small scale agricultural production (household or community level).	GS and WB	• # of beneficiaries receiving small-scale agricultural production support.	n/a	10,640 (5,180 females; 5,460 males)

Cluster Objective 5

The resilience of small scale farmers, herders, fishers and urban / peri-urban households is enhanced and livelihoods protected

Supports Strategic Objective 3

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. The resilience index of farmers, herders, fishers and urban / peri-urban households is improved.			Resilience Index to be elaborated during the 2015 programme cycle based on 2013 data set	The resilience index is maintained/ improved
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Rehabilitation of productive assets and essential infrastructure for farmers, herders and fishers by identifying and addressing constraints in the value chain. ¹⁹	GS and WB	• # of farmers, herders and fishers receiving support for the rehabilitation of their livelihood assets and infrastructures.	n/a	169,072 (82,744 females; 86,328 males)
• # of animal shelters.	GS and WB	• # of animal shelters.	n/a	720
• Emergency support to farmers and herders in Area C and drought vulnerability pockets (inputs, irrigation networks / equipment, seeds, seedlings, fodder production, drought tolerant seeds etc).	GS and WB	# of people receiving emergency production inputs	n/a	Tbd at start of 2015 programme cycle
• Increase sourcing of quality food from local food sources including women's cooperatives/ producers.	GS	• # Metric Tonnes of food produced.	n/a	2,100

Cluster Objective 6

Ensure that farmers/herders/Bedouins/fishers have access to agriculture services/resources (water, land).

Supports Strategic Objective 4

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. % of affected population (farmers and herders) have increased access to agriculture services (vet, extension) and resources (water, land, fodder).			n/a ¹⁹	To be established from 2014 data during the 2015 programme cycle
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land rehabilitation / reclamation (roads, walls, farmers, water, cisterns and water harvesting facilities) Right based approach and cash for resilience²⁰. 	GS and WB	• # of dunums restored.	n/a	17,168
		• # of people benefitting from land rehabilitation/reclamation	n/a	51,488 (F: 25,969; M: 25,519).
		• #km of agricultural roads opened/ rehabilitated.	n/a	44 km
		• #m3 of water harvested/capacity provided.	n/a	46, 550
		• # of working days created.	n/a	11,820
		• # of farmers resuming farming activities.	n/a	1740 (F: 820; M: 920)
		• # of fishers accessing the sea.	n/a	335 (F: 165; M: 170)
		• # of dunums rehabilitated to serve for grazing.	n/a	5000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide reliable water /fodder to livestock in need). 	GS and WB	• capacity of tanks distributed (m3).	n/a	820

Cluster Objective 7

The capacity of and coordination between national stakeholders working in food sector is improved in order to respond to emergency situations effectively.

Supports Strategic Objective 5

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. Food security sector disaster risk reduction (DRR) plan prepared at national level.			Not existing	In place and implemented
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Formulate national committee to prepare NDRR Plan.	GS and WB	• # and type of national committee(s) formulated.	0	1
• Conduct Gaza/ WB wide Risk Assessment.	GS and WB	• # of Risk Assessment reports developed.	0	1
• Preparation of the preparedness and emergency plans.	GS and WB	• # of NDRRP in place (document) including prevention , mitigation , preparedness and , intervention.	0	1
• Mainstreaming of the DRR plans.	GS and WB	• # of DRR plans adopted by local stakeholders specially governmental organizations and major international and national NGOs.	0	1
• Develop sector and preparedness plans.	GS and WB	• # of sector coordination plan/mechanism developed.	0	1
• Develop information sharing mechanisms including development of management information system (MIS).	GS and WB	• # of information sharing mechanisms developed.	0	1
		• # of MIS developed.	0	1

Cluster Objective 8:

Palestinian IDP households suffering from displacement, as a result of the armed conflict, are able to meet their basic food needs

Supports Strategic Objective 6

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. %of IDP's who are able to meet their food security needs.			To be established from 2014 SEFSec data at the start of programme cycle	Stable or improved
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Provide cash for work (CfW) opportunities.	GS	• # of people benefiting from CfW opportunities.	n/a	6,500 (3,197 females; 3,303 males)

Cluster Objective 9

Contribute to the resilience of IDP through providing basic food source.

Supports Strategic Objective 6

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. # of IDP's Households are able to meet their food security needs.			To be established from 2014 SEFSec data at the start of programme cycle	Stable or improved
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Establishing backyard production units (laying chickens, sheep, goats, rabbits, poultry farms).	GS	• # of beneficiaries with backyard production units established.	n/a	9,866 (5,524 females; 4,342 males)



Food Security

Location	Governorate	Organization	# of organizations per governorate
Gaza Strip	Gaza-wide	ACT/DCA, FAO, HelpAge International, UNRWA, WFP	5
	Deir Al Balah	ACF, ASDPD, CARE International, FAO, GVC, IRW, Oxfam Italia, PFA, PU, RWDS, SC, UAWC, We Effect	13
	Gaza	ACT/DCA, FAO, GVC, IRW, OXFAM GB, Oxfam Italia, PU, RWDS, SC, UAWC	10
	Khan Yunis	ACF, ACPP, ACT/DCA, ACTED, Al Nakheel, ASDPD, CARE International, FAO, IRW, Oxfam Italia, PFA, PU, RWDS, SC, UAWC	15
	North Gaza	ACT/DCA, FAO, IDCO, IRW, OXFAM GB, Oxfam Italia, RWDS, SC, UAWC	9
			11
	Rafah	ACF, ACTED, ASDPD, CARE International, FAO, IRW, PU, RWDS, SC, UAWC, We Effect	3
West Bank	West Bank-wide	FAO, UNRWA, WFP	8
	Bethlehem	ACF, ACT/DCA, ACTED, ARIJ, FAO, Oxfam Italia, UNRWA, We Effect	
	Hebron	ACF, FAO, MDC, Oxfam Italia, UAWC	6
	Jenin	FAO, Oxfam Italia, UNRWA	6
	Jericho	ACF, ACT/DCA, CARE International, FAO, Oxfam Italia, UNRWA	7
	Jerusalem	ACF, ACT/DCA, ARIJ, FAO, Oxfam Italia, UNRWA, We Effect	6
	Nablus	ACT/DCA, CARE International, FAO, Oxfam Italia, UNRWA, We Effect	3
	Qalqiliya	FAO, PU, We Effect,	3
	Ramallah	ACF, FAO, UNRWA	3
	Salfit	FAO, PU, We Effect,	7
	Tubas	ACT/DCA, CARE International, FAO, OVERSEAS-Onlus, Oxfam Italia, UNRWA, We Effect	3
	Tulkarm	FAO, UNRWA, We Effect	



Health and Nutrition

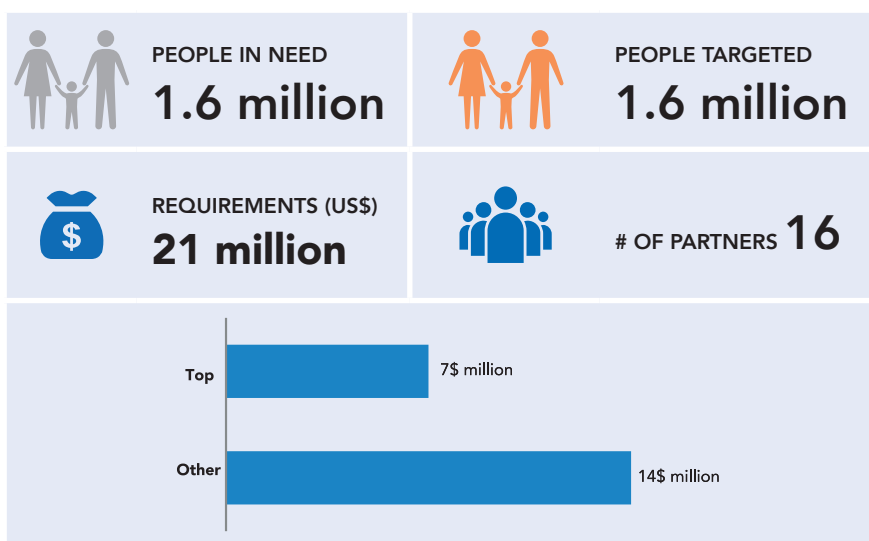
Lead agency: World Health Organization (WHO)

Contact information: Yousef Muhaisen (muhaiseny@who.int)

Access to essential health services and referral of patients who need specialized health care remains limited in the Gaza Strip, East Jerusalem, Area C, the Seam Zone and some localities in Area B of the West Bank. Access restrictions to health services has a significant impact on women due to their reproductive health needs, or their responsibilities related to the health of children, care for the elderly and disabled family members. Access concerns have guided the classification of vulnerability, priorities and scope of response for the Health and Nutrition Cluster plan for 2015.

1.6 million people (1.3 million in Gaza and 0.3 million in the West Bank) are in need of humanitarian health interventions (730,280 women, 490,062 children and 370,570 men).

In the Gaza Strip, the Joint Health Sector Assessment of the Health and Nutrition Cluster highlighted the effect of the recent conflict which severely impacted on the health and wellbeing of the entire population. The conflict resulted in the loss of life, creation of disabilities, deterioration of those with chronic illnesses and a severe negative effect on the mental wellbeing of the population. Security issues and the destruction of vital health infrastructure, and the political divisions between Ramallah and Gaza were and are large contributors to the reduced



availability of health services during and after the conflict. Though positive steps have been taken by Israeli authorities to alleviate the situation, shortages of drugs and medical supplies, limitations in tertiary care capacity, extreme fuel shortage and complicated mechanisms for the referral of severe cases abroad have escalated the already dire humanitarian situation.

In the West Bank insufficient access to primary health care persists as a result of insecurity due to the presence and actions of Israeli security forces and settler violence; restrictions on the freedom of movement of patients, health staff and medical students due to the closure regime and the expansion of settlements; lack of residency rights; shortage of medicines and other medical supplies, and shortage of health

staff. Particularly, restrictive zoning and planning have had a strong impact on access to services and livelihoods for Palestinians. Due to the inability to upgrade and build health facilities in Area C, many communities in the West Bank are left to struggle with difficult access to essential health and nutrition services, including emergency care.

Access to primary health care is particularly difficult for women, the elderly and people with disabilities in Area C. Restrictions on movement and access in Area C and limited public transportation are important factors that prevent women from accessing public space. Furthermore, fear of violence can result in conservative behavior, limiting women and girls' freedom of movement, and their access to basic services including health care. Restricted

access particularly affects women who need to use a wide range of sexual and reproductive health services. Therefore, health partners are running mobile clinic services offering essential primary health care services, including reproductive and child health, laboratory tests and health

education. NGO clinics visit vulnerable communities once a week.

Finally, the oPt is highly vulnerable to a large variety of natural and manmade hazards, including violent conflict, earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts and

desertification, therefore the cluster will address the need to build the capacity of cluster partners and communities in emergency preparedness.

Cluster Objective 1

Access of vulnerable communities in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to quality and affordable health services, referral of victims of violence to protection organizations and advocacy ensured.

Supports Strategic Objective 4

Indicator			Baseline	Target
# of vulnerable people in West Bank and Gaza (women and men) accessing quality and affordable essential health by type of service (including nutrition, maternal and child health, reproductive health, mental health, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities).			1.6 million (F: 730,280; M: 370,570; Children: 490,062)	1.6 million (730,280 females; 370,570 males, 490,062 children)
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Referral of survivors of violence related to the conflict and GBV to protection organizations.	Area C, EJ	# of survivors of violence by type (conflict and GBV) referred to protection organizations.	120	100
Information on restricted access of vulnerable populations to PHC is collected and diffused through the appropriate publications and channels.	Area C, EJ,GS	# of publications, including press releases with information on restricted access to PHC ²¹ .	15	15
		# of trained staff and community members on IHL and right to health and data collection on incidents and reporting.	100	165

Cluster Objective 2

Vulnerable communities in the West Bank and Gaza better prepared to cope with the impact of current and potential new man-made and natural disasters.

Supports Strategic Objective 5

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Provision of training to PHC health providers, grass root organizations and community leaders on management of mass casualties, rescue and first aid and referral to higher levels of health care.	Area C, EJ peripheries, GS	# of PHC health providers, members of grass root organizations and community leaders trained in principles on management of mass casualties, rescue and first aid and referral to higher levels of health care.	1,425	650
Carry out health awareness sessions (these include mainly activities in Gaza on nutrition, reproductive health and emergency at the community level).	Area C , EJ, GS	# of participants at the awareness sessions.	500	40,000



Health and Nutrition

Location	Governorate	Organization	# of organizations per governorate
Gaza Strip	Gaza-wide	HelpAge International, HI, MAP, Medico International, UNFPA, UNRWA, WHO	7
	Deir Al Balah	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB), PU, SC, UHWC	4
	Gaza	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB), SC, UNICEF	3
	Khan Yunis	ACT/DCA, OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB), PU, SC, UHWC, UNICEF	6
	North Gaza	ACT/DCA, OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB), SC, UNICEF	4
	Rafah	OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB), PU, UHWC, UNICEF,	4
West Bank	Bethlehem	CARE International, Medico International, UNRWA	3
	Hebron	CARE International, Medico International, UNRWA	3
	Jenin	CARE International, UNRWA	2
	Jericho	MAP, Medico International, UNRWA	3
	Jerusalem	CARE International, Medico International, UNRWA	3
	Nablus	Medico International, UNRWA	2
	Qalqiliya	UNRWA, Medico Intl.	2
	Ramallah	UNRWA	1
	Salfit	Medico International, UNRWA	2
	Tubas	CARE International	1
	Tulkarm	Medico International, UNRWA	2



Lead agency: Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
Contact information: lfung@ohchr.org

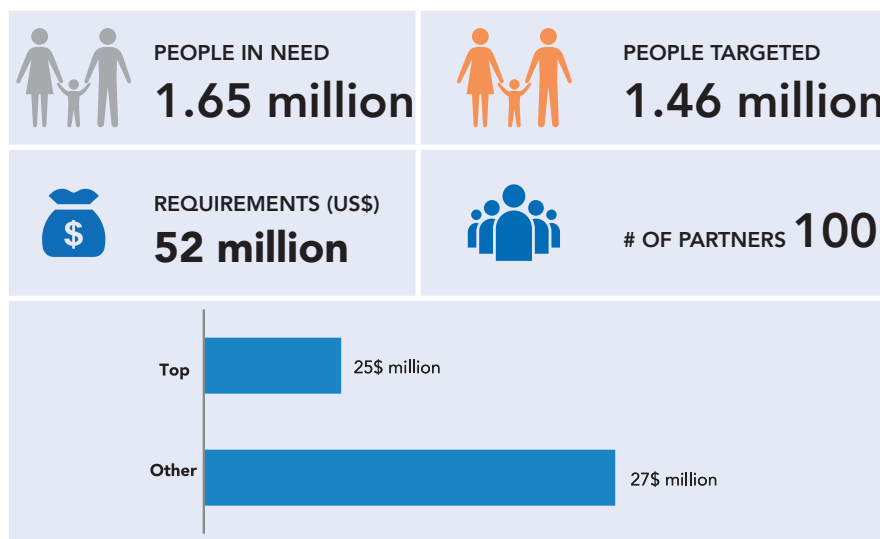
The Protection cluster strategy will support the achievement of strategic objective one, strategic objective two and strategic objective six.

The Protection Cluster response strategy will focus on achieving two main objectives:

(1) **To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law**, including through enhanced access to justice, sustained monitoring and documentation of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and coordinated advocacy;

(2) **To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by all sides, and of the armed conflict**, including through minimization of incidents of violence and harassment through targeted protective presence, increased availability of child protection and psychosocial support, improved management of the threat posed by explosive hazards in Gaza, multi-sectoral responses to GBV survivors, other protective measures and strengthened mainstreaming of protection in the humanitarian response.

To achieve these objectives, and to address the priority protection concerns identified in the



Protection Cluster Needs Analysis Framework²² and the new needs arising from the Gaza conflict²³ the Protection Cluster will implement a range of projects that provide direct protective support and response to affected communities and vulnerable groups, actively promote accountability and access to justice, challenge the policies and practices that are at the root of violations, and promote protective impact by humanitarian actors in other clusters/sectors.

The Protection Cluster will prioritize humanitarian interventions that address the following criteria:

- Provide an immediate response to a protection concern, or have an immediate protective impact by preventing, averting or mitigating a protection risk;
- Address the identified protection needs and/or

prioritize identified vulnerable groups or geographic areas;

- Provide effective protection interventions for children affected by conflict and violence, or strengthen the overall child protection response;
- Provide effective protection interventions for women and girls affected by conflict and violence (with a particular focus on war widows, female heads of households and adolescent girls);
- Provide emergency response and access to services for victims of abuses and violations including legal, protective and psychosocial response (livelihoods, shelter, WASH, educational and health assistance provided in coordination with other clusters/sectors);

- Seek to enhance the accountability of perpetrators of human rights and IHL violations through direct interaction with the authorities or through the mobilization of other stakeholders;
- Respond to and mainstream gender and diversity issues within the protection cluster response and those of other clusters;
- Seek to enhance self-reliance and resilience (e.g. support to community-based protection and support mechanisms including youth groups);
- Promote the involvement and empowerment of local organizations and communities.

To promote a holistic response to protection risks, the Protection Cluster will coordinate closely with other clusters/sectors in the provision of emergency response and access to services for victims of abuses and violations, and vulnerable groups. The Protection Cluster will coordinate the protection response (including monitoring and investigation, documenting and reporting, recourse to legal and administrative measures, protective presence, child protection, psychosocial support, ERW risk assessments, disposal, clearance and risk education, strengthened response to gender-based violence, and advocacy) and refer other humanitarian

needs to the appropriate cluster/sector (including through the inter-cluster response mechanism). The Protection Cluster lead will work with other cluster/sector leads to mainstream protection and promote respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in their interventions.

To ensure an effective response to identified child protection concerns and vulnerabilities, the Protection Cluster (in particular, through three sub-groups focused on child protection: Child Protection Working Group, Grave Violations Against Children Working Group and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group) will continue to provide a range of targeted age and gender sensitive child protection interventions. These responses include psychosocial support for children and caregivers, with a focus on structured psychosocial support with a case management approach and referral to individual counselling and national child protection responses; monitoring and documentation of grave violations against children; legal assistance to children in Israeli military detention; and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) risk awareness education in Gaza. The development of the Global Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action provides a platform to reconfigure the child protection humanitarian response based on agreed standards, and in doing so, to

improve the quality and coverage of interventions designed to protect the most vulnerable children, including adolescent girls and children with disabilities.²⁴

For Palestinian women and girls, the absence of recourse channels for violations of IHL and human rights by Israeli authorities is often coupled with the absence of recourse channels by Palestinian duty bearers with regard to their social rights (e.g. early marriage, divorce), economic rights (access to livelihoods, economic opportunity and inheritance rights), and physical protection (GBV and sexual harassment). Freedom of movement of women and girls is not only subject to Israeli restrictions, but is also closely controlled by social restrictions limiting their mobility and access to economic opportunities, services and social networks. In order to address the specific needs of survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) within the humanitarian context, the Protection Cluster will increase risk mitigation measures and enhance the provision of multi-sectoral services, including psychosocial support, legal assistance, and access to health services, particularly medical emergency response, and referral to safe and confidential specialized services. The Protection Cluster will coordinate closely with the United Nations Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group²⁵ in the provision of humanitarian responses addressing GBV.

Initiatives that enhance accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by all sides and promote access to justice are a core cross-cutting response for the Protection Cluster. The

cluster will maintain a strong focus on advocacy, contributing to the Humanitarian Country Team Advocacy Strategy and work of the Humanitarian Country Team Advocacy Working Group (in particular the identified

priorities relating to life, liberty and security; accountability for violations of international law; forced displacement; and child protection).

Cluster Objective 1

To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law

Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 6

Indicator

	Baseline	Target
1. % of households subject to demolition and eviction orders in the West Bank including East Jerusalem that are able to remain in their homes due to the provision of legal representation.	95%	90%
2.# of individuals in Gaza who receive legal assistance to access legal remedies in Israel for losses of life, injuries and property destruction or damage sustained during Operation Protective Edge.	1,900	100% of key cases where there is available evidence to suggest that a violation of IHL and/or IHRL has occurred

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Provide legal counseling and representation to those at risk of: demolitions, forced evictions displacement; revocation of residency rights; family separation; victims of violations of human rights and IHL seeking accountability; victims of settler violence; IDPs in Gaza and those affected by the conflict, people affected by access restrictions in Gaza; children arrested and detained by Israeli authorities; and survivors of gender-based violence.	WB including EJ (Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	• # of free legal services provided to vulnerable people in the West Bank.	4,000	5000 (1,000 females; 4,000 males)
	GS (including ARA)	• # of IDPs and those affected by recent conflict in Gaza that receive legal counselling in relation to land ownership, civil documentation, women's property and inheritance rights.	1,000	2,000
		• # of GBV victims and survivors in Gaza who access safe and confidential legal assistance.	600 women	750 women
Monitor, investigate, and document violations of human rights and IHL including grave violations against children, violations committed during the Gaza Conflict and in the ARA, incidents and risks of forcible displacement and forcible transfer, violations against women and gender-based violence, the rights and situation of IDPs in Gaza.	oPt	• # of incidents of grave violations against children monitored and documented.	2,126 incidents affecting 514,737 children (557 children killed 4,062 injured, 101 in military detention, 714 education-related violations)	90% of incidents are documented, monitored and reported on
		• # of references to protection concerns in official UN reports, based on information derived from monitoring.	26	26.
		• # of reports issued by NGOs and CSOs on protection concerns	10	10

Conduct community outreach and awareness-raising on rights, protection mechanisms and access to legal services.	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of women and men who receive information on their rights and how to access legal services. 	2,500	5,000
	GS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of women, men, girls and boys in vulnerable communities who benefit from awareness-raising sessions on GBV risks and information on services available. 	3,500 40% women, 21% men, 25% boys and 14% girls)	4,856 (40% women, 21% men, 25% boys and 14% girls)
Support NGOs and CSOs in monitoring and documenting abuses and violations of human rights and IHL.	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of workshops held for NGOs, CSOs and key stakeholders to strengthen documentation of grave violations against children. 	5	5
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of workshops held for NGOs, CSOs and key stakeholders to strengthen documentation of human rights violations, including violations against women. 	12	10
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of service providers that document GBV cases according to safe and ethical standards. 	20	25



Protection

Location	Governorate	Organization	# of organizations per governorate
Gaza Strip	Gaza-wide	ACT/DCA, ACT/Diakonia, Sweden, AISHA, HI, Internews, MDM France, Nova – NOVACT, NRC, OHCHR, Sawa, TDP, UNMAS, UN Women, UNICEF, UNRWA	16
	Deir Al Balah	PU, TICE, UNFPA, WCH	4
	Gaza	CMBM, TdH – L, TICE, UNFPA, WCH	5
	Khan Yunis	CMBM, PU, TICE, WCH	4
	North Gaza	ACT/DCA, CMBM, TdH – L, TICE, UNFPA, WCH	6
	Rafah	CMBM, PU, TdH – L, TICE, WCH, Wefaq	6
West Bank	West Bank-wide	ACT/Diakonia, Sweden, Nova – NOVACT, NRC, OHCHR, Sawa, UNICEF, UNRWA, YMCA	9
	Bethlehem	SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI	2
	Hebron	CPT, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI	3
	Jericho	SEAPPI/NEAPPI, TICE, UNRWA	
	Jerusalem	Al-Maqdese (MSD), HaMoked, Jahalin, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI, TICE, UNFPA, UNRWA	8
			4
	Nablus	MDM France, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI, UNFPA	
	Qalqilya	APS, MDM France, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI, UNRWA	5
	Ramallah	SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI, UNRWA	
	Salfit	MDM France, SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI	
	Tubas	SEAPPI/NEAPPI, TICE, UNRWA	
	Tulkarem	SC, SEAPPI/NEAPPI	

Cluster Objective 2

To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict.

Supports Strategic Objectives 1, 2

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. # of ERW-related casualties in Gaza among boys, girls, women and men is minimal.			48	As close to 0 as possible
2. # of girls and boys directly affected by occupation or conflict-related violence, including grave violations against children, have strengthened coping mechanisms and resilience through the provision of psychosocial support.			45,300 boys and 22,650 girls)	150,000 (75,000 boys and 75,000 girls)
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Risk assessment, clearance and disposal of explosive remnants of war (ERW) and other explosive hazards.	GS (High risk, mostly 3 km within boundary)	• Response to requests for risk assessments from UN/Humanitarian supported projects and staff.	100% of requests are responded to	100%
Targeted ERW awareness and risk education activities.	GS	• # of persons (men, women, girls, boys) who attend an ERW risk education session.	9,564 (1,000 men, 1,000 women, 3,782 boys and 3,782 girls, 4,000)	433,500 (13,700 women, 24,300 men, 207,487 boys, 188,013 girls)
Provide protective presence and accompaniment of individuals and children in communities exposed to the presence and actions of Israeli security forces, and settler violence.	WB (including EJ and E1, Area C, Seam Zone, H2, Jordan Valley)	• # of communities benefiting from regular protective presence.	160	179
		• # of people benefiting from protective presence at checkpoints and agricultural gates.	25,848	32,370 passing 13 checkpoints and gates per week (30165 men, 1837 women, 368 children)
		• # of children and teachers benefiting from protective presence accompaniment to school (access to education).	6,800 school children, 221 teachers (3,400 boys, 3,400 girls, 110 male teachers and 112 female teachers)	6,800 school children, 220 teachers (3,400 boys and 3,400 girls, 110 male and 110 female teachers)
Provide psychosocial support to children and adults directly or indirectly affected by violence by Israeli security forces; settler violence; arrest and detention of minors; demolitions and forced displacement; child abuse; and gender-based violence.	GS (including ARA), WB (including EJ, Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	• # of children receiving professional psychosocial support .	47,500 (23,750 boys and 23,750 girls)	45,300 (22,650 girls and 22,650 boys).
		• # of adults receiving professional psychosocial support, including parents of detained children.	4,000 (3,000 women and 1,000 men)	12,000 (8,000 women and 4,000 men)
		• # of organisations that provide safe and confidential psychosocial support to GBV survivors.	20	24
Maintain psychosocial response mechanisms to respond to existing needs, and enable a rapid scale-up to respond to heightened humanitarian needs due to conflict-related violence or other shocks.	GS (including ARA), WB (including EJ, Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	• # of Child Protection Networks operating in West Bank and Gaza.	11	16
		• # of Family Centres equipped for emergency preparedness.	0	23
		• # of operational emergency psychosocial support teams.	16	16
Support other clusters/ sectors to mainstream protection, human rights and IHL in humanitarian responses.	oPt	• # of other clusters/sectors that integrate protection concerns in their humanitarian response.	5	5
		• # of Global Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action contextualized by the Child Protection Working Group.	0	9



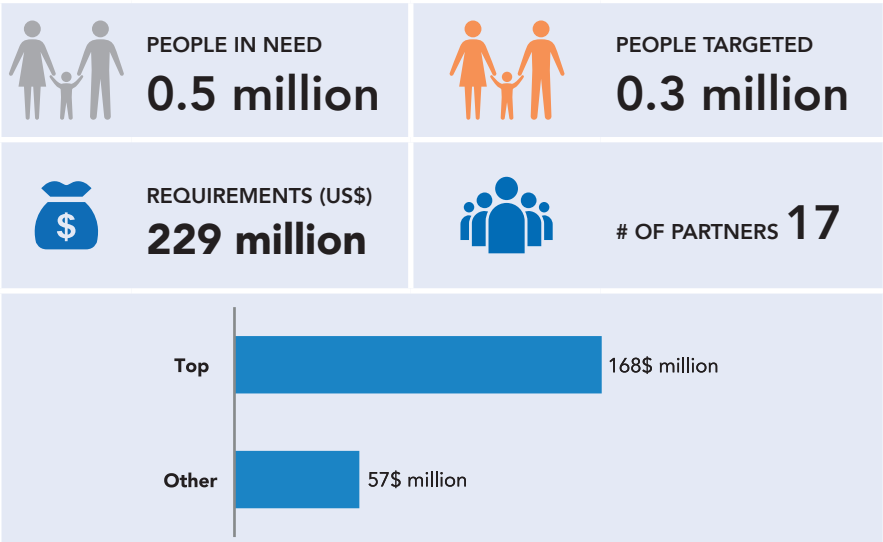
Shelter and NFIs

The Shelter & NFI Cluster agencies’ response plan aims to deliver appropriate, adequate and timely shelter and shelter-related NFIs solutions to the most vulnerable groups in West Bank, East Jerusalem, Area C, H2 and Gaza targeting internally displaced people and those at acute risk of displacement. In Gaza, opportunity to build back better through neighbourhoods based urban re-design, improving the built environment and assuring absorption capacity will be widened through a pilot project supported by urban profiling and urban displacement out of camp coordination. In the West Bank agencies are encouraged to maintain close coordination with the local authorities to ensure common aims regarding contingency plans and fit for purpose planning processes.

The chronic and protracted needs of the people in area C are addressed through a consortium approach and punctual response with associated advocacy.

The Shelter and NFIs cluster response plan takes into the account the different needs of those who have already been displaced as well as those who are at risk of displacement such as due to the effect of winter storms. Interventions are also sensitive and are adapted to different needs of various populations whether these are in urban or rural environments, are refugee or non-refugee, or are Bedouin families.

Lead agency: Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Contact information: Fadi Shamisti (fadi.shamisti@nrc.no)



Protection and gender mainstreaming will be encouraged through participation of cluster member focal points in workshops and through incorporation of indicators in activity tracking data collection tools (4Ws). Identification of vulnerable groups and families will focus on the most vulnerable, including those living in substandard housing units, low-income or large families, the abject poor, those with disabled or elderly family members, and female-headed households. Cluster member agencies will seek to address and overcome issues with inadequate security of tenure to enable humanitarian response. This is a particular concern for female-headed households especially the recently widowed.

The cluster response plan focuses on IDPs and IDP options for transitional shelter aiming to improve the conditons and

minimize the number of steps to durable solutions. Particular focus is maintained on host families and housing, land aiming to minimize abuses resulting from overcrowding and substandard housing conditions. Housing, Land and property (HLP) issues are addressed through targeted support and training and by assuring mainstreaming of attention on potential protection and gender concerns in projects and monitoring.

Participation of the affected population is promoted within the plan to encourage engagement and ownership in all phases of the project cycle including establishing representative community committees to minimize conflict and ensure support for prioritisation.

Cluster Objective 1

Respond to the immediate shelter and shelter-NFI needs of vulnerable populations resulting from manmade or natural disasters

**Supports
Strategic
Objective 2,3,4**

Indicator			Baseline	Target
% of families that are subject to demolitions or destruction due to natural disasters or conflict receive immediate Shelter/NFIs assistance in Gaza, West Bank and East Jerusalem.			0%	70%
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Shelter/NFIs response to manmade demolitions and destructions.	WB (including EJ, Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	• # of families affected by demolitions followed up for response.	0	500
	GS	• # of families supported with emergency shelter/shelter-related NFIs.	0	6,100
• Shelter/NFIs response to natural disasters.	WB (including EJ, Area C, Seam Zone, H2), GS	• # of families able to be supported with emergency shelter / shelter NFIs.	0	1,600
			0	2,170
• Revision of Shelter & NFI Cluster contingency plan; prepositioning and stockpiling of NFIs.	WB (including EJ, Area C, Seam Zone, H2), GS	• % of different items at stockpile compared to contingency plan numbers.	0%	30%

Cluster Objective 2

Ensure shelter solutions are able to mitigate against harsh weather conditions and shelter needs.

**Supports
Strategic
Objective 2,4**

Indicator			Baseline	Target
% of vulnerable shelters are strengthened to withstand severe weather conditions through material provision and technical guidance and control.			0%	80%
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Improvements, rehabilitation and winterizing of inadequate shelters with coordinated WASH support.	Area C, Seam Zone, FZ ²⁷	• # of people receiving support and assistance to improve, rehabilitate or winterize inadequate shelters.	0	8,000
• Emergency winterisation / sealing off of damaged housing units.	Area C, Seam Zone, FZ	• # of housing units winterised.	0	1,200
	GS		0	5,700
• Contract guidance, inspection, quality control and payment approvals, checking for errors and omissions (snagging) and referrals for HLP and legal support.	GS	• # Families supported to perform owner-driven housing repairs.	0	4,050
• Provision of grants or contracting teams to undertake repairs.	GS	• # of housing units repaired.	0	36,675

Cluster Objective 3

Ensure continued access to adequate shelter for those displaced or at risk of displacement through access to housing land and property (HLP) and legal support

Supports Strategic Objective 1,2,4,6

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. % of households at risk of displacement are not displaced from their shelters due to preventative humanitarian action.			0%	70%
2. % of population suffering or at risk of housing destruction, demolition or eviction receive adequate legal support (Legal counselling and representation), and able to remain in their homes.			0%	70%
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Advocacy for the right of adequate housing and fit-for-purpose planning procedures.	Area C, FZ, seam zone	• # of messages and documentation issued for advocacy.	0	10
• Legal support provided to families and communities under threat of demolition and displacement actors).	Area C, FZ, seam zone	• # of demolition or stop working orders frozen or delayed.	0	250
• Provision of Information, Counseling and Legal Assistance services for beneficiaries through cluster members and to communities.	Area C, EJ and GS	• # of families accessing Housing Land and Property (HLP) advice and legal services.	0	13,800

Cluster Objective 4

Work towards effective involvement of Ministry of the Government of National Consensus to prepare for emergencies and ensure a coordinated response.

Supports Strategic Objective 5

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. Relevant national bodies maintain and test contingency and preparedness plans.			Existing.	Maintained and tested.
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Empowerment of the national disaster team and or high council of civil defense.	GS and WB	• # of outcomes of decisions taken at meetings called and led by government/ national disaster team to arrange for possible emergencies or response.	3	12
• Contingency plan reviews, lessons learnt reflection exercise, simulation exercises involving national stakeholders.	GS and WB	• # of different events with significant engagement of national stakeholders.	0	6

Cluster Objective 5

Ensure and maintain immediate access to transitional shelter solutions which include WASH facilities

**Supports
Strategic
Objective 6**

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1.# of displaced people are able to find transitional shelter solutions incorporated with WASH services			0	700
2.% of hosted families are able to continue to access shelter through monthly cash support or improvements to hosting conditions ²⁷			20%	100%
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
• Installation of functioning WASH facilities through coordination with WASH Cluster or inclusion in Shelter projects.	GS	• % of new shelter solutions with adequate WASH facilities.	0	100%
• Supporting host and hosted families with shelter-related NFI; improvements to privacy, space and household equipment.	GS	• # Host and Hosted Families supported through easing of financial burden, measures to improve sheltering conditions.	0	21,874
• Finishing off of unfinished units to provide rent-free accommodation for up to two years, thereby increasing the housing stock.	GS	• # of unfinished housing units rendered habitable providing adequate shelter and WASH and tenanted.	0	700



Shelter and NFIs

Location	Governorate	Organization	# of organizations per governorate
Gaza Strip	Deir Al Balah	UNRWA, UNDP, ACTED, Mercy Corps	2
	Gaza	Mercy Corps, TdH - L UN-HABITAT, SIF, UNDP, UNRWA, BPF, PHC	9
	Khan Yunis	UNRWA, UNDP, ACTED, SIF, UN-HABITAT, NRC	4
	North Gaza	UNRWA, UNDP, TdH - L, RA, NRC	3
	Rafah	UNRWA, UNDP, ACTED	1
West Bank	Bethlehem	ACT/DCA, NRC	2
	Hebron	ACF, GVC, UAWC, NRC	4
	Jerusalem	ACF, GVC, PHC, NRC	4
	Nablus	MDC, NRC	2
	Tubas	ACF, MDC, NRC	3

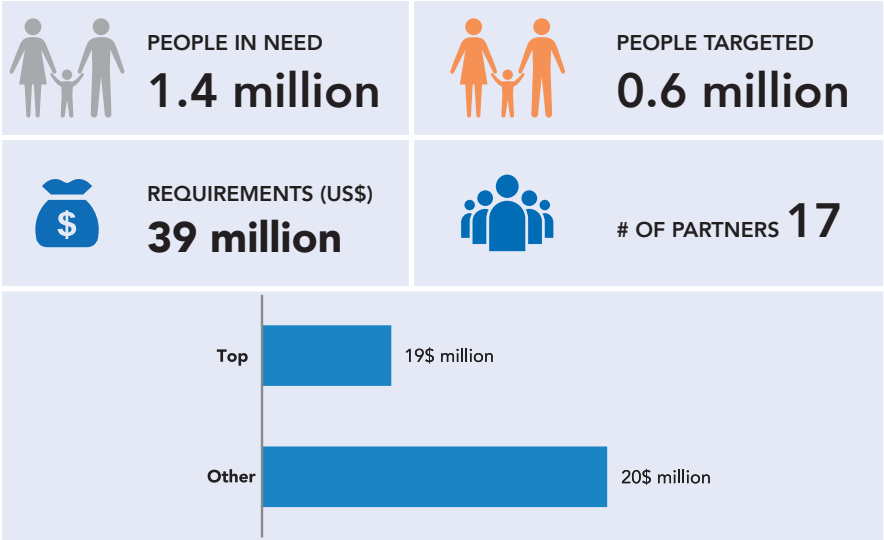


**Water,
Sanitation and
Hygiene (WASH)**

The WASH Cluster response objectives have three components. At the national level, the focus is on reinforcing sectoral coordination structures as part of a longer-term strategy of transition and better integration with the development sector. To this end, included projects cover key information systems to better track the water and sanitation situation across the oPt, and to improve activity tracking across all WASH actors. They also cover dedicated resources to move the sectoral and transitional workplans forwards. This objective contributes primarily to strategic objective five to enhance the capacities of national stakeholders, and also facilitates strategic objective four to ensure services in areas of restricted access. In addition, it provides key datasets to be used in advocacy related to strategic objective one to promote respect for IHL and IHRL.

In the West Bank, the focus is on increasing water access in Area C communities, and on responding to demolitions of water and sanitation infrastructures. Projects included aim to improve access in over 60 communities (including 40 schools), but also projects to reinforce the capacities of the Joint Service Councils to better manage services in Area C communities.

Lead agency: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
Contact information: Carol Awad (cawad@unicef.org)



A project focussed on WASH demolitions as part of an integral package of response is listed in the Shelter Cluster section. Together these objectives and activities contribute primarily to strategic objective two to respond to immediate needs after shocks and increase the resilience of those at the risk of forced displacement. In addition the activities contribute to strategic objective four to ensure services in areas of restricted access such as Area C communities, and to strategic objective five to enhance the capacities of national stakeholders to oversee service delivery in Area C communities.

In the Gaza Strip, the longstanding blockade had already created an unsustainable water and sanitation situation which was compounded by the recent conflict. Given expected delays in reconstruction efforts, the focus is on ensuring the stability of the current

(reduced) level of service, and providing household level support to conflict-affected and IDP families in improving water and sanitation access, water storage and hygiene. In addition, due to an increased risk of flooding following the conflict, a specific focus on reinforcing the capacities of service providers to prevent and respond to localised floods is also included. A secondary focus seeks to provide service in underserved /unconnected communities. Together these objectives contribute to strategic objective six to ensure transitional solutions for those affected by the recent conflict, and to strategic objective four to ensure essential services to areas with limited services and restricted access. Finally, the objectives contribute to strategic objective five to enhance the capacity of national stakeholders’ effective preparedness through its flood mitigation focus.

Restrictions on access to basic services have a gendered impact on affected populations. The impact of the limited access of households to energy and WASH services is mostly borne by women and girls who are traditionally

responsible for carrying out care responsibilities within the household.

As part of the draft cluster workplan, considerably more attention will be placed on

technical exchanges and the sharing of lessons learnt as a means of improving programming, and promoting the mainstreaming of protection and cross-cutting concerns throughout.

Cluster Objective 1

National sectoral coordination capacity increased.

Supports Strategic Objective 1, 4, 5

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. Sectoral workplans jointly agreed and implemented in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.			In development	In place & implemented
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
National coordination capacity reinforced.	oPt	• Monthly meetings organised.	n/a	12
	oPt	• Dedicated coordination and information management personnel in place.	Partial coordination cell	Full coordination cell in place
Establishment of a joint water scarcity monitoring database.	oPt	• WASH Monitoring Programme re-established.	None	In place and comprehensive
Improvement of sectoral Activity Tracking system.	oPt	• Comprehensive activity tracking system established and used.	Partially functional/used	Fully functional and used

Cluster Objective 2

Demolition incidents in Area C communities receive an appropriate WASH.

Supports Strategic Objective 2

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. % of WASH demolition incidents receiving a response.			50%	100%

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Rehabilitation of destroyed physical WASH infrastructure (as part of an integrated response).	WB	% of WASH demolition incidents receiving a response.	50% of WASH demolition incidents received a response	100% of WASH demolition incidents receive a response

Cluster Objective 3

Water scarce communities in Area C are reduced by 30%

Supports Strategic Objective 2, 4, 5

Indicator			Baseline	Target
1. # of water scarce communities in Area C.			>200 communities	60 communities targeted

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline²⁸	Target
WASH interventions to ensure affordable and sustainable access to basic minimal services.	WB	# km of road rehabilitation.	n/a	45
		# km of constructed pipeline.	n/a	73
		# of storage reservoirs constructed.	n/a	5
		# of cisterns rehabilitated / constructed.	n/a	816
		# of latrines constructed / provided.	n/a	415

Cluster Objective 4

Service providers and humanitarian actors are prepared to respond in flood risk areas.

Supports Strategic Objective 5

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Capacitate service providers and duty bearers to prevent and respond to floods.	GS	Identified materials / equipment are provided to service providers.	0%	100%
	GS	# of municipal level response plans / contact lists in place.	18 municipalities at risk	7 municipal response plans
Support service providers and duty bearers in preventing and responding to floods.	GS	# of high risk locations where prevention activities conducted.	>200 risk locations	>20 high risk locations addressed

Cluster Objective 5

Conflict-affected and critically-unserved communities in the Gaza strip have improved access to WASH services.

Supports Strategic Objective 4, 6

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Support Service Providers in maintaining current level of service.	GS	% of year where production levels remain above the post-conflict baseline.	n/a	100%
	GS	# of municipalities receiving support for solid waste services.	25	25
Provide basic WASH services for conflict-affected / IDP HHs and communities.	GS	# of HHs receiving water storage.	62,000 in need	19,000.
	GS	# of HH network connections repaired.	20,000 in need (est)	3,300
Provide basic WASH services for underserved HHs and communities.	GS	# of HHs connected to water service.	10,000 in need (est)	1,500
	GS	# of HHs connected to waste-water service.	90,000 in need (est)	1,500

Cluster Objective 6

Basic WASH needs of IDPs in the Gaza Strip are met.

Supports Strategic Objective 6

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Provide basic WASH services for IDP and vulnerable HHs.	GS	# of HHs receiving water delivery / vouchers.	45,000 in need (est)	36,000
	GS	# of HHs receiving hygiene vouchers / kits.	45,000 in need (est)	30,665



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Location	Governorate	Organization	# of organizations per governorate
Gaza Strip	Gaza-wide	ACF, NRC, PU, UNICEF, UNRWA	5
	Deir Al Balah	ACPP, GVC	2
	Gaza	ACPP, COOPI, IRW, OXFAM GB, SC, SIF, TdH - L	7
	Khan Yunis	IRW, OXFAM GB	2
	North Gaza	ACPP, SC, TdH - L	3
	Rafah	GVC, OXFAM GB	2
West Bank	West Bank-wide	PHG, UNICEF	2
	Bethlehem	ACT/DCA, GVC	2
	Hebron	ACF, CESVI, GVC	3
	Jericho	ACF, ACPP, GVC,	3
	Jerusalem	GVC	1
	Nablus	ACPP, GVC	2
	Qalqilya	ACPP, GVC	2
	Ramallah	ACF, ACPP, GVC, SIF	3
	Tubas	ACPP	1

Endnotes

1. Israeli officials have claimed that the number of civilians among Palestinian fatalities is lower, and though no official numbers provided, Israeli officials have reportedly endorsed the figures produced by an Israeli think tank, indicating that 44 per cent of the fatalities were combatants, 33 per cent civilians, and the remainder unknown. See, The Amit Meir Intelligence and Terrorism Information Center, <http://www.terrorism-info.org.il/en/index.aspx>
2. Israeli settlements in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, violates Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and are illegal under international law. See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1 para. 120)
3. As per resilience indicators and definition of the Area C Vulnerability Profile Project
4. UNFPA conducted a GBV assessment following the 2014 conflict in Gaza.
5. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 5 for the State of Palestine by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF and UNFPA, 2014
6. PCBS, Labour Force Survey, 2012
7. This is the latest figure from the Ministry of Social Affairs however, dates from during the conflict.
8. Baseline data currently does not exist given that this is a new indicator for the sector plan and as such the sector has not collected this information yet. Baseline information will be collected during the 2015 programme cycle to inform the next year.
9. Based on data of population considered food insecure plus those considered vulnerable to food insecurity in Gaza Strip
10. Baseline data currently does not exist given that this is a new indicator for the sector plan and as such the sector has not collected this information yet. Baseline information will be collected during the 2015 programme cycle to inform the next year.
11. PCBS Labour Force Survey second quarter, 2014.
12. Ibid.
13. Baseline data currently does not exist for these activities given that these are new indicators for sector plan and as such the sector has not collected this information yet. Baseline information will be collected during the 2015 programme cycle to inform the next year.
14. Baseline data currently does not exist given that this is a new indicator for the sector plan and as such the sector has not collected this information yet. Baseline information will be collected during the 2015 programme cycle to inform the next year.
15. Ibid.
16. Baseline data currently does not exist for these activities given that these are new indicators for sector plan and as such the sector has not collected this information yet. Baseline information will be collected during the 2015 programme cycle to inform the next year.
17. Based on data of population considered food insecure plus those considered vulnerable to food insecurity in Gaza Strip
18. Baseline data currently does not exist for these activities given that these are new indicators for sector plan and as such the sector has not collected this information yet. Baseline information will be collected during the 2015 programme cycle to inform the next year.
19. Baseline data currently does not exist given that this is a new indicator for the sector plan and as such the sector has not collected this information yet. Baseline information will be collected during the 2015 programme cycle to inform the next year.
20. Baseline data currently does not exist for these activities given that these are new indicators for sector plan and as such the sector has not collected this information yet. Baseline information will be collected during the 2015 programme cycle to inform the next year.
21. Monitoring method: HN; WHO, HNC partners reports
22. Key protection concerns include conflict-related violence and violations by Israeli security forces in both the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip; imposition and enforcement of the Access Restricted Areas in the Gaza Strip; the blockade on the Gaza Strip and related restrictions on freedom of movement; the risk of forced displacement in the West Bank; settler violence in the West Bank; child protection concerns; gender-based violence; and actions by Palestinian duty bearers and armed groups. See the Protection Cluster Needs Analysis Framework.
23. After the July-August conflict in Gaza the Protection Cluster had identified an increased need for protection responses to address conflict related violence and violations by Israeli security forces including: need to monitor and document possible violations of IHL and IHRL during the conduct of hostilities by all parties to the conflict; increased need for legal responses to pursue accountability and to address new needs arising from the conflict

such as loss of documentation, inheritance rights, need for interim housing solutions etc., need for Explosive Remnants of War (ERWs) risk assessment, clearance and disposal as well as ERW risk education; the need for protection responses to those that remain internally displaced after the conflict (some 108,000), including prevention and multi-sectoral responses to gender based violence; increased need for child protection responses, including psychosocial support as well as the need for protection mainstreaming in the humanitarian response. See Gaza Flash Appeal, September 2014, pp. 23-26.

24. Adolescent girls and children with disabilities are highlighted as particularly vulnerable groups in the Global Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.
25. This is a sub-group of the inter-agency gender task force.
26. Firing Zones in the West Bank
27. Percentage is based on the estimated 22,000 houses that were destroyed or severely damaged as shown through the assessment (ongoing).
28. These indicators clearly outline the outputs of the WASH Cluster partners, however, no baseline is provided given the infeasibility of such a comprehensive and detailed needs analysis across the West Bank. It is expected that the WASH MP alongside other initiatives from sector partners will provide a clear mapping of infrastructural needs, however, it is uncertain the sector will achieve full coverage given the historic funding trend for WASH and may also undermine WASH's ability to accurately determine the outcome indicator.



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