

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN 2015

OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

The SRP presents a strategic approach to humanitarian action, based on coordinated assessments of needs and Drivers of Vulnerability

The context in the oPt is a protracted protection crisis with humanitarian consequences, driven by insufficient respect for international law by all sides. Palestinians in the oPt face a range of serious protection threats related to these factors including threats to life, liberty and security, destruction or damage to homes and other property, forced displacement, restrictions on freedom of movement and on access to livelihoods, and lack of accountability and effective remedy. These threats are exacerbated by the inability of the sides to reach a political agreement, which could end the longstanding occupation and conflict. In 2014, there was a sharp increase in the severity of humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip as a result of the July-August conflict.

The Six Strategic Objectives of the SRP

- 1** Enhance protection by promoting respect for international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL), pursuing 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 forced displacement or forcible transfer.
- 3** Respond to food insecurity and promote resilient livelihoods.
- 4** Ensure that vulnerable Palestinians (men, women, girls, boys, (refugees and non-refugees)) have access to essential services in areas where access is restricted.
- 5** Enhance the capacity to provide timely coordination of, and effective preparedness for, coordinated responses to emergencies, including that of national stakeholders.
- 6** Ensure transitional solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and those vulnerable to (re-) displacement in Gaza, working towards durable solutions.

Humanitarian Priorities in 2015

- 1** Physical protection: threats to life, liberty and security.
- 2** Preventing forced displacement or forcible transfer.
- 3** Restricted access to basic services.
- 4** Lack of economic access to food and erosion of livelihoods.

How to Support the 2015 oPt Strategic Response Plan?

- 1** Bilateral support for SRP projects: Any donor can provide funding for single projects or specific organizations in the oPt SRP. A full list of projects is available at <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=emerg-emergencyDetails&appealID=1067>
- 2** The ERF can rapidly fund NGOs and UN agencies to support critical humanitarian activities in sudden onset emergencies. The ERF is also now an expanded instrument to strengthen strategic coordination of resources, in particular to support "time critical" priority projects in the Strategic Response Plan, including the winterization response.

For more information, please visit <http://www.ochaopt.org/erf.aspx>

For more information on 2015 SRP projects, please contact the relevant cluster coordinator https://ochaopt.egnyte.com/dl/h9qjg51XSp/2015_01%20CCs%20contacts.xls_



Why support the 2015 SRP?

Because the consequences of underfunding are too great:

- ⌘ Underfunding for the SRP will impact 1.6 million food insecure Palestinians; the food insecure caseload may increase, if resilient livelihoods are not protected, supported or restored.
 - ⌘ More than one million school children risk having their education compromised by the humanitarian effects of conflict and occupation.
 - ⌘ Hundreds of thousands of people will be denied access to essential healthcare.
 - ⌘ Two million people will not have access to adequate water and sanitation.
 - ⌘ In Gaza, over 22,000 families could remain displaced in temporary and often inadequate shelter;
 - ⌘ Across oPt, tens of thousands of families remain at risk of re-displacement/ displacement due to homes being unprepared for winter.
 - ⌘ The trauma of children who have faced 51 days of war in Gaza will go untreated.
 - ⌘ People across Gaza, particularly children could risk death or serious injury due to the presence of explosive remnants of war.
- Supporting the SRP contributes to needs-based humanitarian action guided by the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

What else needs to be done?

Reversing the humanitarian situation outlined in the 2015 SRP requires a political breakthrough and dramatic policy shifts. Progress in the political process is imperative as is a resolution of outstanding, internal Palestinian issues. The responsibility for change lies with the parties to the conflict and with political stakeholders within the international community. The following measures are particularly vital to an improved situation:

- 1 An end of the Gaza blockade;
- 2 Lifting restrictions on access and movement in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem;
- 3 Ending forced displacement and destruction of property;
- 4 Implementing a fair, inclusive planning and zoning regime in Area C and East Jerusalem; and
- 5 Ensuring that parties to the conflict abide by their obligations to protect civilians.

Without such actions, prospects for meaningful, sustainable development will be limited, while the coping strategies of the most vulnerable Palestinians continued to be depleted rendering them increasingly dependent on humanitarian assistance.

What is the oPt Strategic Response Plan (SRP)?

- ⌘ The oPt SRP is part of the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (which has replaced the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP). It brings together aid organisations to plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their responses.
- ⌘ The SRP provides a framework for the coordination of humanitarian activities by UN agencies, international and national NGOs and the Government of Palestine.
- ⌘ The SRP lays out the costs of humanitarian action and serves as a basis for resource mobilisation for individual projects and organisations.

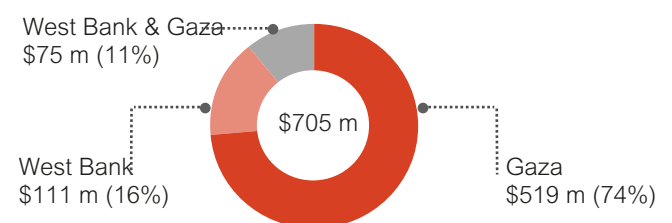
The 2015 financial requirements are US\$705 million to provide assistance to the 1.6 million Palestinians.

Funding requirements to Dec. 2015

Cluster	Requirements
Education	\$20m
Health & Nutrition	\$21m
Coordination	\$23m
WASH	\$39m
Protection	\$52m
Shelter & NFIs	\$225m
Food Security	\$324m

Cluster	Requirements priority	Est. people in need	Est. people targeted
Education	20%	0.76m people	55%
Health & Nutrition	33%	1.6m people	100%
Coordination	1%	1.9m people	100%
WASH	49%	1.4m people	36%
Protection	48%	1.65m people	88%
Shelter & NFIs	75%	0.5m people	60%
Food Security	18%	1.9m people	84%

Funding requirements breakdown by location



Coordination with UNRWA Emergency Appeal

In light of the humanitarian focus of the the SRP, UNRWA continues to issue Emergency Appeal for the oPt (EA) covering a broader programmatic and budgetary requirements to address the refugees' situation. All interventions contained in the SRP are also contained in UNRWA's EA.

Coordination Mechanism

The planning, implementation, and monitoring of the SRP is under the overall responsibility of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), supported by OCHA. The HC chairs the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which is a policy and decision-making composed of UN humanitarian agencies, along with national and international NGOs. The HCT is supported by and provides guidance to the clusters/sectors, the Advocacy Working Group and the Assessment and Information Management Working Group.