

2018-2020

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE STRATEGY

JANUARY-DECEMBER 2019 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

DEC 2018



**OCCUPIED
PALESTINIAN
TERRITORY**

Photo by: MAP-UK

Over 6,000 trauma surgeries have been performed by local surgeons, supported by emergency medical teams deployed to Gaza.

TOTAL
POPULATION

PEOPLE IN NEED

PEOPLE TARGETED

REQUIREMENTS
(US\$)# HUMANITARIAN
PARTNERS

4.95M

2.5M

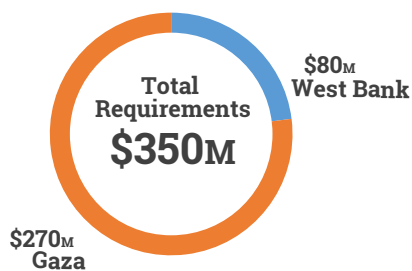
1.4M

350M

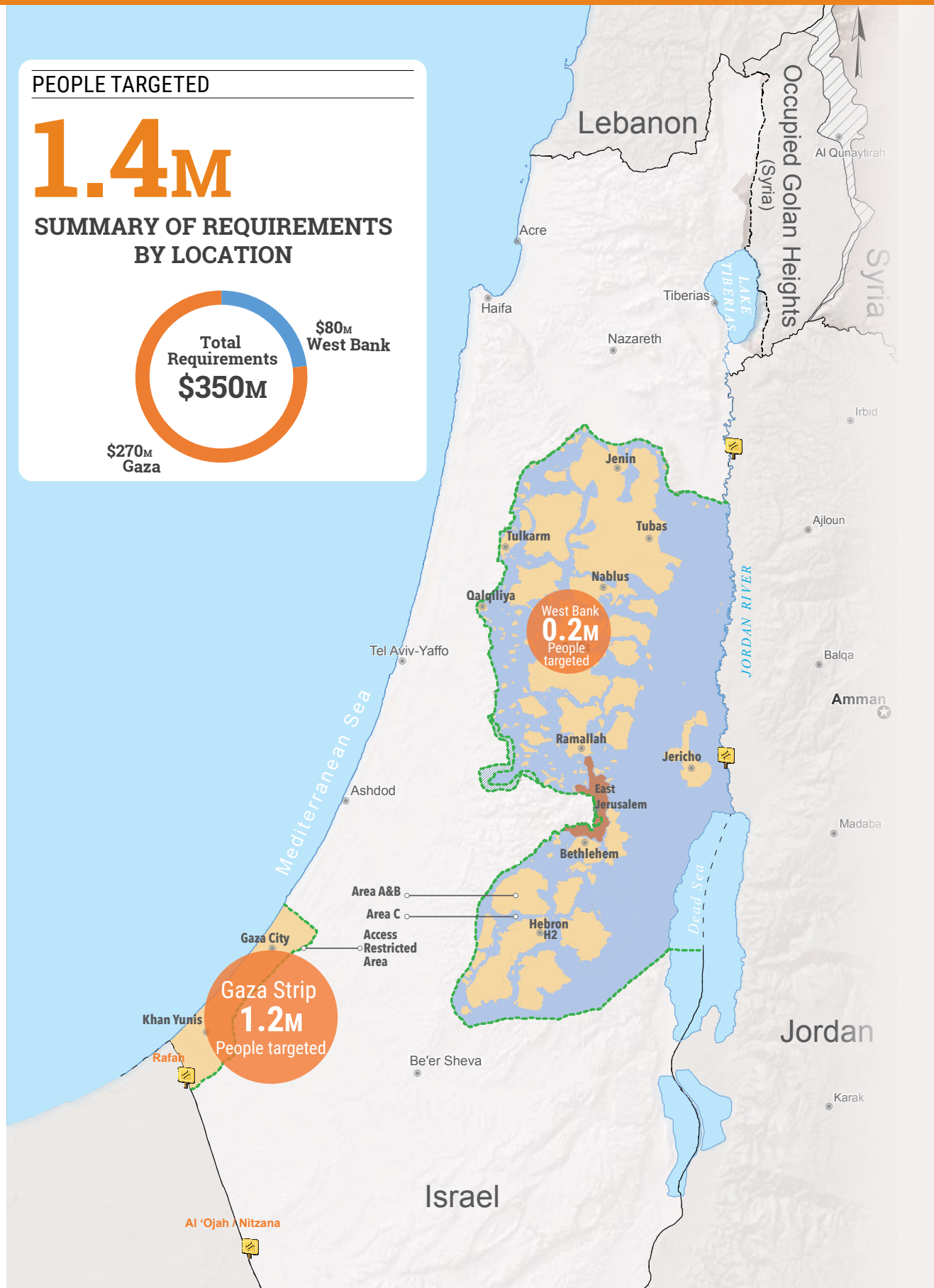
88

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.4M

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
BY LOCATION

02



DISCLAIMER: The designations employed and the presentation of material on the maps contained in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Reproduction and/or use of this material is only permitted with express reference to "United Nations OCHA oPt" as the source.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I: MULTI-YEAR COUNTRY STRATEGY

Foreword by the Humanitarian Coordinator	04
The Humanitarian Response Plan at a Glance	05
Overview of the Crisis	06
Multi-Year Strategic Objectives	08
Multi-Year Response Strategy	09
Response Monitoring	13
Resource Mobilisation	14

PART II: 2019 OPERATIONS

2019 Humanitarian Response Plan	16
Operational Capacity	17
Humanitarian Access	19
Summary of Cluster Responses	22
Protection	26
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	30
Food Security	33
Health and Nutrition	36
Education	39
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)	42
Coordination and Support Services (CSS)	45
Guide to Giving	48

PART III: ANNEXES

Objectives, Indicators & Targets	50
Participating Organizations & Funding Requirements	53
What if? ... We fail to respond	55

FOREWORD BY

THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

The Humanitarian Response Plan for the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) for 2019 requests a total of US\$350 million. This reflects a reduction by \$200 million compared to last year. Overall, 1.4 million will be targeted in 2019, as compared to 1.9 million in 2018. This lower number in requested funding and targeted people does however not reflect a reduction in the level of humanitarian need in the oPt. On the contrary - this year has seen a serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), particularly in Gaza, with recurrent outbreaks of violence and an enormous rise in casualties from the “Great March of Return” demonstrations.

In addition to the rising needs, humanitarian actors have faced record low funding levels in 2018, following the decision by the US to cut its financial support for humanitarian assistance for the oPt, which has affected primarily UNRWA, and some INGOs in the humanitarian community. This trend is likely to continue in 2019, with other donors indicating that at best current funding levels will be maintained.

Humanitarian actors in the oPt are further facing an increasingly constrained operational environment, with politically motivated groups seeking to undermine some UN and NGO operations. Time and effort spent on rebutting spurious allegations is diverting the attention of managers from operational priorities.

Recognizing that the humanitarian situation, resources required to meet needs and operating space will not improve in the foreseeable future, we are shifting away from a ‘business as usual’ approach. Following extensive consultations in Jerusalem, Ramallah and Gaza with all key stakeholders, we have recalibrated our response to come up with a new plan for 2019 to reflect the current realities in which we operate. The full range of humanitarian needs is set out in detail in the accompanying Humanitarian Needs

Overview (HNO), with some 2.5 million people identified as in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2019. In targeting 1.4 million people of these for humanitarian assistance, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is based on the maximum number of vulnerable people we believe we can realistically reach in the current non-conducive political and resource climate.

Due to the enormous rise in casualties from the ‘Great March of Return’ demonstrations at the Gaza fence, with injuries having surpassed those recorded during the 2014 Gaza hostilities, funding requested for health is the only one that has gone up to reflect the surge in demand on the already overburdened health sector in Gaza. Overall, however, humanitarian needs remain high. The World Bank described Gaza’s economy as in ‘freefall’ with socio-economic indicators such as unemployment, poverty and food insecurity being on the rise. Economic growth is also declining the West Bank where settlement expansion, settler violence, demolitions and evictions are intensifying the coercive environment on vulnerable Palestinian communities. We therefore maintain the centrality of protection as a shared system-wide responsibility.

During the consultation process, donors expressed their appreciation for a focused and targeted HRP. Accordingly, we expect that our partners will increase their funding to enable us to meet the most urgent of priority needs in the oPt, to protect the rights of Palestinians under occupation and provide basic services for the most vulnerable. More contributions - in particular ongoing commitments to ensure continuity in assistance, rather than one-time disbursements - and support for operational space would enable us to do more in supporting the ability of Palestinians to cope with, and overcome, the effects of the protracted crisis while more sustainable solutions are sought.

Jamie McGoldrick
Humanitarian Coordinator

THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN AT A GLANCE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued.

PEOPLE IN NEED



2.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED



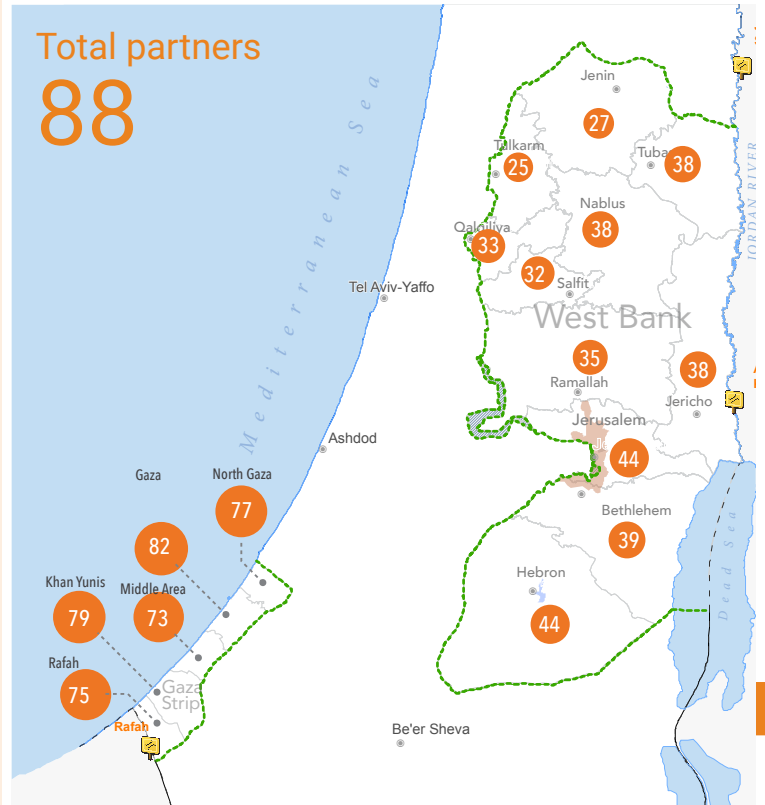
1.4M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



350M

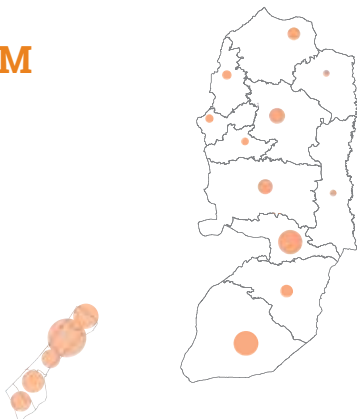
OPERATIONAL PRESENCE: NUMBER OF PARTNERS



05

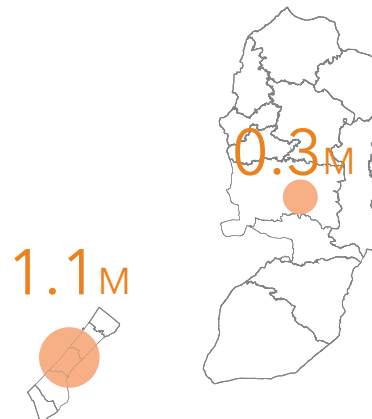
PEOPLE WHO NEED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

2.5M



PALESTINE REFUGEES IN NEED

1.4M

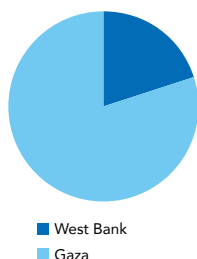


0.3M

1.1M

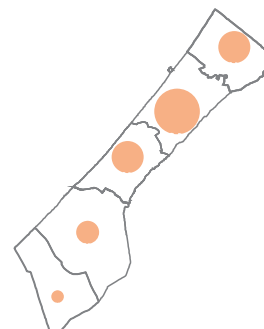
FOOD-INSECURE PEOPLE

1.7M*



INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE

14K



* Socio-Economic Food Security Survey 2018 Preliminary Results

OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

GAZA STRIP

In the Gaza Strip, after years of a relative absence of armed conflict there has been a sharp deterioration in the humanitarian, human rights, security and political situation in 2018, and an enormous rise in Palestinian casualties, as a result of the “Great March of Return” demonstrations. Between 30 March and end October, 228 Palestinians, including 43 children, have been killed by Israeli forces in the demonstrations and other circumstances. Over 24,000 Palestinians have been injured, including over 5,800 wounded by live ammunition, overwhelming the already overstretched health sector in Gaza.¹ Patients referred outside for medical treatment unavailable in Gaza, especially those injured in the demonstrations, continue to face major access constraints through the Israeli-controlled Erez crossing, with only 59 per cent approved in the first half of 2018. Access restrictions in Gaza have only partly been alleviated by the re-opening of the Egyptian-controlled Rafah crossing almost continuously since May, where passengers are subject to unclear selection criteria, challenging crossing procedures and long delays. Although some participants in the demonstrations have launched incendiary and explosive devices and breached the perimeter fence into Israel, the large number of casualties among unarmed participants who pose no imminent threat of life or deadly injury to Israeli soldiers, has raised concerns about the excessive use of force and calls for an independent and transparent investigation into these incidents²

For much of 2018, power cuts of 18-20 hours a day have impeded the delivery of basic services and crippled productive activity, with hospitals, water and sewage treatment facilities, and solid waste collection services almost completely reliant on UN-coordinated emergency fuel to maintain essential services: in October, the delivery of fuel funded by Qatar has provided a welcome, if temporary, improvement in the electricity supply. The coastal aquifer, Gaza’s sole water source, has been virtually depleted by over-extraction and the intrusion of seawater, forcing the impoverished population to buy trucked water, often of poor quality, at up to 20 times the expense of water from the network.³ Israel’s 11-year-long land, air and sea blockade, imposed following the violent takeover of Gaza by Hamas, has crippled the economy, resulting in high levels of unemployment, food insecurity and aid dependency. The Gaza economy is in ‘free fall’ according to the World Bank,⁴ with unemployment reaching 54 per cent in the second quarter of 2018, and over 70 per cent of young people and 78 per cent of women unemployed. Poverty has soared to 53 per cent and food insecurity to 68 per cent. Severely reduced purchasing power is compounded by the Palestinian Authority’s (PA) policy of withholding the payment of salaries and allowances to employees, alongside a cut in reconstruction and development aid, particularly by the US government, with the real income of a Palestinian in Gaza now about 30 per cent less than it was in 1999.⁵ There is a palpable loss of hope and rising desperation among the population in Gaza, which is eroding coping mechanisms and resilience, while rising violence and tension are fuelling concerns of a renewed escalation of hostilities.

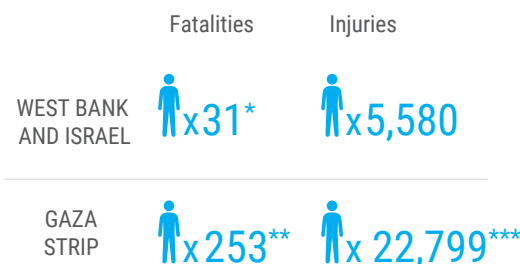
WEST BANK

In the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Israel's direct military occupation continues, and with it the appropriation of land and resources. While the humanitarian situation is less grave than in Gaza, the economy "is expected to slow considerably in the coming period," according to the World Bank.⁶ Standards of living, economic growth and employment prospects continued to be undermined by limitations on access to land while freedom of movement is significantly restricted by a multi-layered system of administrative, bureaucratic and physical constraints, citing security concerns. The PA is prevented from operating in East Jerusalem and Area C, which represent more than 60 per cent of the West Bank and contain the most valuable natural resources. After a decline in recent years, settler violence resulting in Palestinian casualties or in damage to property is increasing with 217 incidents recorded by the end of October, compared with 197 in all of 2017.⁷

The demolition of residential, livelihood and service infrastructure has continued in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. As of 31 October, 361 structures were demolished or seized and 381 people displaced, marking a 4 and 36 per cent decline, respectively, compared to the equivalent figures in 2017. Demolitions represent one element of a coercive environment affecting many Palestinians throughout the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, which include the restrictions on access to natural resources; the denial of basic service infrastructure; and the lack of secure residency promotion of plans to relocate communities to urban townships, with the case of Khan al Ahmar–Abu al Helu most prominent in 2018.⁸ These practices are often implemented against a backdrop of the establishment and expansion of Israeli settlements. The coercive environment has also resulted in instances of forcible transfer of Palestinians from their homes in the settlement area of Hebron city, reducing a once thriving area to a 'ghost town'. This deterioration in 2018 throughout the oPt is exacerbated by significant shortfalls in donor support for the Palestinian Authority (PA), UNRWA and humanitarian operations in general, undermining the ability of the international community to effectively respond to increasing need. All these developments are accompanied by increasing restrictions and attacks on humanitarian partners, which are generating an increasingly constrained operational context.

PALESTINIAN CASUALTIES IN THE OPT AND ISRAEL

January till 3rd of December 2018



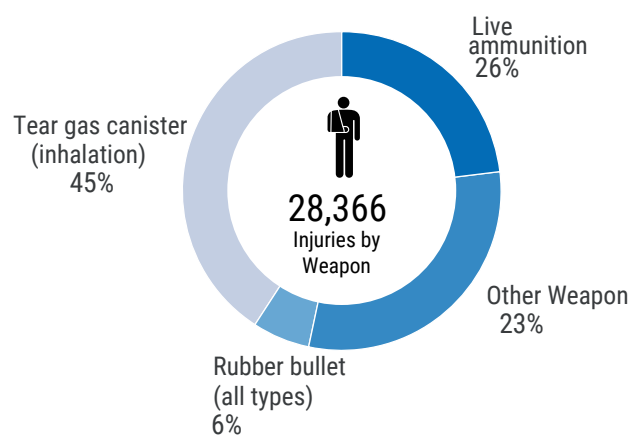
* Excluding one Palestinian citizen of Israel killed by Israel forces.

**Excluding one Palestinian from the West Bank killed by a rocket from Gaza.

*** Source of Palestinian injuries is based on what OCHA received from the Palestinian Ministry of Health (MoH), PRCS and other Human Rights Organizations.

PALESTINIAN INJURIES IN THE OPT AND ISRAEL

January till 3rd of December 2018



MULTI-YEAR

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) will mark the second year of the 2018-2020 multi-year humanitarian response strategy. The strategy and its Strategic Objectives remain valid for 2019. During 2019, humanitarian partners will continue to address the needs jointly identified by the humanitarian community in the 2019 HNO, by protecting the rights of Palestinians living under occupation, providing access to basic services for those who are vulnerable, and supporting the ability of Palestinians to cope with, and overcome, the protracted crisis, while more sustainable solutions are sought.

1

The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account.



325,000
PEOPLE TARGETED



\$52 MILLION
FUNDING
REQUIREMENTS

2

The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under IHL.



1,727,568*
PEOPLE TARGETED



\$71 MILLION
FUNDING
REQUIREMENTS

3

The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with, and overcome, the protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued.



479,653**
PEOPLE TARGETED



\$227 MILLION
FUNDING
REQUIREMENTS

* Some beneficiaries are targeted in more than one intervention.
** Excluding food security due to data which indicates food insecurity level, not the number of beneficiaries.

MULTI-YEAR RESPONSE STRATEGY

The 2019 HRP will mark the second year of the 2018-2020 multi-year humanitarian response strategy. Some 2.5 million people have been jointly identified by the humanitarian community as in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2019. These needs will be addressed through efforts that protect the rights of Palestinians living under occupation, provide access to basic services for those who are vulnerable, and support the ability of Palestinians to cope with and overcome the effects of the protracted crisis, while more sustainable solutions are sought. The 2019 HRP will maintain the centrality of protection⁹ at all levels of humanitarian actions, as a shared system-wide responsibility. Humanitarian actors will remain committed to ensuring principled humanitarian action in the current restrictive operational context. Humanitarian partners will continue to urge relevant authorities to uphold their responsibilities and dedicate resources for humanitarian protection and assistance. The geographical scope of the strategy continues to be Area C, East Jerusalem, H2/Hebron and the Gaza Strip.

Despite increasing needs, the number of people targeted for humanitarian assistance and protection in 2019 will be lower than the previous year. Some 1.4 million people will be targeted in 2019, as compared to 1.9 million in 2018. This reduction is due to the politicization of international humanitarian funding for the oPt, leading to the lowest funding levels ever, and the shrinking of operational space for humanitarian action. As a result, humanitarian actors have been forced to reduce their planned interventions for 2019 by strictly focusing on top priority needs alone, in coherence with the funding predicted for the year. This approach knowingly and unwillingly leaves many Palestinians without the humanitarian assistance and protection they critically need, a gap the humanitarian community stands ready and able to fill should operational conditions improve and funding increase. However, it is the maximum that humanitarian actors can realistically be expected to achieve in the prevailing environment.

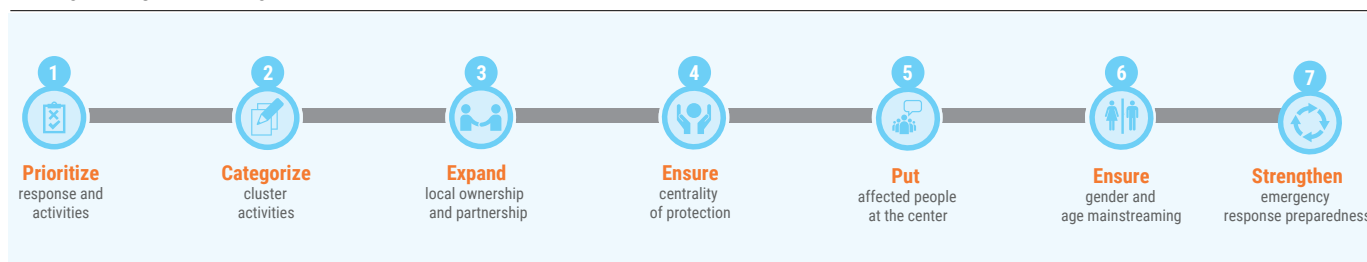
To fit within this restricted framework, seven strategic elements guided the development of the 2019 HRP:

1 PRIORITIZE THE RESPONSE STRATEGY AND CLUSTERS ACTIVITIES

The response plan is strictly prioritized to ensure the most effective and needs-based use of resources in a context where humanitarian needs outweigh available funding. Therefore, the 2019 HRP has been strictly prioritized to include activities aimed at targeting the most vulnerable people in need, in accordance and scale with available humanitarian capacities. The purpose of this approach is to present a more realistic plan of what can actually be achieved in 2019, given the existing humanitarian capabilities and constraints in the oPt; to draw a clearer distinction between humanitarian programmes, recovery and development interventions; and to remove the projects with recovery and development activities from the HRP. The HRP ensures the greatest impact possible, with priority given to the most vulnerable. As a result, the current HRP request is more than 30 per cent lower than the previous year, and the lowest since 2006.

09

7 KEY STRATEGY ELEMENTS



2 CATEGORIZE CLUSTER ACTIVITIES

In coherence with the centrality of protection to all aspects of the 2019 HRP, activities have been organized according to a global protection conceptual model developed by ICRC in 2001, commonly known as the “protection egg”. This model divides into three groups the various activities undertaken by humanitarian and human rights organizations when the authorities have failed to meet their obligations under international law: responsive activities; remedial activities; and activities that contribute

towards environment-building. These three groups – or types of activities – constitute a protection framework which may be imagined in the form of an egg and which is meant to convey the non-hierarchical and interdependent nature of the activities as well as the possibility of carrying them out simultaneously.¹⁰ This typology of response will also help to reinforce the centrality of protection in the HRP, by framing all humanitarian engagement towards addressing protection violations.

RESPONSIVE ACTIVITIES

Activities that prevent and stop protection violations or abuses and/or alleviate immediate needs/effects of protection violations.

REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES

Priority activities that go beyond immediate response towards addressing time-sensitive or high impact underlying issues, advancing the top priority resilience needs, additional priority/time sensitive activities that support affected people or prevent secondary protection abuses or risks.

ENVIRONMENTAL-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

Activities that address critical gaps in their system or context, which result in widespread need. These may be system-wide activities and/or are those linked to the protracted nature of the crisis, which if addressed, would decrease the need for responsive activities listed above. These could be activities that contribute to environment that encourages authorities to respect their obligations and rights of individuals; change in attitudes, policies, values, beliefs; address underlying causes of humanitarian vulnerabilities (but only where the solution remains a humanitarian solution).

3 EXPAND LOCAL ACTION, OWNERSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP

The oPt humanitarian community continues to recognize that national and local responders – comprising governments, communities, local and national NGOs, and local civil society – play a critical role in the implementation of humanitarian assistance in Gaza and the West Bank. In line with global commitments on localization, as defined in the Grand Bargain, efforts will be maximized to increase the engagement of local partners in designing intervention strategies and providing assistance. Donors will be called upon to increase funding to frontline partners through direct or partnership agreements, or through the HC-led, OCHA-managed, Country Based Pooled Fund, the oPt Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF). In 2018, the oPt HF disbursed 27 per cent of its total funding directly to national NGOs, and an additional

30 per cent of its funding to projects implemented by UN agencies or international NGOs in partnership with national NGOs. UN agencies and international NGOs will be encouraged to continue to establish meaningful partnerships with local and national actors, wherever possible and appropriate. Clusters in the oPt will continue to work in close collaboration with their Palestinian line ministry counterparts, sharing coordination responsibilities for strategy development, intervention planning and operations wherever possible. The HCT, cluster coordinators and OCHA – as facilitators of the system – will seek to identify the barriers to participation in coordination and to better include local and national responders in international coordination mechanisms.

4 ENSURE THE CENTRALITY OF PROTECTION IN ADVOCACY AND RESPONSE

Protection mainstreaming throughout the HRP remains central to ensuring that a protection lens is incorporated into all cluster activities. The Protection Cluster has

refined the mainstreaming process and built on previous efforts to ensure that other clusters are consulted and kept informed throughout the process. Given the

operational context in the oPt, the centrality of protection is mainstreamed throughout the HRP, through clear and comprehensively-defined protection concerns and priorities. Protection concerns are the primary drivers of humanitarian need in the oPt which inform each cluster's response plan. Cluster responses are guided by the need to ensure that there is full respect for the rights

of Palestinians in accordance with international law. Therefore, protection is mainstreamed throughout interventions in the HRP both through protection-focused or protection-sensitive programming, as well as advocacy efforts that call for respect for IHL and IHRL and accountability for violations.

5 PUT AFFECTED PEOPLE AT THE CENTER AND PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY TO THEM

Community engagement is recognized at the country level as a priority for humanitarian response in the oPt, both in terms of the integration of community engagement throughout the programme cycle, particularly at the project level, but also in terms of maintaining continuous engagement with communities on a day-to-day basis. A wide range of methodologies for community engagement are utilized by oPt humanitarian partners to provide communities with information, collect feedback and ensure their participation in the decision-making processes. These community engagement methodologies include regular face-to-face interactions, consultations with civil society actors, and information sharing through local media. Considering the high levels of community engagement activities that were indicated by cluster partners at the project development stage for 2019, a structured analysis and discussion at the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and Humanitarian Country

Team (HCT) levels on cluster achievements is planned, with the objective of carrying the work forward throughout the 2018-2020 HPC, to further systematize the inter-cluster approach to community engagement in the oPt. For the 2019 project cycle, the national (Gaza and West Bank) ICCG has incorporated structured community engagement components in the project development (through the project sheets) for the second year, in order to better analyse the scope of planned community engagement activities, at the project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation phases. In 2019, the inter-agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network that was established in 2018 under the auspices of the HC will focus on implementing an inter-agency Action Plan on PSEA and jointly explore ways to ensure prevention of and response to SEA, including beneficiary awareness raising, community-based complaints mechanisms and the provision of victim assistance.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE 2019 HRP PROJECTS

	0	1-5	5+
Number of planned focus group discussions	6% (12 projects)	46% (94 projects)	48% (97 projects)
Number of information products and other type of outreach planned	10% (19 projects)	50% (102 projects)	40% (82 projects)
	Yes	No	
Feedback/complaints mechanisms	97% (196 projects)	3% (7 projects)	
Community Engagement in M&E	97% (196 projects)	3% (7 projects)	

6 ENSURE GENDER AND AGE MAINSTREAMING

Throughout the HPC, gender mainstreaming remains a priority for the oPt humanitarian community. The HCT is committed to delivering a response that is sensitive and appropriate to the distinct needs and vulnerabilities of persons of different genders and ages. The full scale roll-out of the IASC Gender and Age Marker (GAM) in the 2019 planning cycle, replacing the IASC Gender Marker, reaffirms the HCT's commitment to gender mainstreaming as a means for ensuring the highest quality humanitarian programming in line with international standards. Moving on to implementation and monitoring

of humanitarian activities at the beginning of 2019, the oPt HCT will ensure that the humanitarian response is adequately tailored and adapted to address the specific needs of different population groups. The GAM strengthens the original IASC Gender Marker by including age and, most significantly, by adding a monitoring component. In addition to measuring programme effectiveness, it is a valuable teaching and self-monitoring tool, allowing organizations to learn by developing programmes that respond to all aspects of diversity. In 2019, the Humanitarian Gender Group (HGG), co-chaired by

UN Women and OCHA, will continue to strengthen its role throughout the HPC, by ensuring gender and age mainstreaming in the cluster-specific needs analysis, response planning, implementation and monitoring.

For 2019, a total of 89 per cent of HRP projects were given either a 4M or 4T gender marker score during the cluster vetting process, indicating a high level commitment by partners to contributing significantly to gender equality, including across age groups, through their humanitarian interventions. The scoring was automatically generated by the GAM tool, based on questionnaires that partners answered. With the support from cluster gender focal points, the humanitarian community will continue to strive for a high percentage of 4M or 4T GAM scoring during the implementation and evaluation phases.

GAM Code	Number of projects	Proportion of Total Projects (%)
4(M) or 4(T)	180	89%
3(M) or 3(T)	15	7%
2(M) or 2(T)	1	0.5%
1(M) or 1(T)	6	3%
Not Applicable	1	0.5%

7

STRENGTHEN EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS MEASURES

While the main focus of the HRP is to address humanitarian needs, there is also a continuing need to incorporate efforts to enhance the ability of Palestinian individuals, communities and institutions to anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current shocks. To be effective, these efforts must be coordinated and encompass a number of different activities, approaches, and actors, including the humanitarian community.

Access restrictions and the lack of one unified central government authority for humanitarian assistance in the oPt necessitate a continued need for close cooperation and coordination with local partners and communities regarding Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) and Disaster Risk Management (DRM), so that localized emergency response and humanitarian assistance effectively reaches people and communities. For example, dedicated community focal points are identified to facilitate community engagement in community-level emergency response plans.

In 2019, the humanitarian community will maintain high-levels of preparedness in Gaza and will continue to consolidate response readiness activities in the West Bank. Inter-agency and inter-cluster contingency planning for Gaza will be maintained and updated regularly; operational emergency response planning for the West Bank will be

further strengthened. Key determinants of operational readiness for the oPt include regular mapping/updating of response capabilities, and regular reconfirmation and testing of emergency coordination structures and concept of operations within the humanitarian community and with key external actors. In Gaza, Designated Emergency Shelters (DES) will be maintained and upgraded, and a unified IDP information management system will be developed.

There will also be continuing follow up on emergency capacity building on a regional level with Palestinian, Israeli and Jordanian counterparts, as part of the Professional Dialogue, which can contribute to institution-building and to helping bridge humanitarian operational readiness activities with policy development and institution-building activities within the development sphere. This includes continued support for the development of joint Early Warning Systems against flooding and seismological events, as well as of joint protocols between the three counterparts on the coordination of international humanitarian assistance. With the establishment of a new Palestinian DRM system, humanitarian perspectives will also be shared with the relevant authorities, in particular regarding operational readiness, and related coordination efforts.

RESPONSE

MONITORING

The oPt 2018-2020 monitoring framework continues to consist of multi-year strategic objectives and related outcome indicators to which are linked the cluster objectives and related outcome indicators, and the single-year cluster activities and output indicators.

The 2018-2020 monitoring framework was finalized in 2018. The strategic level monitoring framework contains multi-year targets for the higher level three Strategic Objectives and has been designed to assess outcomes derived directly from cluster objective outcomes. The indicators under the Strategic Objectives have been developed to measure the outcome of humanitarian assistance, e.g. reduction in caseloads, rather than measuring the outcome monitored by linking it to other spheres of work, e.g. recovery and development. In addition, financial figures have been generated for each Strategic Objective, allowing the ICCG to track funding requirements and the funding received by each Strategic Objective. The information derived from both the funding coverage and the achievements against targets by strategic objective provides a comprehensive analysis on the extent to which the humanitarian community in the oPt is meeting the goals set out in the multi-year strategy. In terms of monitoring and reporting, the achievements against Strategic Objectives are monitored twice a year and published through the HRP Periodic Mid-Year Monitoring Report (PMR) and the End-of-Year Report. While the indicators under the Strategic Objectives will remain valid for three years along with their three year targets, these will be updated/re-validated on an annual basis. Aligned with the prioritization of activities for 2019 HRP, clusters also updated/re-validated outcome indicators under cluster objectives and output indicators under cluster activities.

HPC TOOLS

The indicators under the Strategic Objectives, Cluster Objectives and Cluster activities continue to be monitored by the ICCG with disaggregated data by gender, age and geographical area. The monitored data will be tracked

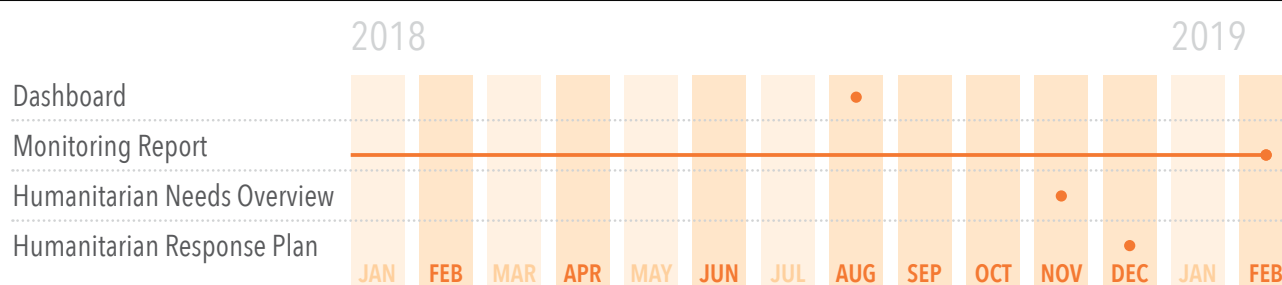
through the Response Planning Module (RPM), which will visualize the data through [HPC InSight](#) that will be available to the public. HPC tools are the information services provided by OCHA which enables the humanitarian community to manage the structured information around the HPC: needs indicators, strategic and cluster plan frameworks, response indicators, caseloads, activities and projects, and financial data.

The Projects Module that replaced the previous Online Projects System (OPS) has been rolled out for the 2019 oPt HRP to support the management of the HRP projects throughout the HPC process. The Projects Module connects projects to the overall strategic framework, and allows the disaggregation of projects by location, vulnerable geographic areas and by activity type. This has played a critical role in supporting the development of a well-targeted plan. The intuitive nature of the HPC suite of modules allows the humanitarian community to conduct a quick, but thorough, analysis of the projects vis-à-vis monitoring and reporting to inform the upper level strategic planning process.

IASC GENDER WITH AGE MARKER

The IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM) has been rolled out for the 2019 planning cycle, replacing the previous IASC Gender Marker. Gender mainstreaming will be ensured throughout the HPC by measuring the GAM code during both the planning phase and the project implementation and monitoring phases. This self-monitoring tool will encourage organizations to learn by developing and implementing programmes that respond to all aspects of diversity to ensure gender mainstreaming and community engagement.

HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE TIMELINE



RESOURCE

MOBILIZATION

Mobilisation of sufficient resources and enhancement of the predictability of humanitarian financing for the oPt will be of critical importance and remains a priority of the HCT throughout the multi-year cycle. A robust HCT fundraising and outreach advocacy strategy for the 2019 HRP will be developed involving all HCT members to enable the implementation of the humanitarian interventions contained in the plan, supported by a multi-year monitoring framework. This will be accompanied by reinvigorated, coordinated outreach to donors, undertaken by the HC and all members of the HCT, as well as by myself. The 2019 HCT fundraising and outreach advocacy strategy will also include enhanced dialogue with donors to strengthen the synergies between humanitarian and development funding for the oPt.

An annual update of the financial requirements for the humanitarian response will be produced in 2019 and 2020, as the HRP projects will be updated on a yearly basis. Inter-cluster achievement monitoring products are issued on a monthly basis, as described in the previous section, to document the status of response implementation and to support system-wide donor engagement and resource mobilisation.

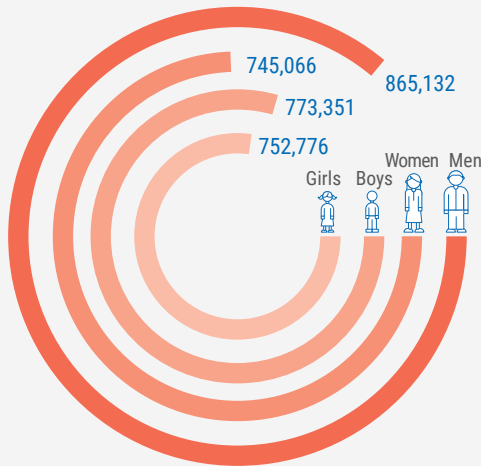
In addition, implementation at the country level of the commitments made in the framework of the Grand Bargain agreement of the World Humanitarian Summit will be sought over the three-year period, including the commitment made to increase the proportion of HRP funding through the Country Based Pooled Fund (CBPF).

The oPt Humanitarian Fund (oPt HF) supports the delivery of strategic humanitarian response in accordance with humanitarian principles and in line with the

response priorities outlined in the HRP, while retaining the flexibility to allocate funds to unforeseen needs. In 2018, \$22 million was allocated through the oPt HF (double the amount in 2017), amounting to 4 per cent of the total financial requirements of the 2018 HRP. With the recognition that CBPFs play a crucial role in delivering the Grand Bargain commitments, the oPt HF has subscribed to the global goal of reaching 15 per cent of the funding requirements of the HRP. In this spirit, the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) decided in 2018 to strive towards again increasing the oPt HF value in the coming year to reach at least 5 per cent of the HRP requirements.

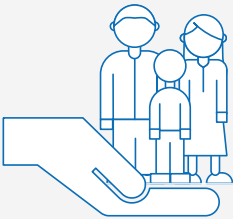
Financial contributions to humanitarian activities in the oPt will be monitored through the online Financial Tracking Service (FTS) platform, to which all partners participating in the HRP are obliged to report, and which is made available to the public.¹¹

TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF OPT HF PROJECTS IN 2018



3,136,325*

Total number of beneficiaries



*Some benefeciaires may have benefited from more than one project

PART II

2019 OPERATIONS



2019 Humanitarian Response Plan

Operational Capacity

Humanitarian Access

Cluster Response Plans



2019

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

SUMMARY OF NEEDS, TARGETS & REQUIREMENTS

PEOPLE IN NEED*



2.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED



1.4M

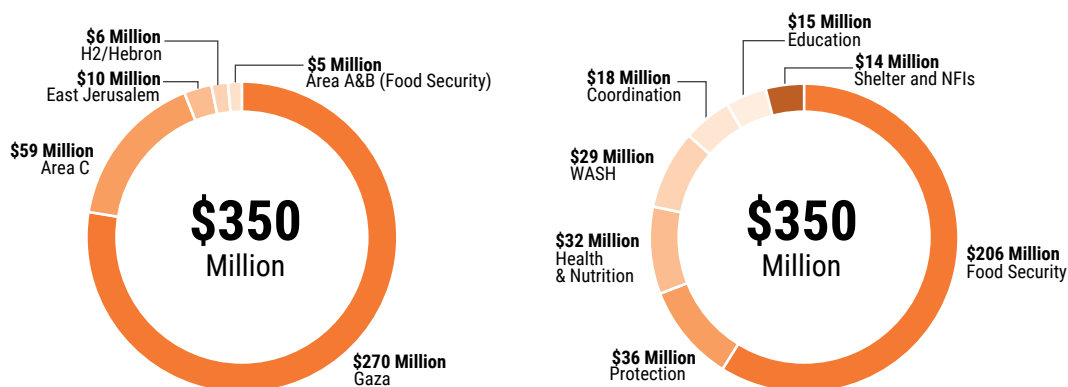
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



350M

*The overall number of people in need was calculated by aggregating the highest cluster caseload by governorate in order to provide a conservative estimate while minimizing the margin of error by using estimates provided by several clusters. Clusters estimates of people in need are based on a variety of sources including cluster partner data.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (\$) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND BY CLUSTER



* The funding requirements by geographical area and typology of response are based on partner estimates.

MULTI/SINGLE-YEAR PROJECTS IN THE 2019

Single-Year Projects

\$249
million
Requirement

123 Projects

Multi-Year Projects

\$101
million
Requirement

80 Projects

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (\$) BY TYPOLOGY OF RESPONSE

\$274 Million	\$50 Million	\$26 Million
Responsive Activities	Remedial Activities	Environmental Building Activities

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	TOTAL	BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE TARGETED							BY SEX & AGE	
	People in need	People targeted	People targeted Gaza	People targeted West Bank	UNRWA* target	UNRWA % of total target	UNRWA target/Gaza	UNRWA target/West Bank	% female	% children, adult, elderly**
Protection	1,971,819	350,000	196,000	154,000	99,575	28%	-	99,575	47%	45% 50% 5%
WASH	1,900,635	1,071,284	949,384	121,900	589,745	55%	589,745	-	49%	39% 58% 3%
Health/ Nutrition	1,163,618	796,222	633,089	163,133	140,000	18%	140,000	-	68%	29% 10% 61%
Food Security	1,700,000	1,408,700	1,300,000	108,700	1,031,275	73%	1,013,093	18,182	49%	47% 48% 5%
Education	519,258	356,447	328,167	28,280	231,192	65%	231,192	-	49%	97% 3% 0%
Shelter and NFIs	304,628	85,620	47,425	38,195	19,845	23%	-	19,845	45%	50% 47% 3%

* Target shown is for UNRWA beneficiaries in HRP projects only. UNRWA targets additional beneficiaries through other channels.

**Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

Humanitarian partners have a well-established operational and protection presence across the oPt. In 2019, a total of 88 partners – international and national – have projects included in the HRP.

The HCT involves 26 members engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection at the country level. Six clusters/sectors are active in the oPt, coordinating the activities of international and national partners: Protection Cluster, WASH Cluster, Health and Nutrition Cluster, Food Security Sector, Education Cluster and Shelter and NFI Cluster. Three globally-recognized sub-clusters operate under the auspices of the Protection Cluster, including Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence and Mine Action. A number of working groups, established to meet the specific operational requirements of the oPt, also operate under the leadership of the six clusters.








In 2019, a total of 88 partners – international and national – have project included in the HRP. OCHA convenes and facilitates the work of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) at national and sub-national levels in Gaza and West Bank. Deriving from critical needs that oblige a collective humanitarian response at the local level, the oPt national ICCG has developed two inter-cluster platforms to coordinate humanitarian response at the operational

level. These sub-national platforms sit in the West Bank, of which East Jerusalem is a part, and in the Gaza Strip. This national/sub-national structure promotes the implementation of operational decisions within the scope of the HRP and national cluster standards.

The establishment of the West Bank ICCG was proposed and discussed by the oPt ICCG in June 2017; endorsed by the Cluster Lead Agencies in November 2017; and approved by the HC and HCT in January 2018. The West Bank ICCG will continue to provide a geographically-focused platform for clusters/sectors to work together to jointly deliver an effective and efficient humanitarian response. This is done so by reaching a shared understanding of needs, informed by a robust protection and gender and analysis, and agreeing on joined-up operational plans to meet those needs.

The participation of the National NGOs (NNGOs) through directly implementing projects to the HRP appear to be relatively unchanged compared to 2018 (7.2 per cent of the requirements in 2018 vs. 6.6 per cent of the requirements

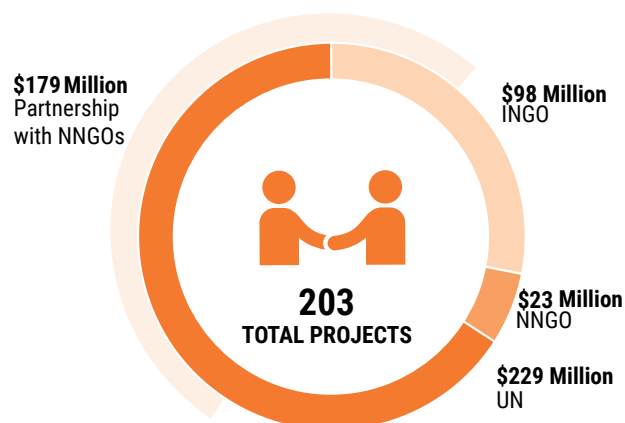
NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY AREA*

								
	Protection	WASH	Health	Food Security	Shelter and NFIs	Education	Coordination	Total by area
ARA	20	9	8	15	5	11	8	55
Rest of Gaza	25	11	17	19	11	14	9	71
Gaza Total	25	14	17	20	11	14	9	72
Area C	16	9	9	16	6	5	7	45
East Jerusalem	14	2	4	3	1	4	8	28
H2/Hebron	10	1	6	2	2	4	8	23
West Bank Total	17	9	11	16	6	7	8	49
Total oPt	32	19	21	25	19	14	10	88

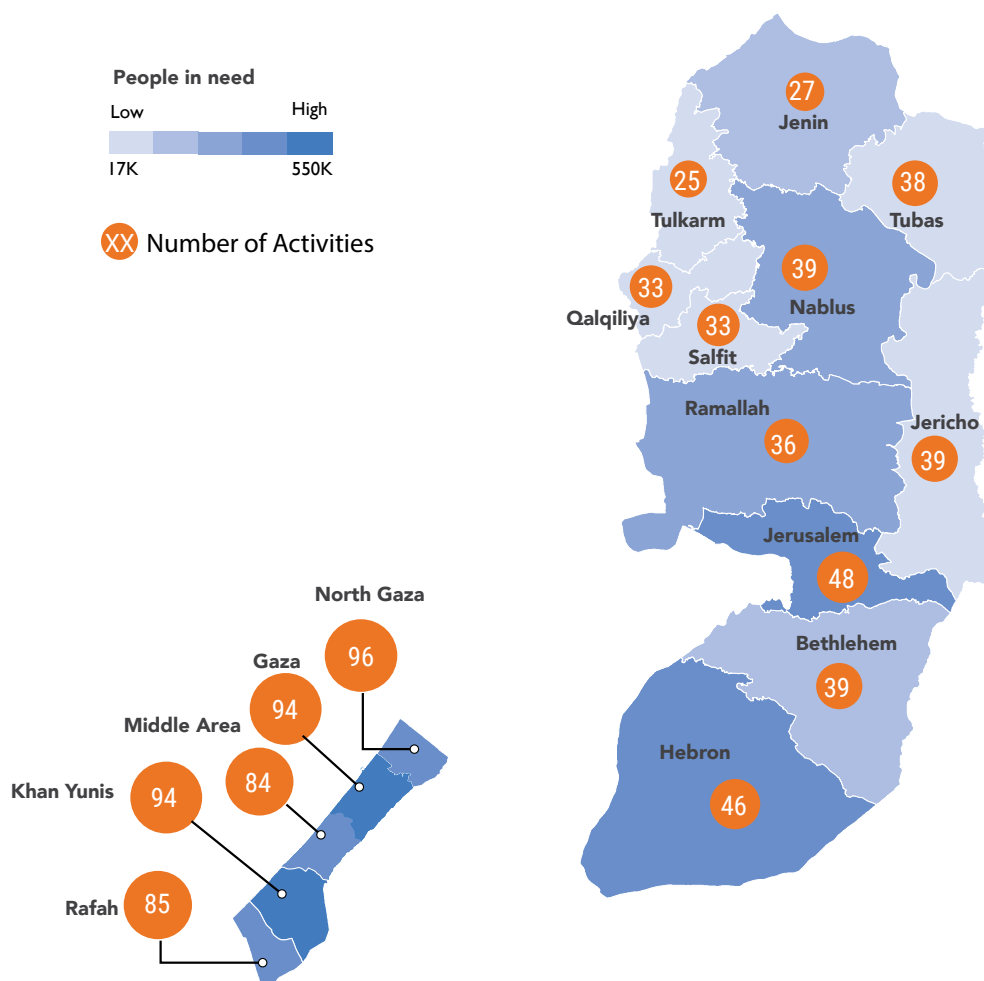
* The numbers presented in this table overlap, as partners may be active in more than one geographical area, and more than one cluster. The total number of 2019 participating organizations is 88.

in 2019). The NNGO participation through partnerships with UN agencies or INGO has significantly increased from 33 per cent of requirements in 2018 to 51 per cent of requirements in 2019. In line with the Grand Bargain commitments, these positive statistics will continue to be pursued for the HRP projects, to ensure and strengthen the engagement with national NGOs through partnerships with UN and INGOs.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION



PEOPLE IN NEED VS ACTIVITIES BY GOVERNORATE



HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

During the course of 2018, humanitarian organizations faced a range of obstacles on the movement and access of affected people, humanitarian personnel and humanitarian goods as a result of political, security and administrative measures implemented by Israeli and Palestinian authorities. Impediments on the movement and access of humanitarian personnel included restrictions on obtaining requisite Israeli-issued permits, in particular for Gaza-based UN and INGO personnel to exit Gaza; intermittent closures at border crossings and checkpoints, resulting in the delay or denial of passage; the introduction of security measures at the Erez vehicular terminal; and the introduction of temporary restrictions on the import and export of goods from Gaza through Kerem Shalom crossing. Access restrictions hampered the delivery of materials needed for the implementation of humanitarian projects, including projects that involve building, expanding or rehabilitating infrastructure in the Gaza Strip and Area C of the West Bank, and responding to demolitions of housing or essential infrastructure.

OPT-WIDE ACCESS ISSUES AFFECTING INGOS

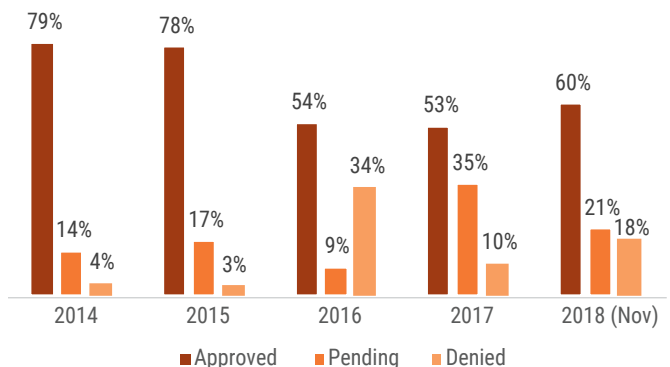
For INGOs working in the oPt, the Government of Israel's freeze on the registration of organizations, which has been in place since 2013, has brought continuous, and increasing challenges. For many organizations not registered in the country, it is not possible to obtain B1 work visas for their staff, forcing such organizations to apply for B2 work visas, which may limit the holder to working in the West Bank, and restricting their access to East Jerusalem and Gaza. Furthermore, the B2 work visa is only issued to staff members if their respective country representative office applies on their behalf directly to the Israeli authorities, which many countries do not do as a matter of policy.

GAZA STRIP

Access impediments are characterized mainly by the restrictions imposed by the Israel authorities on Gaza-based UN and INGO personnel obtaining permits to exit Gaza and by restrictions imposed by Hamas on national and international personnel entering and exiting Gaza.

During 2018, an increasing number of UN and INGO personnel were denied permits by the Israeli authorities to exit Gaza for reported security reasons and prohibited from submitting applications for a period of 12 months. In total, 78 UN personnel and 71 INGO personnel received these bans during 2018, compared with 41 UN staff members denied during 2017. Due to the security denials, the number of staff able to apply for permits to exit Gaza has decreased considerably; between January and October 2018 UN agencies submitted 31 per cent fewer permit requests than in the same period of 2017.

UN PERMITS FOR GAZA PERSONNEL, 2014 – 2018



In April, the Israeli authorities introduced additional security measures at the Erez vehicular crossing that are contrary to UN privileges and immunities, including internal inspections of UN vehicles by sniffer dogs and the X-ray inspection of UN property. Further negotiations have allowed the UN pouch and some other UN property to be exempted from the searches; nevertheless, the remaining issues continue.

During March, the Hamas authorities returned to the entrance of Gaza by establishing a post immediately south of the PA controlled terminal. The activities at this post are similar to those implemented by Hamas before November 2017, when they left the crossing as part of the Palestinian reconciliation process. Hamas representatives use this post to control all persons travelling in and out of Gaza, including the implementation of a permit regime for international INGO and diplomatic personnel.

In May, the Egyptian authorities opened Rafah Crossing for Ramadan, and have extended the opening indefinitely,

with the crossing currently open daily except for Fridays, Saturdays and official holidays. This has been the longest extended opening of the crossing since July 2013, with Rafah Crossing open for 159 days for humanitarian cases and pre-registered Gaza ID holders including pilgrims, up to 31 October. During this time, 30,566 persons crossed into Gaza, whereas, 48,855 persons crossed into Egypt. In comparison, Rafah Crossing was only open for 36 days in 2017 when 18,436 persons crossed into Gaza, and 16,723 persons crossed into Egypt. However, this development has been impaired by the reduced number of passengers allowed through every day (about 350), the obscure criteria used for selecting passengers, the long waiting times at the crossing, and the multiple security checks and difficulties incurred by passengers on the road to Cairo and back to Gaza.

During May, July, August and October, Kerem Shalom commercial crossing was intermittently closed due to damage generated by participants in the 'Great March of Return' protests, the closure of the crossing, and by restrictions imposed by the Israeli authorities, including the ban on import and export of goods except for the import of food and medical supplies. Fuel and cooking gas

were also temporarily banned, generating humanitarian concerns as the fuel is the main source of electricity for medical facilities in Gaza.

WEST BANK





In the West Bank, physical obstacles such as the Barrier, checkpoints and administrative requirements, particularly permits, continue to restrict Palestinian access and movement within the West Bank, including into East Jerusalem, areas isolated by the Barrier (the "Seam Zone"), "firing zones" and land around or within Israeli settlements. A number of restrictions faced by organizations remain in place including physical barriers, occasional and unannounced closures and confiscation of aid. In particular, UN movement continues to be impeded at Barrier checkpoints manned by Israeli's Crossing Points Authority (CPA), whereby UN privileges and immunities continue to be breached due to demands for vehicle searches. During 2018, 97 access incidents affecting 585 national and international UN personnel were recorded in the West Bank.

CLUSTER RESPONSE PLANS

-  Protection
-  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
-  Health and Nutrition
-  Food Security
-  Education
-  Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)
-  Coordination and Support Services (CSS)





SUMMARY OF CLUSTER RESPONSES

PROTECTION





 PEOPLE IN NEED 2M	 PEOPLE TARGETED 0.3M 47% FEMALE, 45% CHILDREN	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: 1
 FUNDING REQUIRED \$36M	 PARTNERS INCLUDED 32	
RESPONSIVE ACTIVITIES \$21.8M	REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES \$12.2M	ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING \$1.8M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case management • Psychosocial support • Legal counselling and representation • ERW clearance • GBV referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on mental health and psychosocial support • Emergency preparedness training • ERW risk education sessions • Awareness raising on accessing legal aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health and psychosocial support for adults and youth • Strengthened stakeholders' capacities • Awareness raising for persons at risk of GBV

22





WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

 PEOPLE IN NEED 1.9M	 PEOPLE Targeted 1M 49% FEMALE, 38% CHILDREN	SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: 1 2 3
 FUNDING REQUIRED \$29M	 PARTNERS INCLUDED 19	
RESPONSIVE ACTIVITIES \$18.1M	REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES \$9.2M	ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING \$2.1M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH services to the unconnected • Operational interventions for service providers • Responses to demolitions, other man-made and natural disasters • Household water treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH services in schools and other key institutions • WASH service to the underserved • Household water treatment • Hygiene promotion/awareness Sanitation facilities (open defecation areas) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of service providers • Operation and maintenance provision of spare parts • Strengthening governance • Development of WASH emergency preparedness and response plans • Knowledge management





HEALTH AND NUTRITION

<p>PEOPLE IN NEED</p> <p> 1.2M</p> <hr/> <p>FUNDING REQUIRED</p> <p> \$32M</p>	<p>PEOPLE TARGETED</p> <p> 0.9M 49% FEMALE, 38% CHILDREN</p> <hr/> <p>PARTNERS INCLUDED</p> <p> 21</p>	<p>SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>1 2</p>
<p>RESPONSIVE ACTIVITIES</p> <p>\$23M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life-saving health interventions for trauma patients Essential health services to the most vulnerable 	<p>REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES</p> <p>\$4.4M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and documentation of violations Advocacy for the universal access to life-sustaining health interventions to the most vulnerable groups 	<p>ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING</p> <p>\$4.1M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the health system through provision of humanitarian interventions, preparedness and resilience building

FOOD SECURITY





<p>PEOPLE IN NEED</p> <p> 1.7M</p> <hr/> <p>FUNDING REQUIRED</p> <p> \$206M</p>	<p>PEOPLE TARGETED</p> <p> 1.4M 49% FEMALE, 47% CHILDREN</p> <hr/> <p>PARTNERS INCLUDED</p> <p> 25</p>	<p>SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>1 3</p>
<p>RESPONSIVE ACTIVITIES</p> <p>\$188.2M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food distribution or vouchers Essential food production inputs and repair of critical assets for farmers, herders and fishers Renewable energy sources Cash-based support Immediate response to pest and animal diseases endangering livelihood and health 	<p>REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES</p> <p>\$5.4M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to adequate food production, safety and nutrition services Emergency preparedness capacities of relevant national authorities Awareness sessions (non-agricultural technical trainings) 	<p>ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING</p> <p>\$7M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparedness capacities of vulnerable farmers, herders and fishers Re/establishment of sustainable small-scale food production systems with special focus on female-headed households Outreach and quality of essential agricultural support services towards increased resilience Promotion of local food production Coordination among FSS partners

EDUCATION



<p>PEOPLE IN NEED</p> <p> 0.5M</p>		<p>PEOPLE TARGETED</p> <p> 0.3M 49% FEMALE</p>	<p>SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>1 2 3</p>	
<p>FUNDING REQUIRED</p> <p> \$15M</p>		<p>PARTNERS INCLUDED</p> <p> 19</p>		
RESPONSIVE ACTIVITIES		REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING	
\$7.3M		\$5.6M	\$2.4M	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective presence and protective transportation for children in the most vulnerable areas • Emergency education supplies to vulnerable, and underserved students and teachers • School-based psychosocial support to school staff and students affected by the education-related 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of remedial education to vulnerable school aged children • Structured preparedness packages and post emergency responses • Supporting conflict affected school CwDs with assistive devices, appropriate transportation, specialized learning materials, or adaptations to school infrastructure • Essential and basic emergency rehabilitation to schools to ensure school environments are safe for students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting, documentation, advocacy and communication (including dialogue with national and international authorities, and media outreach) on education-related violations 	

24

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

<p>PEOPLE IN NEED</p> <p> 0.3M</p>		<p>PEOPLE TARGETED</p> <p> 85K 45% FEMALE, 50% CHILDREN</p>	<p>SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:</p> <p>2 3</p>	
<p>FUNDING REQUIRED</p> <p> \$14M</p>		<p>PARTNERS INCLUDED</p> <p> 14</p>		
RESPONSIVE ACTIVITIES		REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES	ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING	
\$3.2M		\$6.3M	\$4.8M	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate solutions for vulnerable displaced people living in collective centres, host families/relatives or substandard rented accommodation • Protection of vulnerable people from natural (harsh weather conditions /summerization / winterization) or manmade disasters 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter repair and rehabilitation activities (in kind and cash) • Adequate functionality of essential shelter elements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency stockpiling and pre-positioning • Upgrading of DES community capacity building and awareness raising 	

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<div>  FUNDING REQUIRED \$18M </div> <div>  PARTNERS INCLUDED 10 </div> <div> SUPPORTS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: <div>1 2 3</div> </div>		
RESPONSIVE ACTIVITIES	REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES	PROTRACTED/RESILIENCE BUILDING ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oPt Humanitarian Fund allocations • Regular joint HRP monitoring and evaluation products • Updated strategic humanitarian response at all levels and sectors, before the end of 2019 • Full national and international NGO engagement in coordinated response activities • Inter-sectoral humanitarian needs assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination meetings at country and operational levels • Gender mainstreaming, protection mainstreaming and community engagement throughout the HPC process • IM products to inform decision-making and planning • Common decentralized information systems/platforms and common operational datasets and functional information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency response readiness • Updated multi-year strategic plan, as required, before the end of 2019 • Joint or coordinated advocacy events on humanitarian issues of concern • Provision of briefings on humanitarian principles and/or the protection crisis driving humanitarian needs in the oPt



PROTECTION

PEOPLE IN NEED

2M

PEOPLE TARGETED

0.3M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

36M

OF PARTNERS

32

STRATEGY

The aim of the Protection Cluster is to foster increased respect for IHL and IHRL and accountability for possible violations, while ensuring that vulnerable Palestinians have access to protection (and other multi-sectoral) services that prevent and mitigate the effects of the occupation and conflict-related violence.

RESPONSE APPROACH

The Protection Cluster will achieve this aim through the monitoring and documentation of violations, particularly aimed at increasing accountability and informing advocacy with the purpose of preventing further violations; rights-based advocacy with duty bearers, including third states; a protective presence for communities at risk of settler violence and displacement; legal aid services; inclusive multi-sectoral responses to gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, including economic enablement; child protection services, including individual case management; mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) for adults and youth; and explosive remnant of war (ERW) risk mitigation and education responses.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In 2019 the Protection Cluster will target 350,000 Palestinians identified as affected by conflict-related

violations and protection risks, including conflict-related violence; risk of forcible transfer; collective punishment and restrictions on freedom of movement; grave violations against children; settler violence; and attacks on human rights defenders and organizations.

In the Gaza Strip, the most vulnerable are individuals and families affected by the use of force by Israeli Security Forces in the context of the “Great March of Return”; those who live in close proximity to or work in the ARAs; those affected by freedom of movement restrictions, including medical patients; vulnerable female-headed households, including widows and divorced women in need of legal support and court representation to obtain their entitlements; and the most vulnerable households and groups displaced or at risk of displacement, with a focus on IDPs, families at risk of eviction and female-headed households; GBV survivors, as well as women, children and persons with disabilities at risk of GBV who lack information and access to appropriate services; adults, adolescents and children in need of case management and protection services; individuals, particularly children and adolescents in the ARA and near military training sites, who face risks related to ERW; and vulnerable refugees from the region, who lack documentation and face challenges in accessing humanitarian assistance.

In the West Bank, the most vulnerable are people living in Area C, Hebron (H2) and East Jerusalem. This includes

CONTACT

Connie Pedersen

Protection Cluster
Coordinator

cpedersen@ohchr.org

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	Gaza	West Bank	UNRWA Total	UNRWA Gaza	UNRWA West Bank	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	1,101,589	858,030				49%	45% 50% 5%
PEOPLE TARGETED	196,000	112,420	99,575		99,575	49%	45% 50% 5%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$36M					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

Palestinians at risk of forcible transfer, particularly in communities vulnerable to a coercive environment, including those at risk of forced eviction, demolition and destruction of property, and those targeted for relocation or for revocation of residency rights by the Israeli authorities; communities affected by settler violence and harassment and settlement-related restrictions on movement and access to land; people, especially children, who are particularly vulnerable to violence, arrest and detention and violations by Israeli security forces; and refugee camps most affected by violence in the context of Israeli security operations.

Throughout the oPt, children who are at risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms or being the victims of harmful practices are particularly targeted for protection interventions, notably children dropping out of schools, and children involved in labour.

CRITERIA USED TO PRIORITIZE INTERVENTIONS

Interventions prioritize emergency responses to address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable groups of the Palestinian population, defined by the Protection Cluster as those directly affected by conflict-related violations and protection risks. In addition, the Protection Cluster prioritizes projects that incorporate multi-sectoral partnerships aimed at achieving protection outcomes. Finally, strict technical standards are applied for acceptance of projects, based on proven technical capacity and track record.

PRIORITY RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS

RESPONSIVE

Definition: Activities that prevent and stop violations or abuses and/or alleviate immediate needs/effects of violations.

Activities:

- Monitoring and documentation of violations and related trends, focused on IHL and IHRL violations and conflict-related violence.
- Monitoring and documentation of grave violations against children.
- Protective presence and accompaniment of individuals in vulnerable communities in the West Bank.

- Provision of emergency child protection responses, including case management, psychosocial support and programmes aimed at supporting vulnerable children and families affected by conflict related violence and violations.
- Provision of legal aid (legal counselling and representation) to children affected by grave violations or ill treatment.
- ERW clearance.
- Legal aid to secure freedom of movement for patients in need of medical care outside Gaza.
- Legal aid to most vulnerable HH/groups displaced, or at risk of displacement (Housing, Land, Property rights).
- Legal assistance for Human Rights Defenders.
- Multi-sectoral GBV Responses:
 - Mental health and psychosocial services.
 - Emergency health care.
 - Legal aid (individual counselling and representation).
 - Economic enablement.
 - Shelter or other temporary protection.
 - Dignity kits (Remedial and Responsive).
 - Support referrals.

REMEDIAL

Definition: Priority activities that go beyond immediate response towards addressing time-sensitive or high impact underlying issues; advancing the top priority resilience needs; additional priority/time sensitive activities that support affected people or prevent secondary abuses or risks.

Activities:

- Advocacy initiatives that address protection concerns, prevent violations or enhance accountability for violations of IHL and IHRL by all duty bearers (Responsive and Remedial).
- Awareness-raising on protective mechanisms for communities at risk of settler violence.
- Child Protection workers trained on the guidelines of mental health and psychosocial support.
- Provision of MHPSS for adults and youth.

- Conflict preparedness and protection (Emergency preparedness training).
- Community-based ERW risk education sessions.
- ERW risk assessment support to Reconstruction / humanitarian projects.
- Legal representation for individual victims of IHL/IHRL violations – accountability.
- Awareness raising on accessing legal aid in the context of IHL/IHRL violations, freedom of movement and displacement.
- Awareness raising for persons at risk of GBV.
- Awareness raising for humanitarian actors (non-GBV specialist).

ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING

Definition: Activities that address critical gaps in the system or context which result in widespread need:

System-wide activities and/or are those linked to the protracted nature of the crisis, which if addressed would decrease the need for the responsive activities listed above.

Activities that contribute to an environment that encourages authorities to respect their obligations and the rights of individuals; change in attitudes, policies, values, beliefs; address underlying causes of humanitarian vulnerabilities (but only where the solution remains humanitarian).

Activities:

- Public interest litigation to challenge and change policies and practices causing displacement, restrictions of freedom of movement, IHL and IHRL violations, accountability (environment building)
- Strengthening stakeholders' capacities to create sustainable legal aid structures and responses to the various sector problems and challenges.
- Awareness raising for GBV service providers.

EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES, GROUPS AND/OR AREAS OF RESPONSE; LIKELY IMPACT/CONSEQUENCES; AND ACTIONS NEEDED BY OTHER ACTORS

The Protection Cluster recognizes the central role of national duty bearers as well as development actors in reducing humanitarian needs over the time, particularly for the interventions below excluded from the 2019 HRP.

- Interventions addressing root causes of societal vulnerabilities, such as social norms. Interventions to bolster long-term child protection systems are not included, unless directly linked to the ongoing conflict.
- Interventions to strengthen the national GBV system in the oPt. Their exclusion compromises the quality of services, which can lead to higher distress for GBV survivors, and in the worst case can lead to death (suicide or killings). Development interventions will be required to establish and sustain the national GBV referral system and provide medium and long term support and economic enablement to GBV survivors.
- Trainings for duty-bearers and humanitarian actors on IHL/IHRL violations, housing, land and property (HLP) rights and tenure security, with specific focus on women's entitlements. The expected impacts include reduced mainstreaming of protection principles and reduced sustainability of humanitarian interventions. A particular concern is the absence of capacity on women's entitlements in the context of tenure security, with an impact on access to justice, economic independence, and reduced sustainability of humanitarian interventions in the context of HLP rights.

INTER-SECTORAL LINKAGES

To enhance protection outcomes and impact, the Protection Cluster will provide technical support and guidance to other clusters/sectors to mainstream protection in their interventions. This will contribute to inter-cluster operations that address protection vulnerabilities, including food insecurity, gender, displacement and disabilities. Specific protection mainstreaming activities

planned in 2019 include GBV awareness, detection and referral training for frontline humanitarian staff and capacity building on ensuring accountability to communities.

Inter-cluster/sector linkages include: support to the Education Cluster on child protection mechanisms in schools, including ERW risk education; cross sectoral emergency case management interventions to reach seriously injured children in hospitals, and highly vulnerable and at-risk children through schools; collaboration and joint programming with the Education Cluster to systematically address child drop-out and child labour and ensure that legal aid responses are available to support schools vulnerable to conflict related violations; support to Shelter, WASH and NFI operations via the provision of legal counselling and representation in the West Bank; ensuring security of tenure for vulnerable groups; linkages with the Health Cluster to strengthen gender sensitivity and support to GBV survivors, as well as ERW victim assistance. Finally, ERW removal interventions will be carried out in support of humanitarian interventions across sectors.

The Protection Cluster will continue to support the HCT to strengthen the centrality of protection and the integration of human rights and accountability in all aspects of the HCT's policies and operations. Similarly, it will continue to support and work in close coordination with the HCT Advocacy Working Group.

MAINSTREAMING: PROTECTION, GENDER, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In 2019, Protection Cluster projects will contribute towards gender equality and gender sensitive programming by identifying and analysing the different needs and circumstances of women, girls, boys and men, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (PwD) within affected groups and sub-groups, through participatory methods for sex, age and geographically-disaggregated data collection. Priority responses and target indicators will then be built, with the direct involvement of beneficiaries through effective community engagement. All Protection Cluster projects will involve rights-holders in the needs assessment, design of activities and feedback mechanisms. To ensure accountability, beneficiaries will also be actively engaged in the regular monitoring of results to assess the reach and quality of the responses, and identify any potential unintended negative impact for review. "Do no harm" will be a cross-cutting guiding principle in the cluster's response.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



STRATEGY

The following WASH activities have been prioritized for 2019: responsive activities through WASH service provisions to the unconnected; operational interventions for service providers to maintain existing levels of essential WASH services; response to demolitions, other man-made and natural disasters as well as household water treatment. Remedial activities will focus on the provision of WASH services in health facilities, schools and other key institutions; provision of WASH services to the underserved; hygiene promotion/awareness and sanitation facilities (especially in open defecation areas). Protracted/Environment Building activities will focus on strengthening the capacity of WASH service providers; improving operation and maintenance (O&M); strengthening governance and WASH knowledge management. The WASH Cluster will also strengthen the coordination, advocacy and emergency preparedness of the WASH sector, while enhancing gender and protection in WASH humanitarian actions.

for safe water and sanitation services to reduce aid dependency. The Cluster will also provide adequate sanitation services jointly with hygiene promotion by, inter alia, providing and/or rehabilitating sanitation facilities for households, as well as in key education and social service institutions. In addition, WASH partners in Gaza will provide capacity enhancement for WASH service providers to maintain existing levels of essential services, through traditional or alternative energy sources to run critical WASH facilities. In the West Bank, partners will respond to demolitions.

- 2 Continue to build the capacity of service providers to maintain existing levels of essential services; supply essential items for ongoing maintenance and operation; support them to respond to, and to mitigate, emergencies.
- 3 Continue to build capacity for humanitarian WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels through providing dedicated information management and coordination support.¹²

RESPONSE APPROACH

To Achieve this, the cluster will:

- 1 Provide targeted communities and key institutions such as schools, early childhood development centres and healthcare facilities with access to safe drinking water services, promoting more sustainable solutions

CONTACTS

Mageda Alawneh

WASH Coordinator/West Bank-
Palestinian Water Authority
malawneh@msn.com
mag_alawneh@yahoo.com

Yasser Nassar

WASH Cluster Coordinator (Gaza)
ynassar@unicef.org

PEOPLE TARGETED AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In 2019, the WASH Cluster will target 1.07 million Palestinians, 0.95 million in Gaza and 0.12 in the West Bank. In the Gaza the Cluster will target vulnerable people who are exposed to one or more of the following: affected by the blockade and energy crisis; lacking access to safe

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	Gaza	West Bank	UNRWA Total	UNRWA Gaza	UNRWA West Bank	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	1,606,087	294,548				49%	39% 58% 3%
PEOPLE TARGETED	949,384	121,900	589,745			49%	39% 58% 3%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$29M						

*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)

** UNRWA will provide fuel for solid waste removal and water and sanitation facilities in Gaza and the total number of people who will benefit from this service includes direct and indirect beneficiaries. However, it was decided not to include this number into the WASH calculation for their total people targeted since this would over-inflate the overall number of people targeted for the WASH cluster.

drinking water; at risk of winter flooding; exposed to environmental health risks; in the West Bank the Cluster will target communities with the least access to services (unserved and underserved communities); Area C, affected by poor service provisions; communities affected by demolitions and settler violence. The Cluster will focus its response on vulnerable populations with disabilities, the elderly, widows, children, and female-headed households.

In the Gaza Strip, the WASH Cluster will focus its interventions in proximity to the Access Restricted Areas (ARAs) and flood-prone areas, areas unconnected by WASH services and areas exposed to public/environmental health risks i.e. the Gaza shoreline.

In the West Bank, the WASH Cluster will focus its interventions in Area C, including areas affected by the Barrier; Israeli restrictions; settlements; demolition orders; areas of Areas A and B that serve Area C, East Jerusalem, and H2 in Hebron.

CRITERIA USED TO PRIORITIZE INTERVENTIONS

- Lifesaving interventions in Area C of the West Bank, H2 in Hebron, and Gaza (in particular in the ARAs).
- Interventions considered as “responsive”; including WASH service provisions to the unconnected; supporting service providers to maintain existing levels of essential WASH services; response to demolitions, other man-made and natural disasters; supporting household water treatment in the most vulnerable communities; strengthening of coordination, advocacy and emergency preparedness; enhancing of gender and protection in WASH humanitarian actions.

PRIORITY RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS

RESPONSIVE

Definition: Lifesaving WASH interventions and maintaining essential WASH services in the most vulnerable communities, directly exposed to waterborne diseases. In Gaza

Activities: WASH service provisions to the unconnected; supporting service providers to maintain existing levels of essential WASH services; response to demolitions, other man-made and natural disasters; household water treatment in the most vulnerable communities.

REMEDIAL

Definition: WASH response to the needs of people under public health risk and deteriorated WASH living conditions.

Activities: Provision of WASH services in health facilities, schools and other key institutions; WASH service provisions to the underserved; hygiene promotion/awareness and sanitation facilities (including in open defecation areas).

ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING

Definition: To strengthen national WASH governance systems in terms of accountability, advocacy, evidence-based planning; to reduce threats and cope with emergencies/ shocks.

Activities: Capacity-building of WASH service providers; improve operation and maintenance; strengthen governance of the sector and knowledge management. Strengthening coordination, advocacy and emergency preparedness and enhancing gender and protection.

EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES, GROUPS AND/OR AREAS OF RESPONSE; LIKELY IMPACT/CONSEQUENCES; AND ACTIONS NEEDED BY OTHER ACTORS

Support for people to have clean water and adequate sanitation has been reduced. In particular, emergency preparedness activities for Gaza will be decreased. Efforts to ensure that communities in the West Bank can access water have also been reduced to target only the most underserved and vulnerable communities in Area C, instead of a broader range of moderately vulnerable communities.

INTER-SECTORAL LINKAGES

The WASH Cluster will:

- Prioritize the collection of information about WASH services in key institutions such as schools etc., in coordination with the Health, Education and Protection clusters, and will continue working with the Food Security Sector and the Shelter Cluster to provide comprehensive assistance.
- Work further upstream and provide policy, regulatory and sector strategy support, in line with the 2014 Water Law to strengthen national and sub-national WASH related institutions and systems.
- Foster increased donor engagement, to strengthen the

humanitarian and development continuum and ensure that the HRP is included in the National WASH budget, strategy and action plans.

- Ensure a stronger alignment with other Clusters and Cluster partners (cross-sectoral especially with WASH/Health/Education).
- Engage with the electricity sector and systems, including through advocacy with key stakeholders, to alleviate the WASH-energy nexus.

MAINSTREAMING: PROTECTION, GENDER, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In 2019, the WASH Cluster will facilitate the recovery of targeted right holders and increase their own capacity for protection. This will be achieved by enhancing community resilience through increased access to natural resources and livelihood opportunities. The highest priority will be given to communities most affected by the Gaza blockade, Israeli restrictions in Area C, the Barrier, Israeli military zones, Israeli settlements, and conflict. All WASH activities will include advocacy components that promote IHL and IHRL.

WASH partners will contribute to gender equality and gender-sensitive/responsive programming by collecting sex and age disaggregated data, conducting a gendered analysis, and designing interventions that address gender needs, integrate gender considerations and include meaningful participation of different vulnerable populations (e.g. widows, persons with disabilities, adolescent girls, farmers, etc.). The Cluster will continue to promote knowledge and use of the new WASH gender toolkit.

Regarding Community Engagement, the Cluster will work closely with affected communities, partner governorates, area focal points and service providers in Gaza, to involve affected communities in the identification of needs and the design and implementation of interventions; and using participatory approaches to evaluate and to assuring feedback/complaint mechanisms and WASH partners emergency response and preparedness interventions.

FOOD SECURITY



PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



STRATEGY

The aim of the Food Security Sector is to improve the food security of needy and vulnerable Palestinians, including refugees and IDPs, by ensuring immediate direct access to food and protecting/restoring their livelihoods and enhancing resilience.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

To achieve this, the Food Security Cluster will adapt a multi-pronged approach, tailored according to beneficiaries' status, to maximise service provision and decrease dependency:

- 1 Protecting vulnerable household livelihoods by restoring their productive capacity, through the rehabilitation and provision of basic assets; the facilitation of access of essential inputs and services to advance the quality and sustainability of local production; the promotion of income-generating activities; and the introduction of more efficient and sustainable technologies (e.g.: renewable energy).
- 2 Addressing the essential needs of households with limited access to nutritious and adequate food, while reinforcing the economy and food production by

sourcing food locally and through other ad-hoc cash transfer mechanisms.

- 3 Assisting needy households through cash transfers, including cash-for-work and unconditional/unrestricted cash assistance.
- 4 Improving coordination among FSS partners, including line ministries at central and local level, and across other sectors as required; enhancing information gathering and sharing for preparedness, advocacy and improved implementation.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In 2019, the FSS will target 1.4 million of the 1.7 million Palestinians identified as food insecure and in need of assistance, as estimated by the SEFSec survey 2018 (PCBS). This FSS targeted figure has been estimated on the basis of partners' planned interventions, and includes 1,013,093 refugees in Gaza and 18,182 refugees in West Bank in need of aid; 377,425 non-refugee Palestinians across the oPt; and 160,000 people are targeted for humanitarian agriculture-based livelihood assistance. Households in the West Bank affected by the demolition or confiscation of productive assets are also targeted.¹³

33

CONTACT

Marco Ferloni

Food Security Sector coordinator
marco.ferloni@foodsecuritycluster.net

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	Gaza	West Bank	UNRWA Total	UNRWA Gaza	UNRWA West Bank	% female	% children, adult, elderly**
PEOPLE IN NEED	1,357,000					49%	47% 48% 5%
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,300,000	108,700	1,024,000	1,013,093	18,182	49%	47% 48% 5%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$206M					**Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

The FSS has identified 1.4 million people targeted as an estimation from targets of major projects. Target per governorate is also an estimation based on the same rationale, as FSS partners respond to food insecurity using a variety of modalities throughout the country.

While having a broad geographical range, in the West Bank, activities will focus on Area C and East Jerusalem, particularly where agricultural-dependent communities risk losing their livelihoods through settler violence, demolitions, confiscation of productive assets and Israeli relocation plans. In Gaza, activities will focus on the ARA by land and sea.

CRITERIA USED TO PRIORITIZE INTERVENTIONS

Given the high level of food insecurity and the difficult funding environment, the FSS facilitated a participatory process to identify the most urgent priorities, especially in the area of livelihoods support, which presents a wide range of urgent needs to be addressed and a varieties of possible responses. HRP projects are therefore vetted against a short-list of top-priority responses under the protection of livelihood component, in agreement with the line ministries and with the endorsement of FSS partners. Interventions will target beneficiaries with the highest level of vulnerability and unmet needs. This includes the adoption of the Proxy Means Test Formula (PMTF) and similar instruments.

PRIORITY RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS

RESPONSIVE

Definition:

- Activities to stop shocks and or violations of the right to access adequate food, and/or mitigate the effects of these violations and shocks.
- Activities that provide immediate protection for livelihoods and improvement of food security status of vulnerable and/or affected people.
- Responsive actions are urgent and impact is immediate.

Activities:

- Meeting basic food needs of families lacking access to food, while protecting local food production and income generation through: food distribution or vouchers; provision of essential food production inputs, and repair of critical assets for farmers, herders and fishers.
- Cash-based support.
- Immediate response to pest and animal diseases that endanger livelihood and health.

REMEDIAL

Definition: Priority activities that go beyond immediate response towards addressing time-sensitive or herlying issues.

Activities that focus on medium-term livelihood protection, and ensure adequate food security subsequent to violations or shocks, including prevention of secondary shocks and risks, with particular focus on preventing negative coping mechanisms.

Activities:

- Ensure access of consumers and producers to adequate food production, safety and nutrition services.
- Enhance the emergency preparedness capacities of relevant national authorities, including improvement and standardization of tools to analyse, prioritize and target responses to food security.
- Awareness sessions (non-agricultural technical trainings) including on food preparation and consumption.

ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING

Definition: Activities that address critical gaps which result in widespread need. These may be system-wide activities and/or linked to the protracted nature of the crisis, which if addressed, would decrease the need for responsive activities listed above and effect structural changes.

Environment Building activities can contribute to changes in attitudes, policies, values, beliefs and address the underlying causes of humanitarian vulnerabilities.

Activities:

- Strengthening preparedness capacities of vulnerable farmers, herders and fishers through in-kind and technical support using the Build-Back Better approach for increased resilience. Support the re/establishment of sustainable small-scale food production systems with a special focus on female-headed households, including interventions that support women's role in the agricultural sector.
- Strengthening the outreach and quality of essential agricultural and food safety support services towards increased resilience.
- Support to non-agricultural livelihoods
- Promotion of local food production, commercialization and small-scale processing.

- Improving coordination among FSS partners, including enhancing ownership and leadership in line ministries at central and local level, and enhancing information sharing for preparedness, advocacy, and improved implementation.

EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES, GROUPS AND/OR AREAS OF RESPONSE; LIKELY IMPACT/CONSEQUENCES; AND ACTIONS NEEDED BY OTHER ACTORS

While direct food aid will continue, especially in Gaza, two other types of support have been reduced. First, cash for work projects, aimed at supporting families to have been substantially reduced in Gaza and, to a lesser extent, in the West Bank, in part because of budget cuts for UNRWA. Livelihood support, such as agricultural support to help people be less reliant on external assistance, has also been reduced.

INTER-SECTORAL LINKAGES

Overall inter-sectoral response is ensured through the inter-cluster architecture in place, where beneficiaries are supported comprehensively through specialised actions. The FSS will work with relevant partners, in particular, strengthening of information-sharing with the Health and Nutrition Cluster regarding nutrition; with Protection and Shelter cluster partners on the demolition response in the West Bank and on IDPs in Gaza; with the Protection Cluster on interventions to support farmers in the Gaza ARA.

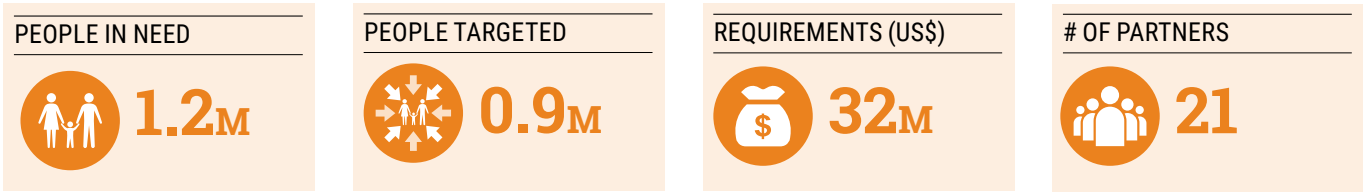
MAINSTREAMING: PROTECTION, GENDER, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In 2019 food security interventions will focus on the following protection issues. Particularly vulnerable communities in Area C struggling to access basic services will be supported with livelihood interventions, income opportunities and direct access to food. FSS partners will support farmers and fisherfolk in the Gaza ARAs. Partners will advocate on issues that drive food insecurity, such as settler violence in the West Bank and the dual-use restrictions for importing materials into Gaza to promote increased accountability on the part of respective duty bearers.

FSS partners will prioritize the identification of, and response to, gender-based vulnerabilities, to support the eroded coping capacities of female-headed households. Rural male and female farmers, herders, breeders, fishers and urban and peri-urban producers will be supported to decrease their aid dependence and promote resilience. Community engagement, including Accountability to Affected Populations, will be enhanced at the project level through consultations at community and household levels. This includes assessments, focus group discussions, monitoring tools, complaints mechanisms, and offering concrete linkages with, and involvement of, the beneficiaries, who become active actors in planning tailored activities. The FSS will promote improvement of knowledge and sharing of best practices on these topics. The active participation of local NGOs is a key element in keeping strong linkages with affected people, which requires increased and continuous financial support.



HEALTH AND NUTRITION



STRATEGY

As the health situation in the oPt deteriorates, the Health Cluster aims to scale-up the response to acute health needs by ensuring access to critical and lifesaving health services, through health service delivery and operationally-focused coordination and information, while strengthening health preparedness at the facility and community level.

RESPONSE APPROACH

Recognizing that resources are shrinking as humanitarian need is increasing, the Health Cluster will focus on:

- 1 Ensuring that acutely vulnerable groups in the oPt have access to essential and lifesaving health services. This includes responding to the need for conflict-related trauma, from the point of injury to rehabilitation; maternal and child health; and providing mental health to the most vulnerable across all levels of healthcare, at the facility or through community outreach teams. In addition, the Cluster will develop a minimum package of essential health services for communities that require access to primary healthcare, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, and coordinate the access of mobile clinics to the most hard-to-reach communities in the West Bank.
- 2 The protracted conflict, alongside sudden shocks, is overwhelming an already overburdened health system. The Health Cluster will contribute to preparedness

measures in health facilities and communities across the oPt to respond to death and disability and the lack of access for mobile health clinics in the West Bank. Critical activities will focus on the capacity building of local NGOs and rapid health assessments in emergency situations. Preparedness measures to mitigate the impact of the energy crisis on patients in need of dialysis or in intensive care units, among others, will require timely interventions to prevent death or disability.

- 3 The Health Cluster will enhance health sector coordination, health information systems and advocacy, with a strong emphasis on health protection and increasing access to health services, while continuing to hold the relevant authorities to account.¹⁴

PEOPLE TARGETED AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In 2019, the Health Cluster will target 1.25 million Palestinians. Including 15,000 IDPs, identified as most vulnerable and at high risk of morbidity and mortality, including women of reproductive age; children, including neonates; the elderly; people with disabilities (PwD); and non-communicable disease (NCD) patients (including mental health patients) that face the risk of death or a severe deterioration in their health status. Over 600,000 of these are children and approximately 730,000 are women. The Cluster target has been set by taking into consideration the

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	Gaza	West Bank	UNRWA Total	UNRWA Gaza	UNRWA West Bank	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	868,382	295,229				68%	29%10%61%
PEOPLE TARGETED	633,089	163,133	140,000	140,000		68%	29%10%61%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$32M					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

CONTACTS

Sara Halimah
National Health Cluster Coordinator
halimahs@who.int

Abdelnaser Soboh
Gaza Health Sub-Cluster Coordinator
soboha@who.int

existing capacity, accessibility and resource availability of the Ministry of Health and health partners. Interventions will be focused on key geographical areas, including: the whole of Gaza (particularly the ARA) and within the West Bank, Area C, H2 of Hebron, the “Seam Zone”, communities living behind the Barrier in East Jerusalem, and acutely vulnerable people in East Jerusalem who cannot access health services.

CRITERIA USED TO PRIORITIZE INTERVENTIONS

The Health Cluster will prioritise:

- The provision of comprehensive care for trauma care across the trauma pathway, from point of injury to rehabilitation across the Gaza Strip.
- The provision of basic primary healthcare services for people in hard-to-reach areas.
- Services for groups with acute vulnerabilities, such as neonatal care services and reproductive healthcare, and mental health and psychosocial support.
- Service provision with a focus on integrated healthcare activities within a local/regional network approach, particularly within Area C in the West Bank.

PRIORITY RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS

RESPONSIVE

Definitions: Life-saving health interventions for trauma patients and access to essential health services for the most vulnerable.

Activities:

- Scale-up life and limb-saving health services to patients suffering from conflict-related injuries through the provision of trauma care services across the trauma pathway.
- Respond to the most vulnerable by ensuring access to essential primary healthcare in the West Bank and secondary level in Gaza.

REMEDIAL

Definition: Life-sustaining health interventions for the most vulnerable: children under five; pregnant and lactating women (PLW); NCD patients; etc., including advocating for universal access to health and highlighting violations.

Activities:

- Respond to the needs of vulnerable children under the age of five, neonates and pregnant and lactating women through life-sustaining interventions at the facility and community level, and a Minimal Initial Service Package (MISP).
- Document, monitor and advocate for universal health coverage and the right to health, including access to specialized health services requiring permits, and prohibition of attacks on health.
- Strengthen health sector coordination and health information systems to improve life-saving health response for people in need, with an emphasis on enhancing protection and increasing access to health.

ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING

Definition: Strengthening the health system through the provision of humanitarian interventions, preparedness and resilience building.

Activities:

- Enhancing preparedness to better deal with sudden onset events, such as heightened conflict and disease outbreak, through stockpiling, life-saving training, and enhanced coordination and communication.

EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES, GROUPS AND/OR AREAS OF RESPONSE; LIKELY IMPACT/CONSEQUENCES; AND ACTIONS NEEDED BY OTHER ACTORS

As resources in the oPt deplete, the Health Cluster has re-focused its interventions on key life-saving or life-sustaining activities so that only the most acutely vulnerable are supported. People with disabilities (PWDs) have been identified as a vulnerable group; however, only interventions that support PwDs with no alternative access to healthcare, or who are suffering from a conflict-related injury, will be prioritized in the HRP. Additionally, although drugs and disposables continue to deplete in Gaza, impacting non-communicable disease patients, the Cluster has prioritized the elderly (60+) as at highest risk of mortality.

At the same time, local authorities are encouraged to take on responsibility for excluded groups, with some success already. In the West Bank, to reduce the caseload, the cluster has handed over some key vulnerable communities to the Palestinian Ministry of Health to be served through their local mobile health clinics. However, as access challenges remain, the Cluster still considers advocacy a

key priority in 2019 for all communities served by MoH or NGO mobile health clinics.

INTER-SECTORAL LINKAGES

Collaboration with other clusters will continue, including with the Protection Cluster to ensure effective implementation of projects addressing MHPSS. An integrated response to GBV will also be coordinated with the Protection Cluster, as GBV encompasses protection, psychosocial and medical elements, with the Health Cluster focusing more on the medical aspects at the facility level. With the WASH Cluster, the Health Cluster will ensure a WASH component in the assessment and rehabilitation of health facilities; and further collaboration on the impact of the energy crisis on health at a household level. In addition, joint information, education and communication interventions related to hygiene behaviours will be coordination between the two clusters.

MAINSTREAMING: PROTECTION, GENDER, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

In 2019, the Health Cluster will promote the protection of patients, health staff and health facilities in accordance with IHL and IHRL, by developing improved tools for monitoring violations of health-related rights and promoting joint advocacy initiatives. The Health Cluster will prioritize disability mainstreaming, through field monitoring and disaggregation of data on the number of PWDs served through each project, and promotion of the safety and dignity of affected people during service delivery.

Partners will contribute to gender equality and gender-responsive programming by addressing gender-specific vulnerabilities faced by men, women, girls and boys. Rapid and standard assessments will collect, analyse, and disaggregate data by gender and by age group. Gender will also be mainstreamed by working with other clusters to ensure that the clinical management of GBV is improved, and that sanitation facilities within health facilities meet the specific needs of women and PWDS.

Community engagement and accountability to affected populations will be enhanced by involving communities and their representatives at all stages of project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Target right-holders will be consulted during assessment and will be actively involved in formulating projects. Channels of communication for feedback, complaints and information sharing will be established so that assistance is delivered in adherence to the principles of “do no harm”. Moreover, the Health Cluster will prioritize the capacity development of local institutional and national partners. To reduce its environmental footprint and better manage scarce resources, health partners will use solar panels, where possible, to overcome electricity shortages in essential health facilities. Environmental concerns will also be addressed, including the proper disposal of biological waste and environmental health control in health facilities.

EDUCATION



PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



STRATEGY

The aim of the Education Cluster is to ensure that the most vulnerable students and teachers have safe access to inclusive and quality education, while supporting schools to be prepared and to respond to education-related violations.

RESPONSE APPROACH

The Education Cluster will achieve this aim by working in close partnership with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) to prepare and respond to crises including attacks on schools, risks facing children on their way to school, school demolitions and other threats to education and protection.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In 2018, the Education Cluster will target 356,447 people out of 519,258 (480,013 in Gaza and 39,245 in the West Bank) identified as in need of education assistance. In Gaza, students affected by double and triple shifts; children with disabilities and children from the most vulnerable and poorest households will be targeted. In the West Bank, specific focus will be given to students and teachers who are subject to education-related violations, such as school demolitions, confiscation of school equipment, harassment

or violence on their way to school, and students who are under house arrest, injured or ex-detainees. Special attention will be paid to children in need of MHPSS and remedial education, as a consequence of education-related violations.

In terms of geographic scope, in Gaza, the Cluster's focus is on the most vulnerable schools, including but not limited to the Access Restricted Area. In the West Bank, the focus is primarily on Area C, Hebron H2, and East Jerusalem. Priority locations include areas where students have to travel long distances to school; where students and teachers have to cross checkpoints, military areas or firing zones; areas where there are significant shortages of education staff; areas with movement barriers (such as Hebron H2); areas where schools are at risk of being used as shelter for displaced people during emergencies (such as Gaza); or locations where there is a shortage of school infrastructure (such as Bedouin areas and Area C).

CRITERIA USED TO PRIORITIZE INTERVENTIONS

In West Bank, the Education Cluster and the MoEHE have developed a list of the most vulnerable schools, based on criteria that include obstacles and other conflict-related risks children face on the way to school; Israeli violations and attacks on schools; and proximity to Israeli settlements. In addition, the Education Cluster has prioritized

CONTACTS

Fadi Baidoun
Education Officer, UNICEF
fbaidoun@unicef.org

Baha Elshatali
Gaza Sub-Cluster Coordinator
belshatali@unicef.org

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	Gaza	West Bank	UNRWA Total	UNRWA Gaza	UNRWA West Bank	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	480,013	39,245				49%	97% 3% 0%
PEOPLE TARGETED	328,167	28,280	231,192	231,192		49%	97% 3% 0%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$15M					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

supporting children at risk of dropout or children out of school as a direct result of conflict (ex-detainees, at home arrest, injured or disabled, etc.).

In Gaza, in consultation with cluster partners, the cluster has prioritized a pure humanitarian focus based on criteria that includes schools' location in the Access Restricted Area; Children in need of MHPSS interventions children with disabilities (CwD) in need of assistive hearing devices and visual aids); children at risk of drop-out, and IDP children.

PRIORITY RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS

RESPONSIVE

Definition: any activity undertaken to manage and/or mitigate the effects of on-going education-related violations and on children, teachers, education facilities and the education process.

Activities:

- Ensuring safe access to schools for children in the most vulnerable areas through a protective presence and protective transportation.
- Provision of emergency education supplies, (including caravans, stationary, student kits, teaching supplies, uniforms, solar systems etc.) to vulnerable, and underserved students and teachers
- Provision of school-based psychosocial support to school staff and students affected by education-related violations.

REMEDIAL

Definition: any activity aimed at supporting quality education in targeted schools and communities, and ensuring a safe environment for students and staff.

Activities:

- Provision of remedial education to vulnerable school-aged children (students suffering from home arrest, injury or ex-detainees, CwDs, IDP children, children at risk of dropout).
- Supporting the most vulnerable schools in dealing with emergencies, through structured preparedness packages and post emergency responses.
- Supporting conflict-affected school and CwDs with assistive devices, appropriate transportation, specialized learning materials, or adaptations to school infrastructure.

Provision of essential and basic emergency rehabilitation to ensure a safe school environment.

ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING

Definition: any activity aimed at creating and/or consolidating an environment conducive to a full respect for the right of Palestinian children to education and protection, including advocating for protecting education from attacks.

Activities:

- Strengthening reporting, documentation, advocacy and communication (including dialogue with national and international authorities, and media outreach) on education-related violations.

EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES, GROUPS AND/OR AREAS OF RESPONSE; LIKELY IMPACT/CONSEQUENCES; AND ACTIONS NEEDED BY OTHER ACTORS

As part of the prioritization exercise undertaken this year, the Education Cluster narrowed the scope of its response by removing legal support and CAAC-reporting related activities from the response framework, as both activities can be covered through other clusters and mechanisms. No negative consequences of this change are foreseen. Transfer of the legal portfolio to the Protection Cluster and Legal Task Force will consolidate that work under one umbrella. In addition, the Cluster will no longer prioritize major school reconstruction or renovations, but focus only on basic infrastructure needs preventing children's access to a safe school environment.

The scope of remedial education work, previously extended to all low-achieving children, will now be narrowed to include only children in house arrest in Jerusalem, CwDs, IDP children, and children at risk of dropout in Gaza.

The Cluster has also excluded activities related to national contingency planning as these should form part of development interventions. The risk is that these activities may not be picked up by the development actors and may fall through the humanitarian-development nexus.

In terms of geographical focus, the Cluster has excluded several schools in Area C and East Jerusalem that are classified as low risk in the School Vulnerability Analysis.

To ensure that the needs of the excluded schools and children are met, the Cluster has identified several other mitigating measures:

- Close information sharing, advocacy and coordination with donors to ensure that the interventions excluded from the HRP have sufficient funding through other channels.

- Advocacy with MOEHE on the need to ensure remedial education and emergency preparedness as part of system strengthening and teacher training.
- Regular follow up and information exchange with the Protection Cluster and the Legal Taskforce on legal interventions related to education issues.
- Regular follow up and information exchange with the WASH Cluster on WASH interventions in targeted schools.

INTER-SECTORAL LINKAGES

The 2019 Education response is built around different inter-sectoral linkages. Schools are identified across clusters as hubs for multi-sectoral interventions, so that partners can support children with a more holistic response. The linkage with the Protection Cluster includes working within schools to provide child protection referrals and school-based psychosocial support to students, teachers and parents. Legal aid and protection advocacy are also done through inter-cluster coordination.

Activities with WASH include the construction of gender-segregated school toilets, hygiene promotion sessions to students, rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure in schools, and the provision of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) products to female students. Collaboration with the Health Cluster ensures the provision of assistive devices for students with disabilities. To ensure effective coordination, it has been agreed that all school-based interventions should be implemented in collaboration with the Education Cluster.

MAINSTREAMING: PROTECTION, GENDER, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The emergency education strategy in oPt is driven by protection-sensitive activities, which underpin the 2019 Education Sector Response. In addition to school-based psychosocial support, a protective presence for students and teachers, and legal aid and advocacy around protecting schools from attacks, the Education Cluster will work with the Protection Cluster to link schools with protection service providers to address protection needs in the most vulnerable schools.

Gender equality and gender-responsive programming is promoted through conducting gender analysis. Projects will address gender discrimination in terms of access to education, as well as the different risks that boys and girls face on their way to, from and inside school. Partners will ensure equal participation of boys and girls in student clubs, and ensure that school WASH facilities are gender segregated.

Community engagement will be enhanced by the establishment of school-based safety committees, through existing community structures, in some targeted schools; to identify priorities, map existing resources within the community, prepare school-based contingency plans, and coordinate activities in the school. Parent Teacher Associations will also be involved in key education advocacy, in addition to collecting feedback from community members to enhance accountability to affected populations. Student groups will also ensure that students' voices are integral to the design and implementation of emergency education activities. The Education Cluster will encourage partners to establish feedback and complaint mechanisms, where students and beneficiaries can raise their concerns and share recommendations.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)



PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



OF PARTNERS



STRATEGY

The aim of the Shelter Cluster is to ensure that displaced Palestinians, and vulnerable households at risk of displacement or exposed to harsh weather and protection concerns, obtain timely and adequate shelter and NFI solutions.

RESPONSE APPROACH

First, partners will support displaced populations, particularly those affected by demolitions and forced eviction in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, to access adequate and safe temporary shelter. In Gaza, partners will provide temporary shelter assistance to families still displaced from the 2014 conflict to cover their basic needs and for families evicted, or at risk of eviction, as a result of the severe socioeconomic deterioration. Cash or material assistance will also be provided to Palestine and other refugees from the region unable to cope in Gaza. Finally, partners will support, with repair and rehabilitation assistance, the most vulnerable households across the oPt exposed to harsh weather or protection concerns. Where possible, they will prioritize durable climate protection that reduces the need for recurrent winterization assistance.

Across the opt, the cluster will also work to increase capacity to respond to natural or manmade hazards,

through the stockpiling and prepositioning of NFIs; community capacity-building to empower affected people to cope with sudden and protracted shocks and stresses; and the preparedness of Designated Emergency Shelters (DES) and for urban displacement in Gaza.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In 2019, the cluster will target 85,620 people, including 2,500 IDP families (approximately 14,000 displaced people) in Gaza, and all eligible cases affected by demolitions or settler violence in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem. In total, 5,462 households (29,919 people) will be targeted to rehabilitate and upgrade poor and substandard shelters. 4,304 vulnerable households (22,918 people) at risk of exposure or affected by natural or manmade hazards in Gaza and area C will be supported with winterization/summarization interventions and protective materials. Stockpiles or prepositioning targets aim to have NFIs in place for up to 600,000 people at risk of flooding, winter storms or conflict in Gaza, while partners in the West Bank will target emergency response to harsh weather or protection threats for up to 3,000 people. A total of 18 schools (19,245 people) are also targeted with either full or partial upgrades as DES.

In Gaza, specific focus is given to areas potentially at risk of flooding, and potential host communities in the case of new hostilities with poor shelters in need for rehabilitation. In

CONTACTS

Fadi Shamisti

Shelter Cluster Coordinator,
West Bank
fadi.shamisti@nrc.no

Iyad Abu Hamam

Shelter Cluster Coordinator, Gaza
coord.gaza@sheltercluster.org

BREAKDOWN OF PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED BY STATUS, SEX AND AGE

	BY STATUS					BY SEX & AGE	
	Gaza	West Bank	UNRWA Total	UNRWA Gaza	UNRWA West Bank	% female	% children, adult, elderly*
PEOPLE IN NEED	225,120	79,508				45%	50% 47% 3%
PEOPLE TARGETED	47,425	38,195	19,845	19,845		45%	50% 47% 3%
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	\$14M					*Children (<18 years old), adult (18-59 years), elderly (>59 years)	

the West Bank, interventions are focused on areas affected by demolitions, Bedouin and herding communities in Area C, communities at high risk of forcible transfer or settler violence, and in East Jerusalem and H2.

CRITERIA USED TO PRIORITIZE INTERVENTIONS

For 2019, the cluster will guide partners to adopt a multi-dimensional prioritization approach based on adequate assessment and analysis for protection, socio-economic conditions, shelter vulnerability and the targeted geographical areas for proposed interventions. The cluster gives priority to those projects targeting particularly vulnerable groups, such as herding and marginalized communities located entirely in Area C, with poor shelters and in need of immediate protection. Also prioritized are vulnerable households in areas prone to flooding and have concerns from shelter inadequacy to withstand severe weather conditions and part of the IDPs that rely mainly on the TSCA to pay the rental costs and families evicted from their homes due to their inability to pay the rental costs, PWDs and widowed, separated or abandoned female-headed households. In addition, the cluster prioritizes projects that aim to reduce the number of people in need and decrease recurrent assistance by providing more durable and sustainable materials.

PRIORITY RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS

RESPONSIVE

Definition: Activities that prevent displacement or provide immediate solutions for vulnerable displaced people (including NFIs, temporary shelter and Cash) for people living in collective centres, host families/relatives or substandard rented accommodation. Activities that protect vulnerable people from the need for protection from natural (harsh weather conditions/summerization/winterization) or manmade (forcible transfer or settler violence) disasters.

Activities:

- Provision of temporary shelter assistance to IDPs from previous conflicts.
- Provision of shelter assistance to non-Palestine and Palestine refugees from the region.
- Provision of shelter assistance to households internally displaced or at risk of displacement due to economic deterioration and salary cuts.
- Provision of shelter assistance and protection to households affected by demolitions or settler violence.

REMEDIAL

Definition: Activities that provide temporary/medium term shelter solutions to protect, restore dignity and ensure adequate living conditions for vulnerable people, including shelter repair and rehabilitation activities (in kind and cash). Activities focus on adequate functionality of essential shelter elements, such as roof and wall leakage treatment, windows and doors, suitable floor, sufficient space, insulation and privacy.

Activities:

- Shelter maintenance, rehabilitation or upgrading through cash or materials assistance for vulnerable people.
- Restoration and repair of conflict-affected shelters.
- Provision of winterization/summerization assistance and/or shelter/household NFIs to vulnerable households at risk of exposure or affected by natural or manmade hazards.

ENVIRONMENT-BUILDING

Definition: any activity aimed at creating and/or consolidating an environment – social, cultural, institutional, economic and legal – conducive to full respect for the rights of the individual.

Activities:

- Agency stockpiling and pre-positioning.
- Improve preparedness measures, including upgrade of DES.
- Activities that increases the capacity of government institutions, communities and individuals to provide sustainable and durable solutions.

EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES, GROUPS AND/OR AREAS OF RESPONSE; LIKELY IMPACT/CONSEQUENCES; AND ACTIONS NEEDED BY OTHER ACTORS

- Reconstruction of destroyed homes: this intervention was already excluded from previous HRPs and is undertaken by the government or other development agencies. However, delays in reconstruction is affecting the provision of TSCA which is included in the HRP.
- Rental subsidies to IDPs from the 2014 conflict: targeting this year is limited to the most vulnerable currently re-displaced or at risk of re-displacement, or living in very substandard conditions due to their lack of affordability of rental fees.

- Compensation for, of repair of, partially damaged shelters: out of about 56,000 partially-damaged households from the 2014 conflict, the target this year is the most vulnerable 4,000 households unable to repair their damaged shelters.
- Rehabilitation of substandard shelters to minimum standards: activities are limited to the repair of the most essential and core items at household level, including the elements related to physical protection from rain, settler violence, overcrowding and GBV, limited thermal insulation, provision of NFI's, maintenance of kitchen and bathroom facilities, and adaptation for PWDs (if any).

INTER-SECTORAL LINKAGES

Collaboration with the Protection Cluster, in particular the Legal Task Force, is essential in the implementation of shelter projects in Area C and East Jerusalem. Legal advice, overview of trends and context analysis will be sought to ensure the “do no harm” principle is upheld and to increase protection of provided assistance. The Cluster also works closely with the WASH cluster regarding the upgrading of WASH facilities at the household level, both in terms of standards and monitoring, and with the DES Working Group to coordinate the upgrading of schools as emergency shelters. In potential cases of overcrowding, the inputs of WASH and Health are pertinent to hygiene protection and disease control, and as well as to overall standards in the DES. For NFIs packages, the Shelter Cluster has a close coordination with FSS and WASH to standardize the packages, content and distribution. The Shelter Cluster collaborates with the MoPWH to track reconstruction progress and to support them with data management.

MAINSTREAMING: PROTECTION, GENDER, AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Shelter and NFIs Cluster activities adopt an integrated protection approach to ensure adequate climate protection, safety and security, privacy and dignity and improved wellbeing for occupants. Protection is measured at the outcome level by ensuring accordance with minimum standards and reported improvement in

living conditions. In addition, the cluster has developed protection mainstreaming guidance to ensure a “do no harm” approach, non-discrimination and the inclusion of vulnerable populations.

Gender equality and gender-responsive programming will be advanced through gender analysis; partners will address the gender needs based on the new GAM system for of men, women, boys and girls through active beneficiary engagement with all affected groups (not only community leaders) and disaggregated beneficiary data and monitoring indicators and analysis. In 2018, the Cluster carried out a discussion with UN-Women to address gender and age vulnerability in the shelter sector, the tip sheet provides guidance on how to approach and target different groups to strengthen gender integration in shelter projects.

All shelter projects require community engagement at all stages of the project cycle, starting from needs identification, beneficiary selection, project design and implementation, and evaluation. In the West Bank in particular, where vulnerable groups are found in high risk areas, community engagement is vital in identifying risks and ensuring collaborative decision-making and informed consent as to the appropriate actions. Communities are increasingly involved in the planning and implementation of projects, enabling selection of the right materials and timing. The Cluster will ensure the inclusion of a sound M&E component in all the submitted projects as vetting criteria, to reflect clearly the complaint mechanism and how it will be accessible by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and communication channels identified for this purpose.

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 **18M**

OF PARTNERS

 **10**

PEOPLE TARGETED AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

In 2019, the CSS sector will directly target the 88 humanitarian organizations operational in the oPt, which will benefit from coordination, pooled funding and intra-organizational support, based on humanitarian principles, and other key tenets of humanitarian response. The indirect beneficiaries of coordination are the 1.4 million Palestinians targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2019, who will benefit from the coordinated and effective implementation of activities.

The geographical area of focus for the CSS sector is the same as that for this HRP: all of Gaza, including the ARA, and the West Bank priority areas of East Jerusalem, Area C, and the H2 area of Hebron.

STRATEGY

The aim of the Coordination and Support Services (CSS) sector is to provide coordination for the implementation of a principled, timely, effective and efficient multi-year humanitarian strategy and operational response in the oPt, within the geographical scope identified as the area of operations for the 2018-2020 HRP.

RESPONSE APPROACH

The CCS sector will achieve this aim through a multi-pronged approach, capitalizing on the roles of each of the partners and their responsibilities within the humanitarian architecture in the oPt. First, CSS partners will ensure an effective coordination system is in place, in compliance with Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) policies and guidance, that is responsive and effective in meeting the needs of humanitarian partners. Second, partners will ensure improved, inter-sectoral and inter-agency vulnerability and needs analysis, response planning and monitoring. Third, CSS partners will ensure the promotion of humanitarian principles, as well as the neutrality of staff, installations and premises. Fourth, the CSS sector will support the inter-agency Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network and the development of a country-level inter-agency PSEA Action Plan in accordance with the IASC's commitments to prevent and respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). Finally, the coordination architecture will continue to prioritize the centrality of protection throughout all its areas of work, and will seek to enhance local NGO participation, gender mainstreaming and community engagement.

2019 OPERATIONS: CRITERIA USED TO PRIORITIZE INTERVENTIONS

The following CSS activities have been prioritized for 2019: facilitation of timely and effective humanitarian response through the system-wide leadership; coordination and advocacy of the HCT, the ICCG and individual clusters; strengthened joint and cluster-specific needs assessments; improved joint data collection, joint analysis and information management; joint periodic monitoring of the response and impact evaluation over a multi-year timeframe; preparedness activities; targeted advocacy, including through the HCT Advocacy Working Group (AWG); targeted briefings for a variety of stakeholders on the humanitarian situation in the oPt; and the effective and timely allocation of pooled humanitarian financial resources in accordance with HCT priorities.

CONTACT

Sheri Ritsema-Anderson

Deputy Head of Office, OCHA
ritsema@un.org

PRIORITY RESPONSE INTERVENTIONS

RESPONSIVE

Definition: Activities that support national and international organizations' response activities to be coordinated with humanitarian coordination fora throughout the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC). Particularly, activities to increase the participation of national NGOs in coordination and capacity of national NGOs. Activities on humanitarian financing, including the oPt Humanitarian Fund and CERF, to be strategically used to address particular needs according to HCT priorities, while allocations are awarded to address the most urgent needs in a manner that maximizes value for money. Provision of key services and assistance based on the needs jointly identified by inter-sectoral humanitarian needs assessments. Activities to annually update the strategic humanitarian response at all levels and sectors, and conduct the joint HRP monitoring and evaluation twice a year.

Activities:

- Manage the Humanitarian Pooled Fund allocations and ensure that allocations are awarded according to HCT priorities, and in a manner that maximizes value for money.
- Undertake regular joint HRP monitoring and evaluation products.
- Update, as needed, the strategic humanitarian response at all levels and sectors, before end 2019
- Facilitate local NGOs engagement in the HRP with self-led projects.
- Ensure full national and international NGO engagement in coordinated response activities.
- Facilitate the coordination and provision of humanitarian response through facilitation of inter-sectoral humanitarian needs assessments.

REMEDIAL

Definition: activities to include the implementation of core processes and structures for humanitarian action, including secretariat functions in support of humanitarian leaders, the HCT, ICCG, inter-agency PSEA Network and Information Management Working Group. Close partnership with line ministries. Activities focus on inter-cluster coordination on cross-cutting issues, including communicating with communities, gender mainstreaming and protection mainstreaming, to address the 2018-2020 multi-year strategic objectives. Information management to improve situation awareness and influence decision-making and planning response activities.

Activities:

- Facilitate coordination meetings at country and operational levels to ensure a common situation awareness and a timely, appropriate and effective humanitarian response (HCT meetings, ICCG national and sub-national level meetings, cluster meetings).
- Facilitate the mainstreaming of key elements into the HRP, including ensuring gender considerations are reflected, a protection lens is consistently applied, PSEA is integrated; and that project approaches involve effective community engagement.
- Produce and publish a variety of IM products to inform decision-making and planning.
- Maintain common de-centralized information systems/platforms that are made accessible to the HCT as well as creating/updating common operational datasets and functional information datasets as needed.

ENVIRONMENT - BUILDING

Definition: activities to build resilience to be better prepared for humanitarian emergencies. Activities that update the inter-agency contingency plan and cluster-specific contingency plans, partner presence and operational capacity mapping. Activities on coordination, advocacy and private diplomacy to be strengthened to mobilize action.

Activities:

- Ensure implementation of actions to support emergency response readiness.
- Update multi-year strategic plan, as required, before end 2019.
- Facilitate joint or coordinated advocacy events on humanitarian issues of concern, including at the HCT level.
- Conduct briefings on humanitarian principles and/or the protection crisis driving humanitarian needs in the oPt.

EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES, GROUPS AND/OR AREAS OF RESPONSE; LIKELY IMPACT/CONSEQUENCES; AND ACTIONS NEEDED BY OTHER ACTORS

The sector has excluded UNRWA headquarters and internal preparedness activities ensuring efficiencies and consolidation.

INTER-SECTORAL LINKAGES

The CSS partners will leverage their roles and responsibilities to ensure that every opportunity is maximized to improve the impact and efficiency of coordination and support services for humanitarian action. Greater efficiencies will be sought by, *inter alia*, improving the evidence-base for humanitarian needs and interventions, at the ICCG and cluster levels, including by piloting new methodologies to facilitate inter-sector vulnerability analysis and response planning. Humanitarian assistance will furthermore

continue to be delivered through partner implementation of project activities that may span more than one cluster area of responsibility, enhancing the coordination between clusters and partners, and strengthening the response in a holistic way through multi-sector and inter-cluster linkages. Enhancing local NGO participation in the humanitarian response will aim to improve the sustainability, impact and cost-effectiveness of interventions. The effectiveness of the multi-year humanitarian strategy will be sought through targeted advocacy and diplomacy, including for multi-year resource mobilization. Finally, enhancing the linkages and synergies with interventions outside the scope of the humanitarian plan (see below) is expected – if met by effective response by counterparts – to also achieve greater efficiencies and impact, and lead to a reduction in the overall levels of vulnerability and the need for humanitarian coordination and support services in the oPt.

During the second year of the three-year multi-year strategy, the CSS sector will continue to support the development of linkages and synergies with actors outside the scope of the humanitarian sector, leveraging the comparative advantages of different stakeholders. Interventions outside the scope of humanitarian action will be promoted wherever possible and appropriate, in order to address the root causes of vulnerability. Coordination will be improved, engagement and advocacy strengthened, and partnerships with key stakeholders encouraged, in order to avoid the duplication of interventions by humanitarian and development actors.

GUIDE TO GIVING

CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN



To consult the oPt Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and monitoring reports, and to link up with organizations participating to the plan through the clusters, please visit:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/occupied-palestinian-territory>

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)



CERF provides rapid initial funding for life-saving actions at the onset of emergencies and for poorly funded, essential humanitarian operations in protracted crises around the world. The OCHA managed CERF receives voluntary contributions from various donors – mainly governments, but also private companies, foundations, charities and individuals – which are combined into a single fund.

CERF also provides funding to the world's most neglected crises. When a disaster fades from the headlines, or never makes the headlines, it is much harder to raise funds. The need for help, however, is no less significant.

Find out more about the CERF and how to donate by visiting the CERF website:

www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

DONATING THROUGH THE COUNTRY HUMANITARIAN FUND



The Humanitarian Fund (HF) in the oPt is a country-based pooled fund (CBPF). CBPFs are multi-donor humanitarian financing instruments established by the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) and managed by OCHA at the country level under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), with the support of the Review Board. In addition, an Advisory Board provides general policy and strategy guidance on the overall oPt HF process and priorities. Members of the oPt HF Advisory Board include the donors to the fund and representatives of national and international NGOs and UN agencies.

Find out more about the HF in the oPt by visiting the oPt HF website:

<http://www.ochaopt.org/content/opt-humanitarian-fund>

For information on how to make a contribution, please contact Saad Abdel-Haq, HPF manager:

abdel-haq@un.org

IN-KIND RELIEF AID



The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact: logik@un.org

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS



OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its purpose is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity and to show the total amount of funding and expose gaps in humanitarian plans. Please report yours to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the online contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>

PART III: ANNEXES



Objectives, indicators & targets

Participating organizations & funding requirements

Endnotes

What if? ... we fail to respond

MONITORING TABLES

2018-2020 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ①: The rights of Palestinians living under occupation, including those living under the blockade and other restrictions, are protected, respected and promoted in accordance with IHL and IHRL, while duty-bearers are increasingly held to account

INDICATOR	Organisation(s) responsible for data collection	IN NEED	BASE-LINE	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019	TARGET 2020	SECTOR RELATED ACTIVITY INDICATORS
# of Security Council Briefings reflecting HCT language and priorities on protection and/or broader humanitarian issues in Gaza and the West Bank	OCHA Advocacy WG tracking matrix Text of the Security Council Briefings	N/A	8	12	12	12	# of information products produced to improve situation aware # of information products produced to improve situation awareness # of local briefings and/or field visits # of reports of incidents on grave violations against children issued quarterly to allow trends analysis # of reports on violations, focused on IHL and IHRL violations and conflict-related violence
# of people requiring protection interventions (GBV, Child Protection, MHPSS, Legal Aid)	Protection partners	1,971,819	N/A	1,920,000	325,000	338,000	# of people in need receiving protection interventions (GBV, Child Protection, MHPSS, Legal Aid)
% of Area C communities at risk of forcible transfer with access to protection services	Protection partners	100%	N/A	100%	100%	100%	# of individuals receiving legal assistance on HLP # of individuals receiving counselling on residency # of beneficiaries receiving legal awareness sessions
Total		1,971,819			350,000		

Strategic objective ②: The basic needs of vulnerable Palestinians living under occupation are met through the provision of quality basic services and improved access to resources, in accordance with the rights of protected persons under International Humanitarian Law

INDICATOR	Organi- sation(s) responsible for data collection	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019	TARGET 2020	SECTOR RELATED ACTIVITY INDICATORS
% of vulnerable people in West Bank and Gaza accessing quality and affordable essential health by type of service, including nutrition, maternal and child health, reproductive health, mental health, health care for elderly, and rehabilitation services for people with disabilities (PWD)	Health partners	1,163,618	N/A	74%	64% (744,346 people)	64%	# of casualties received trauma care # of neonates receiving quality health and nutrition services # of < 5 children receiving targeted health and nutritional interventions # of pregnant lactating women received reproductive health service # of patients who received essential secondary care services in Gaza (medications provided/prescribed, diagnostic procedures, medical interventions including dialysis) # of people with access to primary healthcare services in the West Bank (outpatient consultations, NCDs, antenatal care, reproductive health) # of patients benefitted from essential health services powered from alternative emergency source(s) # of acutely vulnerable boys, girls, men and women receiving mental health and psychosocial support (cross reference with Protection Cluster) # of affected people benefitted from prepositioned supplies within the first 24 hours of an emergency
% of vulnerable people with access to safe drinking and domestic water services and benefiting from improved access to sanitation and hygiene services	WASH partners	100% (1,900,635 people)	41%	41%	32% (626,403 people)	36%	# of people have benefitted from improved access to safe drinking and domestic water services # of people have benefitted from improved access to sanitation and hygiene services
% of assisted families reported improvement in living conditions	Shelter partners	100% (27,135 people)	N/A	80%	100% (27,135 people)	80%	# of HH assisted to upgrade substandard housing unit # of HH assisted to repair damaged housing unit # of HH assisted with emergency shelter or household NFIs in-kind
% of assisted HH living in upgraded units in accordance with minimum standards	Shelter partners	100% (12,871 people)	N/A	90%	90% (12,871 people)	90%	# of HH assisted to Rehabilitate substandard housing unit # of vulnerable HH assisted to repair damaged shelters
% of vulnerable students and teachers with improved access to school	Education partners	496,485	N/A	79%	64% (316,813)	79%	# of students and teachers in vulnerable communities benefiting from protective presence and accompaniment to and from school # of students in vulnerable communities benefiting from safe transportation # of students and teachers benefiting from the provision of material support, additional learning spaces and teaching/learning supplies # of students and teachers benefiting from emergency school rehabilitation # of children with disabilities benefiting from the adapted education services and assistive devices
Total		3,600,744			1,727,568		

Strategic objective ③: The capacity of vulnerable Palestinians to cope with and overcome protracted crisis, including from environmental threats, is supported, while solutions to violations and other root causes of threats and shocks are pursued

INDICATOR	Organisation(s) responsible for data collection	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019	TARGET 2020	SECTOR RELATED ACTIVITY INDICATORS
% of students who are better supported following education-related violations, escalations in the conflict or natural disaster	Education partners	324,020	23%	61%	81% (262,624 people)	61%	# of schools supported in preparing and/or responding to emergencies # of students, parents and school staff benefiting from school-based psychosocial support services # of students benefiting from remedial education services
FSS beneficiaries targeted who report improved coping strategies ¹	FSS partners	N/A	TBD ²	Stable or improved	Stable or improved	Stable or improved	# of farmers, herders and fishers beneficiaries receiving inputs and services # of dunums made productive or with improved production capacity (full and partial land rehabilitation, piping and irrigation system, seeds and seedlings distribution, etc.) # of greenhouses rehabilitated # of km of agricultural roads rehabilitated # of water wells rehabilitated # of km of water carrier lines rehabilitated or provided # of m3 of water storage rehabilitated or provided # of livestock and poultry farms/sheds rehabilitated
% of identified vulnerable communities and health facilities in West Bank and Gaza have better preparedness to cope with impact of current and future crisis	Health partners	51,987	N/A	76%	99% (51,986 people)	50%	# of patients benefitting from referral to non-MoH facilities disaggregated by age/sex # of partners actively documenting attacks of health care
% of reduction of individuals in the emergency caseload as a result of sustainable climate protection activities	Shelter partners	27,135	N/A	8.3%	10%	10%	# of HH assisted to Rehabilitate substandard housing unit # of vulnerable HH assisted to repair damaged shelters # of HH provided with climate protection assistance (emergency shelter or household NFIs in-kind or in Cash) # of HH assisted with shelter protective materials
% of individuals in need of support with shelter NFIs (cash/in-kind) at the onset of an emergency	Shelter partners	610,000 ³	N/A	16%	0.6% (3,750 people)	30%	# of HH provided with climate protection assistance (emergency shelter or household NFIs in-kind or in Cash) # of HH assisted with shelter protective materials # of HH supported with training and tools for self-recovery or protection measures # of schools partially/fully prepared for use as DES
% of individuals able to be sheltered at DES according to agreed standards	Shelter partners	114,000	30%	73%	30% (34,000 people)	100%	# of HH supported with training and tools for self-recovery or protection measures # HHs under risk of displacement have adequate shelter/NFIs stocks according to ICCG contingency plans # of schools partially/fully prepared for use as DES
% of people in need with increased WASH capacity during emergencies and shocks	WASH partners	206,435	N/A	60%	61% (127,293 people)	51%	Liters of fuel supplied to service providers to ensure water, wastewater and solid waste services # of WASH facilities benefitting from essential maintenance and operational items # of WASH emergency preparedness and response plans at all levels (partners, municipalities, etc.) # of WASH interventions to mitigate and respond to flooding
Total		1,306,442			479,653		

*The 2019 Cluster monitoring framework is available through: <https://hum-insight.info/>

1. To be provided with the project start-up
2. (GS: 600,000; WB: 10,000)

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNDING

ORGANIZATION	FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (\$)
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	131,802,162
World Food Programme	46,402,884
NGOs	15,493,533
United Nations Children's Fund	13,475,687
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	11,167,517
Save the Children	11,165,938
World Health Organization	10,969,481
Action Against Hunger	10,020,724
Norwegian Refugee Council	6,886,561
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	6,644,997
OXFAM Netherlands (NOVIB)	5,983,882
Gruppo Volontariato Civile	4,672,254
Première Urgence Internationale	4,440,992
CARE International	4,267,552
United Nations Population Fund	4,196,340
ACT Alliance / Dan Church Aid - Norwegian Church Aid Joint office in Palestine	3,921,915
Medical Aid for Palestinians	3,684,770
Union of Agricultural Work Committees	3,354,761
NGO Development Center	3,010,457
Handicap International / Humanity & Inclusion	2,821,861
MA'AN Development Center	2,393,091
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	2,243,121
Global Communities	2,189,686
Save Youth Future Society	2,083,540
Mercy Corps	2,058,474
Agricultural Development Association	2,013,056
Médecins du Monde France	1,659,170
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (Caritas Canada)	1,500,000
Norwegian People's Aid	1,430,899
United Nations Mine Action Service	1,400,000
UN Women	1,238,136
Medico International	1,200,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide	984,000
Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli	940,530
AISHA Association for Woman and Child Protection	908,100
Arab Agronomist Association	891,949
Palestinian Youth Union	830,802
Terre des Hommes - Lausanne	828,500
Qatar Red Crescent Society	806,969
World Vision Jerusalem West Bank Gaza	806,908
United Nations Office for Project Services	797,040
The Arab and International Commission to Build Gaza	792,000
We Effect	668,594
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	600,000

Cooperazione E Sviluppo - CESVI	597,027
Palestinian Hydrology Group	590,000
Médecins du Monde Suisse	588,988
Palestinian Al Nakheel Association for Progress and Development	582,400
Arab Center for Agricultural Development	565,797
Baitona for Community Development	564,438
Terre des Hommes - Italy	545,000
Palestinian Housing Council	541,581
Culture and Free Thought Association	516,000
Asamblea De Cooperacion Por La Paz	502,586
El-Wafa Rehabilitation Hospital	500,000
Atfaluna Society for Deaf Children	485,200
Medicos del Mundo Spain	455,000
Palestinian Hydrology Group	450,000
United Nations Development Programme	448,581
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	448,367
Health Work Committees	446,350
Union of Health Work Committees	432,141
Thalassemia Patients' Friends Society	400,000
Tamer Institute for Community Education	360,000
EducAid Onlus	335,450
Fundación Alianza por Los Derechos, la Igualdad y la Solidaridad Internacional	325,881
National Center for Community Rehabilitation	308,800
Gaza Community Mental Health Programme	283,950
Hayfa Charitable Medical Centre Association	283,392
Central Blood Bank Society	276,720
Palestinian Center for Democracy and Conflict Resolution	263,398
Human Appeal UK	250,000
War Child Holland	249,989
B'Tselem - the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories	236,178
Center for Women's Legal Research and Consulting	219,891
Rural Women's Development Society	193,323
Bait Almostaqbul Association	176,904
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights	170,000
The Society of Women Graduates in Gaza strip	156,000
Center for the Defence of the Individual	150,457
Women's Affairs Center	142,969
AFKAR for Educational and Cultural Development	139,900
Mabarret Phalastine for Caring Society	138,109
Red Crescent Society for Gaza Strip (NNGO)	133,727
Wefaq Society for Women and Child Care	133,727
Youth Empowerment Center	121,630
Palestinian Center for Human Rights	100,000
Public Committee Against Torture in Israel	80,587
Civic Coalition for Palestinian Rights in Jerusalem	50,000
Grand Total	350,589,271

ENDNOTES

1. Injury figures for Palestinians are from the Ministry of Health in Gaza. In the same period there has been one Israeli military fatality and 40 injuries. According to the Israeli authorities, the "Great March of Return" has been "planned and led by Hamas" and the launching of incendiary kites and balloons from Gaza towards Israel has resulted in more than 2,600 hectares of agricultural fields and forests damaged by fire. <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/Terrorism/Palestinian/Pages/Wave-of-terror-October-2015.aspx>
2. Regarding the "Great March of Return", Israel's Supreme Court rejected a petition filed by human rights NGOs, which challenged the legality under international law of the open fire regulations used during the demonstrations.
3. According to recent study by the RAND Corporation, illness caused by water pollution is responsible for more than a quarter of illnesses in Gaza and is a leading cause of child mortality. As 97 per cent of drinking water does not meet international standards, a third of residents' monthly wages goes toward the purchase of bottled water compared to 0.7 percent of monthly wages in the West in general. 'Polluted Water Leading Cause of Child Mortality in Gaza, Study Finds', Ha'aretz, 16 October 2018.
4. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 27 September 2018, para. 1.
5. UNCTAD: Report on UNCTAD assistance to the Palestinian people: Developments in the economy of the Occupied Palestinian Territory July 2018, para. 31.
6. World Bank, Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 27 September 2018, para. 1.
7. OCHA Protection of Civilians database. At the same time 149 incidents resulting in Israeli casualties or damage carried out by Palestinians in, or from, the West Bank were recorded.
8. The community is among dozens of Palestinian Bedouin communities, the majority of whom are refugee, at risk of forcible transfer in the central West Bank. For nine years, the residents have fought a legal struggle at the Israeli High Court of Justice (HCJ) to prevent the destruction of their community. On 23 September, following a HCJ ruling, the Israeli authorities warned residents that they had to self-demolish their homes and other structures by 1 October, otherwise the authorities would do so: on 21 October Israel temporarily froze the demolition.
9. For more information on the Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action, please see https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/centrality_of_protection_in_humanitarian_action_statement_by_iasc_princi.pdf
10. Source: <https://shop.icrc.org/icrc/pdf/view/id/2261>
11. Grand Bargain commitment 2: "More support and funding tools for local and national responders".
12. Nevertheless, the protracted and unique context of the oPt renders the full transition of clusters to Palestinian government leadership or the deactivation of clusters unlikely in the foreseeable period. The continuation of access restrictions to Area C, East Jerusalem, Hebron H2, and Gaza; potential for renewed cycles of conflict; and the centrality of protection as a system-wide responsibility of the humanitarian community necessitates that the cluster system remains operational in those areas and is ready to scale up as required.
13. Financial Tracking Service (FTS) website: <https://fts.unocha.org/>.
14. Capacities will be further strengthened by exploring the creation of a platform for communication, learning and knowledge exchange between partners and to establish linkages between emergency and development through interventions that build resilience in affected communities.
15. Activities will include strengthened tracking of essential morbidity and mortality data; creating an evidenced-based database to drive forward health programming; and enhancing the monitoring of violence against healthcare personnel and facilities.
16. WFP and the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), which provides assistance to 125,000 food insecure people through its social safety net programme, are targeting those under the Deep Poverty line, using a Proxy Means Test Formula (PMTF). UNRWA also utilizes a PMTF as a targeting tool, with a slightly adjusted formula. WFP, UNRWA, and MoSD coordinate to avoid duplications.

WHAT IF?

...WE FAIL TO RESPOND

CHILDREN IN GAZA AND WEST BANK WILL NOT RECEIVE NEEDED CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Palestinian children are growing up with a deep sense of hopelessness and insecurity about their future. Family and community-based support and psychosocial interventions are urgently needed to prevent the progression of psychosocial distress to mental health disorders, and to strengthen the ability of facilities to support over 45,436 children. With one in four children in Gaza needing psychosocial support, the lack of support for child protection interventions will mean that families with complex problems will not receive the support and referrals they need.

THE PLIGHT OF 1.7 MILLION FOOD INSECURE PALESTINIANS WILL FURTHER DETERIORATE

1.7 million Palestinians in the oPt are currently considered food insecure. If we are not able to deliver food and livelihoods assistance to these people, food insecurity could increase, livelihood could be irreversibly lost, and families will turn to negative coping mechanism, such as reducing their food intake, selling productive assets or reducing expenditure on basics like education and health, in order to try to keep their heads above water.

EDUCATION WILL CONTINUE TO BE AFFECTED BY CONFLICT AND OCCUPATION WITHOUT MITIGATION

Without adequate protective measures and protective presence activities, material support, as well as advocacy, reporting and legal and psychosocial support, approximately 316,813 Palestinian school children and teachers will continue to risk unacceptable attacks on their access to education. In the West Bank children's education is affected for example by military activities, including military incursions onto school grounds. In Gaza, school children suffer from a range of humanitarian challenges, including continuous power outages, overcrowded schooling conditions and limited hours of instruction.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS) IN GAZA WILL CONTINUE TO LIVE IN PRECARIOUS HOUSING CONDITIONS

Without funding for transitional solutions, such as cash to rent homes or repair their damaged houses, around 16,500 IDPs in Gaza will continue to live in precarious and risky conditions including unrepaired damaged houses, caravans, tents and makeshift shelters. In the absence of durable solutions, the effects of winter weather will increase the vulnerability of these people, affecting their physical and mental health and wellbeing.

ONE MILLION PEOPLE COULD BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC HEALTH RISKS DUE TO UNSAFE WATER

Without funding for interventions to provide clean and safe water, up to one million people in Gaza could be exposed to severe public health risks, including an outbreak of waterborne diseases. In the West Bank, the destruction of essential WASH infrastructure has led to displacement, increased poverty, and also an increased risk of disease and illness.

VULNERABLE PEOPLE WILL BE DENIED BASIC HEALTHCARE

If we fail to respond, 1.25 million Palestinians identified as most vulnerable and at high risks of morbidity and mortality, including women of reproductive age; children, including neonates; the elderly; people with disabilities (PWD); and non-communicable disease (NCD) patients (including mental health patients) will face the risk of death or a severe deterioration in their health status.

NOTES

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes.

NOTES

This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



www.ochaopt.org



www.humanitarianresponse.info



@OCHAoPt