

2014

STRATEGIC RESPONSE PLAN

occupied
Palestinian
territory



November 2013

Prepared by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team

PERIOD:

January 2014 – December 2014

100%

4.42 million

total population

52% of total population

2.3 million

estimated number of people in
need of humanitarian aid

43% of total population

1.9 million

people targeted for humanitarian
aid in this plan

Key categories of people in need:

1.1
million refugees

0.8
million non-refugees

Source: Food Security Sector extrapolated
figures from SEFSec 2012

 USD 390 million
requested

SUMMARY

Strategic objectives

1. Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for international humanitarian and human rights law; preventing or mitigating the impact of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.*
2. Help improve the food security and access to livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the oPt, with particular focus on Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by improving economic access to food.

Priority actions

- **Protection:** Provision of legal assistance, monitoring and documentation, advocacy, child protection, psychosocial support, protective presence, emergency material and cash assistance and, in Gaza specifically, improved management of explosive hazards. Facilitate access to essential services through rehabilitation of schools, kindergartens and safe spaces; improving access to healthcare; facilitation of water access to communities at high risk of displacement and addressing the critical fuel shortage in Gaza.
- **Food Security:** meeting urgent food needs and maintaining regular food or cash assistance programmes; post-90 day response to demolitions;¹ livelihoods support to farmers, herders and fishers dealing with access restrictions.

¹ Post-90 day response to demolitions of and damage to livelihood assets or settler violence for farmers and herders.

Photo Credits:

Top: UNOCHA oPt. Palestinian children sit beside materials salvaged from their demolished home, January 2013.

Below: UNOCHA oPt.



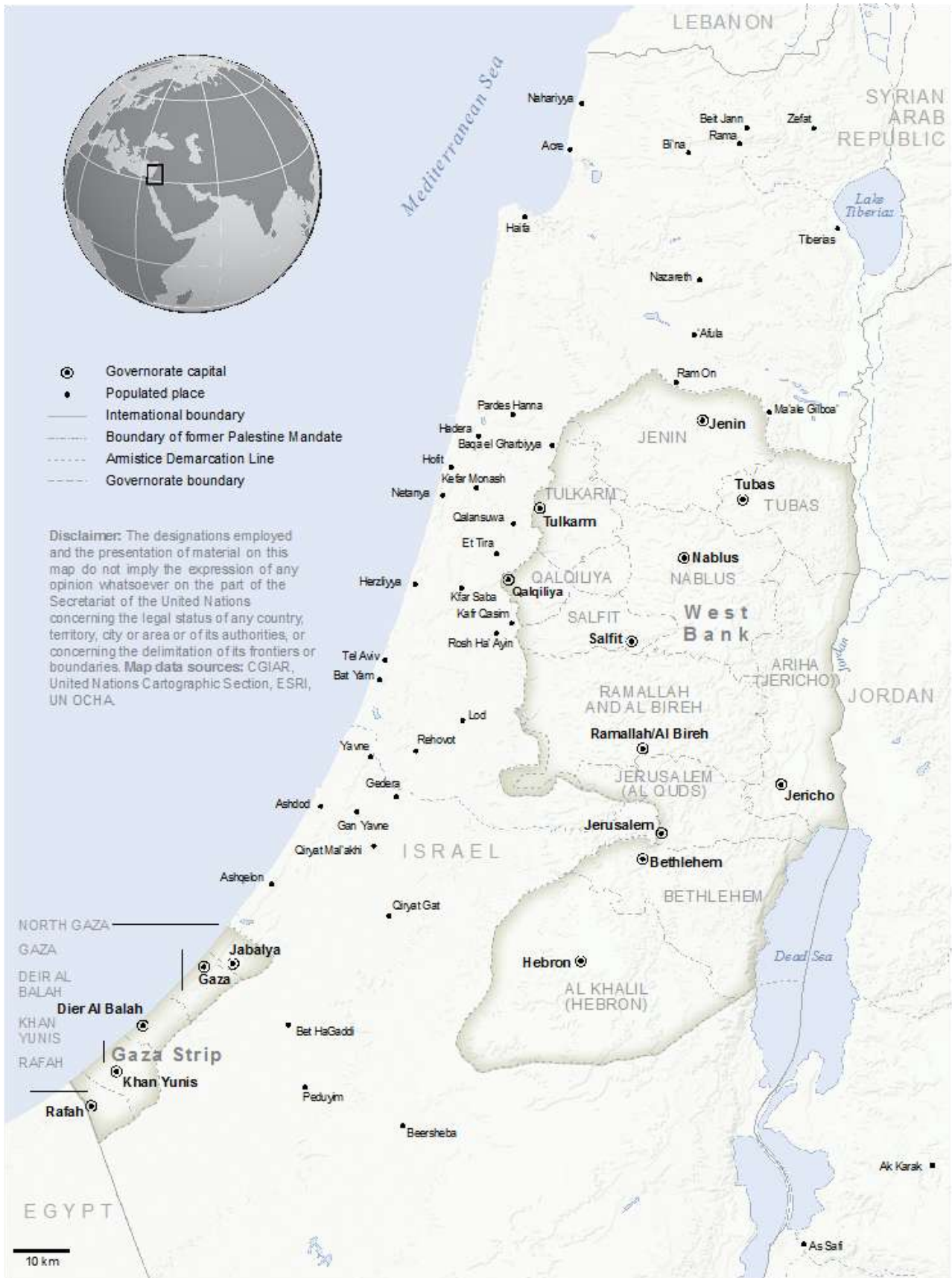
PRIORITY HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- 1 Restricted access to basic services: Access to basic healthcare, education and water and sanitation services remains severely restricted, primarily as a result of physical and administrative obstacles to freedom of movement.
- 2 Food insecurity and restricted access to livelihoods: Recent assessments indicate a significant rise in food insecurity - 1.57 million Palestinians are currently deemed food insecure.
- 3 Physical protection: Palestinian girls, boys, women and men across the oPt are subject to various threats to their physical safety, stemming from Israeli military/law enforcement operations, settler violence and the actions of Palestinian armed groups and security forces.
- 4 Forced displacement: Thousands of Palestinian women, men, girls and boys throughout the oPt have been forcibly displaced or are at acute risk of forced displacement as a result of multiple factors including planning restrictions and other policies and practices related to the ongoing occupation, recurrent hostilities, violence and abuse.

CONTENTS

Summary	1
Strategic objectives	1
Priority actions	1
Strategy	3
People in need and targeted	4
Planning assumptions	6
Explanation of the strategy	7
Scope of the strategy	8
Cross-cutting and context-specific issues	8
Assessment planning	9
Constraints and how the HCT and clusters will address them	9
Response monitoring	10
Improving quality of monitoring and reporting by strengthening coordination systems to inform strategic planning	11
Strengthening coherence between the Strategic Response Plan and development frameworks and national priorities	11
Strategic objectives and indicators	12
Cluster plans	14
Coordination and support services	15
Education	22
Food security	28
Health and nutrition	32
Protection	36
WASH – Water, sanitation and hygiene	43
Outcome Level Indicators and Targets	45
ANNEX	50
Table I: Requirements per cluster	50
Table II: Requirements per priority level	50
Table III: Requirements per organization	51
Table IV: List of Appeal projects (grouped by cluster)	53
Table V: Requirements per location	62
Table VI: Requirements per gender marker score	62

occupied Palestinian territory - Reference Map 



STRATEGY

People in need and targeted

Overall Population: 4.42 million

Of the 4.42 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation, 2.72 million live in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and 1.7 million live in the Gaza Strip.² Approximately 2.18 million are men, while 2.11 million are women.³ Around half of the population is under 15 years and the average annual population growth rate is 2.9 percent (with variations between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip), one of the highest in the region.⁴ The population of registered refugees numbers approximately 2.2 million, constituting 33 percent of the population in the West Bank and over 76 percent of the population in Gaza. Twenty-four percent of the West Bank refugee population lives in 19 refugee camps, and in Gaza 43 percent of refugees live in eight refugee camps.⁵

Most-affected groups: oPt-wide: refugees, food-insecure, displaced people and those at risk of displacement; children and adolescents, persons with disabilities, and older people.

In the Gaza Strip: farmers working in or with land in the Access Restricted Areas (ARA), and others that are residing in or in the vicinity of the ARA, fishermen, refugees, unemployed youth and the chronic poor.

In the West Bank: herders and Bedouin communities in Area C, farmers with land located between the Barrier and the Green line, residents in the H2 area of Hebron, and camp-based refugees.⁶

Particular groups are vulnerable to the effects of the crisis in different ways. While the risk of forced displacement affects communities across the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, communities at heightened risk include some 11,000 Palestinians living in areas surrounded by or isolated by the Barrier; 2,300 predominantly refugee Bedouin and herders in the Jerusalem periphery such as in the “Maale Adumim / E1 bubble”; some 1,000 East Jerusalem Palestinians in the Al-Bustan area of Silwan; Palestine refugees living in Sheikh Jarrah; Palestinians living in the H2 area in Hebron; and the 86 Palestinian communities living in, or close by, Israeli-declared closed military zones or “firing zones” (including 1300 people in Masafer Yatta and residents of the north Jordan Valley)⁷. The vulnerabilities of these communities relate to a number of factors including restrictions on freedom of movement, including access to agricultural land, access to basic services and the risk of demolition of homes and property.

In addition, there are 110 communities in the West Bank with a combined population of over 315,000 Palestinians who are vulnerable to settler violence – such as the six communities located close to Yitzhar settlement (Nablus governorate), communities near Bracha settlement (Nablus governorate), Tel Rumeida, Kiryat Arba and Ma'on settlements (Hebron governorate) and Beit El settlement and Shilo outpost area (Ramallah governorate). 135,000 Palestinians are considered at high risk.⁸ Palestinians living in refugee camps and in communities where weekly demonstrations take place are at particular risk of violence in the context of regular clashes between Palestinians and Israeli forces and to Israeli search and arrest operations. In 2013, the governorates with the highest prevalence of injuries caused by Israeli security forces were Hebron, Ramallah, Jerusalem and Bethlehem. In Hebron

² Figure is the total estimated population for 2013, as published by Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. West Bank estimates include East Jerusalem. “Estimated Population in the Palestinian Territory Mid-Year by Governorate, 1997-2016.” http://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/gover_e.htm

³ PCBS 2013

⁴ PCBS 2013

⁵ 5 As of 30 June 2013, UNRWA Registration Statistical Bulletin, Second Quarter 2013. For formatting reasons, “registered refugees” in this table also includes the categories “registered persons” and “married to non-refugee family members”, which are usually tracked and reported separately by UNRWA. The number of people in these categories, which have been included in the overall “registered refugee” number in the table, was 157,470 in the West Bank and 63,923 in Gaza.

⁶ Food security interventions are also targeting vulnerable, food insecure households in Areas and B who require assistance to meet their basic food needs.

⁷ OCHA Factsheet, The Humanitarian impact of Israeli-declared “Firing Zones” in the West Bank, August 2012.

⁸ OCHA Humanitarian Atlas, 2012

governorate, there has been a more than four-fold increase in injuries so far in 2013, compared to the same period in 2012.⁹

In the Gaza Strip, those living in, or in the vicinity of the ARA on land (areas located close to the fence with Israel) are particularly exposed to threats to their life as a result of measures taken by Israel to enforce restrictions on access to these areas. Families living in, or individuals working in, areas near the fence in the north (east of Jabalia, Beit Hanoun and Beit Lahia) and middle area (around al -Burej, Deir-El-Balah) are at greatest risk.¹⁰

Food insecure families

Food insecure families in oPt typically have large household size, high percentage with poor and borderline food consumption, elevated unemployment rates and reliance on food assistance. These families also lack the quality and diversity of jobs and income sources.

Children and adolescents

Conflict-related and settler violence have a serious physical and psychological impact on children and adolescents. Between 1 January and 30 September 2013 the monthly average of children injured in the West Bank by Israeli Security Forces was 118 - more than double the monthly average of 2012 (56) and four times the average for 2011 (37),¹¹ while in Gaza, children constitute the overwhelming majority of victims of ERWs. In the West Bank, arrest and ill-treatment of children (predominantly boys) in Israeli military detention also affects their psychosocial development. - a 2013 UNICEF report found that "ill-treatment of Palestinian children in the Israeli military detention system appears to be widespread, systematic and institutionalized".¹² The monthly average for 2013 shows that 215 children per month were in Israeli military custody, compared to 196 per month in 2012 (a 9.7 percent increase).

Children account for half of those displaced in the oPt, which results in psychosocial distress and negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage of girls, while access to services such as education is hampered by protection risks including attacks by settlers on school routes and damage/destruction of school infrastructure. Rising unemployment and poverty moreover, has resulted in increasing child labour. Adolescents, who make up one third of the population, are subject not only to the hardship of the prevailing political situation, but are also economically and socially marginalized; there are limited productive outlets for their energy and they are at risk of self-destructive behavior and negative influences. School dropout rates, an alarming increase in substance abuse, social insularities, early marriage and limited access to cultural and social facilities including health and sports are among the resulting key protection concerns for the large adolescent population in the oPt.¹³

Coping mechanisms and resilience of children, adolescents and their caregivers are impacted by the overall situation, leading to feelings of fear and frustration among the community at large, as well as increased levels of violence in the home, at school, and in the community, hindering the enjoyment of children's rights and preventing their normal and positive development. As a result, the psychosocial response mechanism in the Gaza Strip and West Bank requires ongoing support to ensure that it can respond to current humanitarian needs, and scale up if necessary.

Persons with disabilities

At least 6.9 percent of the Palestinian population¹⁴ are living with disabilities. In this context, persons with disabilities face particular challenges in accessing livelihood opportunities as well as adequate health, education and social services. For example, limited school places and poor school infrastructure undermine access to education for children with disabilities, compounding underlying issues such as the lack of investment in specialized services to support disabilities.

⁹ During the same period in 2012, governorates with the highest prevalence of injuries were Qalqilya, Ramallah, Jerusalem and Hebron.

¹⁰ Protection Cluster database, including information from UN agencies and human rights NGOs working in Gaza

¹¹ Data provided by UNICEF

¹² UNICEF 'Children in Military Detention, Observations and Recommendations', February 2013

¹³ The Palestinian Ministry of Women's Affairs National Strategic Plan to Combat Violence against Women (2011-2019):

[http://saynotoviolence.org/sites/default/files/pa/\(ENGLISH\)_Palestinian_Authority_Nationalpercent20Strategy_to_Combat_Violence_Against_Women_2011-2019.pdf](http://saynotoviolence.org/sites/default/files/pa/(ENGLISH)_Palestinian_Authority_Nationalpercent20Strategy_to_Combat_Violence_Against_Women_2011-2019.pdf)

¹⁴ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, National Disability Survey (2011).

Older people

In relation to older people, the main gaps identified are access to basic services, and the lack of inclusion of older people and their needs in humanitarian service delivery. As a result, many older people are dependent on support provided by their family and community, which is not always appropriate or adequate to meet their needs.¹⁵

Planning assumptions

Planning assumptions are not expected to change significantly over the course of 2014.

The protracted protection crisis is likely to continue throughout the oPt as a result of the following multiple and overlapping factors:

- Fragmentation of the occupied Palestinian territory due to restrictions on freedom of movement, including movement between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, between East Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank, and within the West Bank; lack of access to natural resources, particularly in Area C; and the internal Palestinian divide, which negatively impact on access to services and livelihoods;
- The ongoing blockade, and related long-term restrictions on the movement of people and goods, on the Gaza Strip, in addition to recent Egyptian security measures;
- The existence and expansion of settlements in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, which are illegal under international law, and result in the gradual shrinkage of the space available for Palestinian use and development;
- Lack of accountability for violations of international law, discriminatory application of laws and law enforcement, and failure to uphold the rights of Palestinians;
- Access for humanitarian agencies to populations in the oPt continues to be undermined by bureaucratic and physical impediments imposed by the Israeli authorities and, with respect to the Gaza Strip, by the Palestinian de facto authorities

There are, however, three possible scenarios that if realised, would likely have a substantial impact on the humanitarian situation:

- 1) The resumption of peace negotiations in July 2013 has brought renewed hope of possible political resolution to the occupation. If talks are successful, there could be a positive impact on the humanitarian situation, with humanitarian vulnerabilities gradually reduced, though not entirely addressed, through 2014. Such a scenario would also likely result in increased emphasis on development and require a concerted exit strategy for humanitarian operations over 2015-16. However, if there is felt to be a lack of popular legitimacy to the agreement reached this could conversely, increase tensions on the ground. Delays or lack of progress in the peace talks would also likely negatively impact the humanitarian situation due to likely increases in violence on the ground across the oPt.
- 2) The situation in the Gaza Strip is extremely fragile and recurrent short escalations in hostilities (such as in November 2012) remain possible in the year ahead. Such escalations, which are often difficult to foresee, have usually resulted in a dramatic increase in needs in the short term, and impacted long-term needs as well.
- 3) The oPt is vulnerable to natural hazards, mainly earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts and desertification – extreme weather events occurring in the West Bank and Gaza Strip would likely result in increased needs in many sectors (e.g. shelter, food security, etc) and compound existing vulnerabilities amongst many communities.

¹⁵ HelpAge, *Needs assessment report with a special focus on older people in the Gaza Strip affected by the conflict* (June 2012).

Explanation of the strategy

The goal of humanitarian assistance in 2014 continues to be stabilizing or improving access to basic services and livelihoods of the most vulnerable Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and in the West Bank, in Area C and East Jerusalem, and mitigating the protection and other concerns that exacerbate humanitarian needs. Specifically, the HPC aims to mitigate the impact of the protracted occupation and related conflict and other violence on the Palestinian civilian population, including improving food security and ensuring that Palestinians can access basic services such as health, education and WASH. The blockade of Gaza and the restrictions imposed on the legitimate crossings with Egypt, the internal Palestinian divide and the discriminatory planning and zoning policies in the West Bank prevent Palestinian authorities and humanitarian organizations from meeting needs in a sustainable way. Therefore, humanitarian assistance continues to be delivered until more robust development can take place. Given the protracted nature of the conflict in the oPt where the over-arching humanitarian needs change little from one year to another, the HCT has again decided that the analysis and strategy guiding the HPC will take a multi-year approach. The Country Strategy therefore presents a three-year plan, covering the period 2014-2016. Response planning will be annual to ensure that humanitarian responses remain as effective and appropriate as possible. The strategy for 2014 will be guided by two strategic goals, which are similar to the goals already set for the 2012-2013 CHAP:

Strategic Objective 1: Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for international humanitarian and human rights law; preventing or mitigating the impact of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.

Protection concerns are at the core of the crisis in the oPt due to the lack of respect for the rights of Palestinian civilians in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights law, and are the main drivers behind humanitarian vulnerabilities in oPt. Communities that are most at risk from the consequences of the occupation, conflict and internal Palestinian political divide, such as people living or working in or in the vicinity of the Access Restricted Areas on land and at sea in Gaza, and families affected by demolitions and settler violence in the West Bank, are often those with the worst access to essential services and whose access to land and resources is restricted. Moreover, communities that face difficulties in accessing essential services are more vulnerable to protection threats: for example, reduced access to water resources undermines the presence of already vulnerable farming communities in Area C, acting as one of several triggers for displacement.

Strategic objective 2: Help improve the food security and access to livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the oPt, with particular focus on Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by improving economic access to food.

The latest SEFSec data which revealed a significant increase in food insecurity in oPt from 27 percent to 34 percent indicates that tackling food security remains a key humanitarian concern in oPt and a priority action for humanitarian assistance under the HPC. During the course of 2013, in line with the recommendations of the global Food Security Cluster, agencies agreed that all food security related issues should be placed under the framework of a more inclusive Food Security Sector (FSS) (covering food, agriculture and cash for work) which will address food security in a more comprehensive and coherent way. The FSS strategy will focus on mitigating the immediate causes of food insecurity, and supporting the coping strategies of food insecure households and households vulnerable to falling into the food insecure category by improving economic access to food for affected communities. In addition to being driven by the decrease in purchasing power of Palestinian families, reduced international aid and the PA's fiscal crisis, food insecurity in oPt is also closely related to the protection crisis, particularly the lack of access to natural resources, and restrictions on the movement of people and goods.

The Country Strategy of the HPC takes into account longer-term development strategies, particularly the Palestinian National Development Plan, which in turn is supported by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2014-16. The Country Strategy is aligned to the cycle of these development frameworks. In developing this Country Strategy, humanitarian actors have consulted with development counterparts to ensure that gaps and duplications are avoided. Delineating the boundaries between humanitarian and development action is a key challenge in oPt given the protracted nature of the situation. The development of the UNDAF has helped humanitarian and development actors in oPt to address this challenge and understanding how these two spheres of action can interact more effectively in addressing the needs of the population.

Scope of the strategy

The HPC focuses on addressing the humanitarian needs in the Gaza Strip, Area C of the West Bank and East Jerusalem where the most vulnerable populations have been identified. The communities in Areas A and B of the West Bank have fewer needs because despite restrictions, the PA has greater capacity to deliver basic services and public infrastructure in these areas¹⁶. However, vulnerable, food insecure households in Areas A and B continue to be supported by international organizations to meet their basic food needs.

The HCT has also narrowed the focus of the HPC to address two key areas: food security and protection. However, as mentioned above, these broad priorities tackle the core of humanitarian concerns in oPt. The HPC strategy does not address all the humanitarian needs of the refugees. UNRWA thus issues its own Emergency Appeal, which covers a broader scope of humanitarian needs of refugees both in terms of programmatic scope and budget requirements. The need for a separate Emergency Appeal is widely accepted and recognized by the HCT. The HPC and the UNRWA Emergency Appeal are complementary.

Cross-cutting and context-specific issues

Gender

The effectiveness of the humanitarian response in the oPt requires adequate consideration of the different realities, needs, capacities, roles and responsibilities of affected women, men, girls, and boys. The protection and food security needs present very specific gender dimensions. For example, women and girls have more care responsibilities in the home and tend to be more restricted to the home. Boys and men are more exposed to violence and men are burdened as the expected sole income provider.

This year a Gender Equality Adviser has been deployed to oPt to support the HCT efforts in ensuring that the different concerns of women, men, girls and boys are reflected in the various stages of the planning and programming process. A gender analysis framework was applied during the needs overview process which helped identify gender differentiated needs and priorities at the strategic and cluster levels. Focused technical support was provided to the clusters to ensure that their programming and project design responds to the identified gender needs. Particular attention is assigned to identification of gender sensitive indicators and sex disaggregated targets. The HPC will also be strengthened through gender mainstreaming in the planned assessments and monitoring including in the periodic reviews.

In order to support more accountability to gender equality, the HCT will use the Gender Marker in the design, implementation and monitoring of all projects associated with the HPC in line with the global IASC policy. The Gender Marker was introduced in oPt in the CAP 2011. The use of this tool for the third year will provide an opportunity to track progress with regard to performance of the HCT in regards gender mainstreaming over the past years and identify areas for improvement.

Protection

As identified in the oPt Humanitarian Needs Overview, protection concerns are the primary drivers of humanitarian needs in the oPt, and cluster responses therefore are guided by the need to mitigate the consequences. Protection dimensions are incorporated in humanitarian interventions through active protection-specific or protection-sensitive programming in all sectors of response, and coordinated advocacy initiatives addressing respect for international humanitarian and human rights law and accountability for violations. While most cluster/sector response plans take into account protection considerations in recognition of this goal some will need to be strengthened in the coming year.

With regards protection mainstreaming, OHCHR, as the Protection Cluster lead agency, will continue to work with other cluster/sector lead agencies to mainstream protection and promote respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in their interventions, including the provision of guidance on protection principles and practical checklists, identification of protection risks and possible responses, and project development and implementation. For example, a joint task force of the Protection Cluster and Health and Nutrition Sector was established to

¹⁶ However to note, that some communities may have land/built-up area that straddles Area C and Area B/A.

implement an informal mechanism for health partners to refer protection concerns to relevant actors. The Protection Cluster Child Protection Working Group and the Education Cluster have also worked together on school transportation for communities at risk and established protective presence at identified “at risk” checkpoints where school children have faced difficulties on their journey to school. Building on these efforts, there will be a continuation of the mainstreaming of protection in both advocacy and operational programmes.

The Inter-Cluster Coordination Group ensures that cross-cutting issues such as (but not limited to) protection, disability, environment, gender, mental health and psychosocial issues are adequately addressed and mainstreamed in the plans of clusters/sectors in the oPt. This year, the Protection Cluster has identified GBV as an additional protection concern in oPt.

Mental health and psychosocial issues (MHPSS)

For girls, boys, women and men, psychosocial distress is both prevalent and on the rise in the oPt with violence and other effects of the occupation contributing to this. Coordination along with the maintenance of the psychosocial mechanism is essential to ensure all children and youth benefit from interventions that include cross-cutting issues such as MHPSS. The Education Cluster is making active links to relevant clusters/sectors including Health and Protection especially through its working groups: Child Protection Working Group and MHPSS Working Group to support responses to MHPSS, and will address psychosocial issues in its strategy. The Health and Nutrition Sector has identified a need to ensure protection and equitable access to essential health and nutrition services for adults and children with chronic/mental illnesses, while the protection cluster has identified PSS as an important response to mitigate the effects of a number of protection concerns including displacement, conflict-related violence, settler-violence and violations by Israeli security forces.

Disabilities

The Health and Nutrition Sector has identified ensuring equitable access and protection of people with disabilities to health and nutrition services as a cross-cutting issue and the Protection Cluster has noted that the inclusion of Palestinians with disabilities and their specific needs in humanitarian service delivery must be ensured.

Age

The response plan for the oPt has taken the cross-cutting issue of age into account. WASH interventions for example, consider integrated needs assessments to identify the most vulnerable populations, including the elderly and school children and adolescents in over-crowded, un-serviced areas, while health interventions have identified access to health care for the elderly as a cross-cutting issue of note. Food sector interventions similarly determine levels of assistance on the basis of a systematic follow-up of changes in the situation of beneficiaries – including households headed by the elderly.

Assessment planning

The HCT has identified the need to improve coordination of needs assessments, data collection, joint analysis, and information management across clusters. This includes a stronger gender lens in the needs assessments, better identification of vulnerable groups and a more nuanced understanding of vulnerability and a stronger capacity to plan and monitor joint responses. The Inter-Cluster Group will embark on a shared definition of vulnerability – or rather, shared benchmarks for the conditions that would trigger a certain type of humanitarian response – which will include disaggregation and analysis of all certain data by location, social groups, sex and age.

Constraints and how the HCT and clusters will address them

Humanitarian Access

One of the main impediments facing humanitarian actors in oPt are the constraints on the ability of humanitarians to deliver aid, as a result of restrictions imposed by Israel and the de facto authorities in the Gaza Strip. In the Gaza Strip, the required approval, coordination and verification of international reconstruction projects by the Israeli authorities is a major impediment to the ability of humanitarian agencies to respond to urgent needs. This also increases project costs considerably and ultimately prolongs the hardship of some of the most vulnerable people in the Gaza Strip. On average, it takes 12 months for a project to receive a response, whether denied or approved, from the Israeli authorities. In addition to ongoing restrictions on the entry of humanitarian goods into the Gaza Strip, (I)NGO and UN personnel continue to face difficulty in moving in and out of Gaza. All (I)NGO personnel as well as UN national personnel are required to obtain permits from the Israeli authorities to travel in and out of Gaza.

The “no contact” policy adopted by certain countries and donors, prohibiting contact with the de facto authorities in Gaza, even on an operational level also constrains action. In addition, the de facto authorities in Gaza have requested compliance of international NGOs with certain administrative and taxing procedures. For many organizations, meeting these conditions has proved challenging given the overall policies that frame assistance for some key donors.

In the West Bank, the easing of physical closures between the main cities, and between cities and many of their satellite villages, has improved humanitarian access in recent years. However, in 2013, physical and administrative restrictions continued to impede access for humanitarian actors to, some of the most vulnerable Palestinian communities especially in the ‘Seam Zone’, firing zones and closed military areas. Incidents at checkpoints lead to lost staff hours, and humanitarian personnel with West bank ID cards continue to face limitations on their ability to enter and work in East Jerusalem. One of the key challenges however has been impediments to implementation of humanitarian assistance projects that involve some form of construction or rehabilitation of housing or essential infrastructure in East Jerusalem and in Area C as the construction, expansion and rehabilitation of schools, medical clinics, shelters and water infrastructure require Israeli-issued building permits, which are only granted, if at all, after a complex and costly application process that often takes several years to complete. Humanitarian organizations providing assistance to Palestinians in Area C whose homes or other property have been demolished by the Israeli authorities, have come under increasing pressure from the Israeli authorities, resulting in confiscation of assistance and vehicles, harassment and arrest of personnel and demolition of donor-funded structures.

In order to counter these access challenges, the Access Coordination Unit in close coordination with OCHA and the Humanitarian Coordinator facilitates humanitarian access in the oPt by developing a centralized, and pro-active access strategy for both humanitarian personnel and goods, providing direct support to the humanitarian and development community, and supporting advocacy on access. The HCT and OCHA also support the HC in discussions on access constraints with donors, NGOs, and national authorities, including the de facto authorities in the Gaza Strip. Furthermore, the HCT has developed an Operational and Policy Framework for Humanitarian Action in Area C which sets out the HCT’s approach to counter some of the challenges facing humanitarians delivering assistance in this area.

Funding patterns

Although the CAP for the oPt has received good funding in recent years thanks to generous commitments of donors, funding has sometimes been uneven across clusters and sectors. However, the ongoing crisis in Syria could lead to a reduction in levels of humanitarian funding for the oPt, The former Food Sector and Coordination¹⁷ have usually been best-funded in terms of percentage of funds received compared to requested requirements (93.9% for Coordination and 72.9% for Food in 2013 to date; 95.7 percent for Coordination and 83.0 percent for Food in 2012; and 102.8 percent for Coordination and 64.1 percent for Food in 2011), while clusters such as WASH have in the past, not fared as well (31.3 percent to date in 2013; 55.8 percent in 2012; and, 38.9 percent in 2011)¹⁸, which has directly affected progress against the cluster’s strategic objectives. Larger UN agencies have also tended to receive more funding in both absolute and relative terms than INGOs and particularly, national NGOs. Funding has also not always tended to follow the prioritization set by clusters and sectors, and a number of key projects have remained unfunded. To improve the dialogue between donors and clusters on key funding needs, this year the Inter Cluster Coordination Group, led by OCHA initiated a set of meetings between clusters and donors at the appeal launch and midyear review stage to better understand priorities and gaps; and this will continue into 2014. The Strategic Response Plan also provides an opportunity to highlight key priority activities to donors to improve the targeting of funding.

Response monitoring

Response monitoring will be carried out on a periodic reporting frequency on the collective implementation per cluster vis-a-vis their output targets on a quarterly basis while the review of the strategic indicators will be reviewed at longer intervals to measure overall impact and achievements towards strategic objectives. Cluster response monitoring will be carried out in order to measure progress against strategic goals, people reached, and specific

¹⁷ Source: OCHA FTS: <http://fts.unocha.org>

¹⁸ Source: OCHA FTS: <http://fts.unocha.org>

cluster objectives versus the level of funding mobilized. Regular systematic reviews will look specifically at resource mobilization versus achievements against objectives and targeted caseload. This process will further build on the work begun with clusters during the CAP Mid Year Review on indicators, baselines, targets, outputs, outcomes, objectives further strengthening harmonization across all clusters to ensure sound monitoring frameworks for their strategic response plans.

Improving quality of monitoring and reporting by strengthening coordination systems to inform strategic planning

Building on progress made in 2013, a number of improvements relating to standardization of data collection and tracking mechanisms will be further strengthened and expanded across clusters. This will include standardizing monitoring mechanisms across clusters through establishing a systematic monitoring system that will in turn inform the inter-cluster coordination group and the HCT to take corrective measures by highlighting key information gaps for assessment planning and impact analysis to inform strategic response planning. Furthermore, the inter-cluster coordination group will further strengthen and build on the work undertaken in 2013 on improving harmonization of data sets and joint analysis, including boosting information management across clusters since this area remains the biggest weakness for year-round evidence-based planning. The clusters through the inter-cluster coordination group will continue to work towards strengthening information management and standardization of assessments that underpin the HPC's strategic response plan in order to create a foundation for shared analysis of need and joint results based planning of humanitarian action. The regular production of the Humanitarian Dashboard and regular cluster response monitoring will strengthen and benefit from this process as well as strengthening shared awareness of the situation that will underpin the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) in support of humanitarian programming. This will promote both harmonization of data across clusters and application of an inter-cluster lens to humanitarian needs in oPt.

Strengthening coherence between the Strategic Response Plan and development frameworks and national priorities

The Strategic Response Plan 2014-2016 will strive to fully complement the United Nations Development Analysis Framework (UNDAF) 2014-2016, which in turn has taken into account national development plans and the comparative advantages of UN agencies. The UN's shared vision and strategic objectives, as well as its commonly agreed interests and operational positions, have guided the development and implementation of its common strategic and programmatic frameworks, namely the Strategic Response Plan, which since 2003 has summarized the humanitarian response to address humanitarian needs in the oPt through the Consolidate Appeal Process, and the UNDAF (preceded by the Medium Term Response Plan or MTRP). While the UNDAF was developed largely on the assumption of continued occupation and conflict, it is a flexible framework that can accommodate changes in the programming context and the needs of Palestinians. Regular monitoring and annual reviews will help the UN and partners determine if and how changes in the context need to be reflected in the framework. Moreover, both the oPt Strategic Response Plan and UNDAF take on a "results-based approach", such an approach provides an opportunity to better position the UN and international and national organizations to lead expanded programming in these complex areas with a set of benchmarks, that, given the interest of the donor community, could trigger new funding possibilities, especially working closely with the PA, in mobilizing financial resources and, very importantly, international political support. Establishment of robust cluster response monitoring frameworks would facilitate alignment of humanitarian interventions with medium and longer term development goals and national priorities that in turn facilitate "coordination" by clarifying outcomes, outputs, roles and responsibilities, including the respective roles of development versus humanitarian actors.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for international humanitarian law and human rights; preventing or mitigating the impacts of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.

Indicator	Baseline and target	Monitoring responsibility & method
% of girls and boys and teachers (women and men) in identified, vulnerable groups who benefit from targeted humanitarian interventions for safe access to protective, inclusive, child friendly quality education (Education)	Baseline: 899,091 people (87,1596 girls and boys and 27,495 female and male teachers) Target: 372,263 girls and boys and female and male teachers (41.4% of children and teachers in identified, vulnerable groups)	Cluster monitoring framework
# of vulnerable people (women and men) accessing quality and affordable essential health by type of service (Health and Nutrition)	Baseline: 1,678,935 (female 1,183,820, male 495,115) Target: Children 579,773, women 1,008,301, men 114,544. People with disabilities: 12,800 (sex disaggregated); Elderly (sex disaggregated) 17,000	Cluster monitoring framework
Households that are subject to demolition and eviction orders in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are able to remain in their homes due to the provision of legal representation. (PROTECTION)	Baseline: 94% of households that receive legal representation. Target: 90% of households that receive legal representation are able to remain in their homes.	Cluster monitoring framework
Households in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are not forcibly displaced from their communities due to the provision of emergency shelter, NFIs and cash assistance following humanitarian shocks. (PROTECTION)	Baseline: 5,000 people affected by demolitions in 2013 (675 households: 1,201 women, 1,100 men, 1,369 girls, 1,330 boys) Target: 90%	Cluster monitoring framework
People displaced by the destruction or major damage of shelter during armed conflicts in Gaza receive shelter solutions. (PROTECTION)	Baseline: 12,603 (6,050 female, 6,553 male) Target: 80%	Cluster monitoring framework
Girls and boys directly affected by occupation or conflict-related violence, including grave violations against children, have strengthened coping mechanisms and resilience through the provision of psychosocial support. (PROTECTION)	Baseline: 46,840 (50% girls, 50% boys) ¹⁹ Target: 45,300 (50% girls, 50% boys)	Cluster monitoring framework

¹⁹ Based on figures for PSS programmes targeting children in 2012, excluding the emergency PSS response following the November 2012 escalation of hostilities in the Gaza Strip and southern Israel.

Indicator	Baseline and target	Monitoring responsibility & method
Organisations have increased capacity to provide safe and confidential psychosocial support to survivors of GBV. (PROTECTION)	Baseline: 24 organisations providing PSS to GBV survivors Target: 50% of organisations with increased capacity	Cluster monitoring framework
Decrease the # of people with inadequate access to water supply (WASH)	Baseline: 54,647 people (female 26,886, male 27,761) consuming ≤ 30 l/c/d and 976,199 people (female 480,290, male 495,909) Target: 194,387 (96,480, males 97,907)	Cluster monitoring framework
Decrease the # of people without adequate toilet facilities in the West Bank and or in areas with less than 50 per cent connectivity to sewage networks in Gaza. (WASH)	Baseline: 261,140 (female 128,481, male 132,659) Target: 43,846 (female 19,471, male 24,375)	Cluster monitoring framework

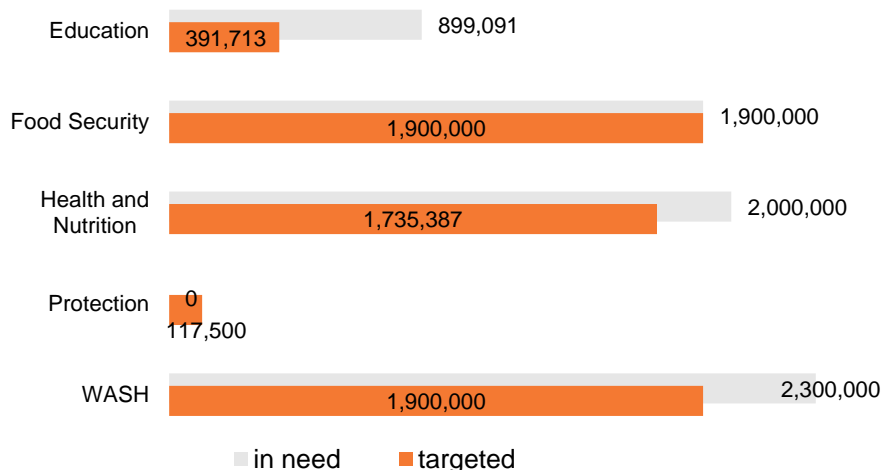
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Help improve the food security and access to livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the oPt, with particular focus on Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by improving economic access to food







Indicator	Baseline and target	Monitoring responsibility & method
Percentage of food insecurity amongst the Palestinian Population	Baseline: 19% in WB and 57% in GS Target: maintain level	Sector monitoring framework (SEFSec)
Sources of resilience - especially those related to the number of productive agricultural assets - remain stable (as per census baseline).	Baseline: Total surface of productive assets (excluding livestock): 960,275 dunum and the number of livestock, boats and agricultural machinery 39,687,292 Target: Total surface of productive assets (excluding livestock): 960,275 dunum and the number of livestock, boats and agricultural machinery 39,687,292	Sector monitoring framework (agricultural census)
The humanitarian response, preparedness and analysis are informed by improved tools widely adopted by the humanitarian community	Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Sector monitoring framework

CLUSTER PLANS


PEOPLE IN NEED
2.3 million

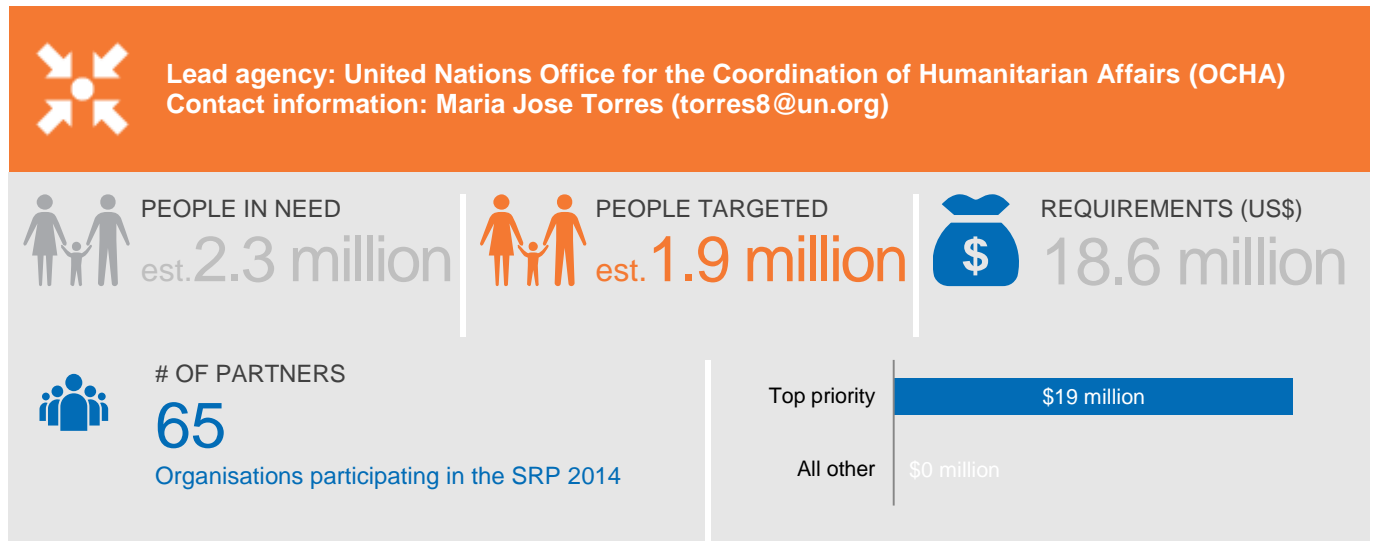

PEOPLE TARGETED
1.9 million



	People in need (in thousands)	People targeted (in thousands)	Requirements (in million of US\$)
 Education	899,091	391,713	18,251,234
 Food Security	1,900,000	1,900,000	275,200,035
 Health and Nutrition	2,000,000	1,735,387	9,581,909
 Protection ²⁰		At least 117,500	43,577,185
 WASH	2,300,000	1,900,000	25,140,361
 Coordination and Support Services			18,588,100
TOTAL	Est. 2,300,000	Est. 1,900,000	390 million

²⁰ The total number of women, men, girls and boys in need of protection interventions is difficult to quantify, given the nature of protection risks and responses. Potentially, all people in Gaza, Area C (including communities with land in Area C, in addition to Areas B or A), the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem may be in need of a protection intervention, and actual needs will depend upon factors that are difficult to predict, such as the number and type of structures demolished, incidents of settler violence, and incidents of violence and harassment by Israeli security forces

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES



The Humanitarian Country Team will remain – under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator - the main senior humanitarian coordination policy and decision making forum on issues related to advocacy, access, humanitarian programming and response. The inter-cluster coordination forum will continue to bring together all clusters/sectors to cross-reference cluster analysis, identify inter-cluster response priorities and coverage gaps, address cross-cutting issues and prepare strategic options and advocacy points for the HCT.

The HCT completed a period of review of the coordination arrangements in 2014, reaffirming the central role of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law as well as the ongoing need for coordinated humanitarian advocacy and operations in view of the prevailing humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip and, in the West Bank particularly in Area C and East Jerusalem. OCHA will be supporting the HC and the HCT in its decision to work towards reducing vulnerability/increasing resilience with a view to transitioning when possible from humanitarian to development programming. The HCT decided to prepare a three year strategic response plan under the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) starting in 2014 in order to align with the periodic cycle of the UNDAF. This new approach will also be guided by the need to maximize coordination with development partners and their strategies to best support the priorities of the Palestinian Authority (PA) whilst also systematically addressing West Bank and Gaza issues under a 'One Palestine' approach.

In terms of the cluster review, OCHA oPt with the support of OCHA HQ (FCSS) rolled out the IASC Cluster Performance Monitoring Tool. Cluster coordinators and cluster partners²¹ used the tool to assess their strengths and weaknesses according to the seven areas of cluster responsibility. This was an opportunity for self-reflection by the cluster/sector at national and sub-national level, to identify areas that are working well and those that require increased attention, and to raise awareness on support needed from the cluster/sector lead/co-lead agencies, partners, and/or global clusters. As result of this exercise the humanitarian architecture of the oPt was reaffirmed as follows: 1) Protection Cluster, which includes Child Protection, UN SC res 1612 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, Settler Violence Core Group, Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support, Legal Task Force and Legal Advice Group (ad hoc); 2) Agriculture, Cash for Work and Food clusters/sectors merged into a Food Security Sector that will function in relation to both the HCT and the UNDAF; 3) WASH cluster; 4) Health and Nutrition sector; 5) Education cluster; and, 6) Shelter/NFIs sector in Gaza. The possibility of establishing a shelter cluster in the West Bank remains on the agenda and a final recommendation to address the shelter cluster is forthcoming.

Furthering the results of the review, the Inter-Cluster Coordination Forum in 2014 will aim at: 1) Consolidating and supporting work done by the clusters/sectors around the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (e.g. on coordinated

²¹ For more information, see: <http://clusters.humanitarianresponse.info/coordination-performance-monitoring-opt>

assessments, planning and monitoring, recommendations for resource mobilization); 2) Ensuring strategic direction, complementarities and avoiding duplications; 3) Facilitating the design and implementation of common approaches to information management tools; 4) Supporting clusters in strengthening their accountability to affected people; 4) Collectively addressing cross-cutting issues (gender, age, disabilities) and risks (mines, natural disaster hazards); 5) Updating contingency plans and preparedness activities and ensuring complementary roles and responsibilities between the clusters and, developing a coordinated approach to building the capacity of national counterparts. ERF and CERF funding will be used to support the implementation of humanitarian priorities as defined by the HPC's strategic response plan and reviewed by the HCT. Specifically, the ERF will continue to strengthen the timeliness of its disbursements and ensure that the tool continues to be a rapid, flexible in-country response mechanism. Additionally, an expanded ERF would support the overall implementation of the HPC's strategic response plan ensuring that humanitarian funding covers priority humanitarian activities complementing direct humanitarian funding from donors to different agencies and partners.

The HCT and inter-cluster mechanisms will also be supported in its advocacy functions by the HCT's Advocacy Working Group (AWG), a forum co-chaired by AIDA and OCHA, to support the overall humanitarian strategy for the oPt as outlined in the HPC's strategic response plan for 2014. The AWG has a strategy aimed at addressing increased respect for IHL/IHRL by all duty bearers in relation to: 1) Addressing the humanitarian consequences of the separation and fragmentation of the oPt; 2) Facilitating the free movement of people and goods to, from and within the Gaza Strip; and, 3) Addressing the humanitarian impact of settlement policies in Area C and in East Jerusalem.

While progress was made in 2013 on improving harmonization of data sets and joint analysis, including information management across clusters, this area remains the biggest weakness for year-round evidence-based planning. Thus in 2014, OCHA, in partnership with the clusters will need to strengthen information management and assessments that underpin the HPC's strategic response plan in order to create a foundation for shared analysis of need and joint results based planning of humanitarian action. The regular production of the Humanitarian Dashboard and regular cluster monitoring in the strategic response plans will strengthen and benefit from this process as well as strengthening shared awareness of the situation that will underpin the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). This will promote both harmonization of data across clusters and application of an inter-cluster lens to humanitarian needs in oPt. To further engender the humanitarian response a particular emphasis will be given on strengthening the capacity of the HCT on developing better evidence based gender analyses and gender-sensitive programming throughout the planning and monitoring phase of the HPC. To this end, in 2014 gender analyses and sex-disaggregated data will be furthered strengthened through the support of an IASC Gender Adviser and UN Women. However, the long-term and sustainable technical support on gender issues for the HCT will be ensured by UNWOMEN. OCHA will also strive to ensure that cross cutting themes such as protection (including maintaining support to the Protection Cluster) and gender are mainstreamed in the humanitarian planning throughout the HPC. The work of the Displacement Working Group (DWG) will, and has been, allocated to various other bodies within the humanitarian coordination structure. OCHA has and will continue to take on a significant role and responsibility regarding displacement in coordination with the Protection cluster, including overall coordination under the guidance of the HC and the HCT.

The oPt is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, mainly earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts and desertification. The HCT, with OCHA's support will continue to further strengthen international humanitarian preparedness and response networks, tools and services actively involving the relevant Palestinian authorities at the central and local levels. The possibility of dispatching an UNDAC Preparedness Mission in 2014 that would look into the inter-phase of humanitarian and development issues is also being discussed under the leadership of the HC, both at the HCT and at the DRR WG.

Despite some easing of the flow of goods to Gaza during 2013, and improvement in the permit application procedure, the need to facilitate movement of staff and goods to and out of the Gaza Strip has not decreased; indeed the approval of construction projects and closure of the underground tunnels on the Gaza-Egypt border have created additional demands on the coordination system and the capacity at the sole goods crossing. Heavy coordination procedures for increased amounts of goods to enter Gaza requires dedicated staff to support these bureaucratic demands of the Israeli authorities and increased engagement with relevant authorities in coordination with key UN stakeholders and partners. OCHA and the UN Access Unit (ACU) will continue to work with all relevant interlocutors to facilitate humanitarian work.

INGO humanitarian space in Gaza remains a serious challenge. The main access issues still being discussed with the de-facto authorities continue to be surrounding VAT and income tax; but linked to this are the exit permits required for national staff. Despite commitments to allow INGOs to provide an annual list of national staff required

to leave Gaza, the de-fact authorities continue pressing on individual application, of which issuance is at times conditioned by the compliance with demands that are not access related. Thus, in 2014 OCHA will continue to provide support to address those issues in close cooperation with AIDA and other INGO forums.

As physical and administrative restrictions continue to impede access for humanitarian actors to some of the most vulnerable Palestinian communities in the West Bank, especially in the 'Seam Zone', firing zones and other parts of Area C, OCHA-ACU will continue monitoring and recording access constraints for purposes of effective advocacy, and addressing them with relevant authorities. These measures will help ensure that people in emergencies are protected from harm and have access to the assistance they require.

Chaired by the ACU and as mandated by the UNCT, the recently created UN Access Working Group will continue developing and facilitating the implementation of an action plan based on the UN Access Strategy's recommendations aimed at strengthening the formulation of common policies and coordinated responses to access constraints for humanitarian and development operations.

Cluster objective 1A:**A more effective humanitarian coordination system that ensures coherency and transparency****Top-priority activities:**

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
HCT takes decisions to improve humanitarian assistance delivery in oPt'		Reporting from cluster leads in the HCT based on progress against cluster SRP targets	4 ²²
		% of HCT decisions implemented by HCT members and clusters	80
Humanitarian advocacy is effectively coordinated		# of HCT Advocacy Working Group meetings	12 ²³
		# of coordinated or joint advocacy outputs on key humanitarian issues by the humanitarian community in oPt	4 ²⁴
		% of joint advocacy initiatives that integrate gender related advocacy messages	
Review of Coordination mechanisms		Periodicity of Coordination Mechanism Reviews	Once a year
Regular meeting of clusters with Palestinian ministries (incl. MoLG & Municipalities)		% of coordination structures aligned with/in support of national coordination structures	80%
Meetings of the HTF on key strategic issues			
		# of meetings between OCHA and PNGO on current humanitarian issues; frequency of PNGO attendance at ICCG	2

²² Quarterly reporting²³ HCT Advocacy Working group meets once a month²⁴ One per quarter

Cluster objective 2A:

Humanitarian aid is delivered more efficiently, and in a more principled manner through facilitation of, and advocacy for, access to hard-to reach areas, such as Gaza, East Jerusalem and the Seam Zone

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Facilitation services for movement of staff and goods provided.		Reduced delays in receiving permits, at checkpoints/int'l terminals, and UN reconstruction projects in Gaza	10 %Overall reduction in waiting time for permits, at checkpoints / terminals and receiving Gaza project approvals
		Strengthened access negotiations and advocacy through online reporting and information sharing	100% Maintenance of access unit website, online databases and regular access reporting

Cluster objective 3A:

Strengthened evidence-base for joint humanitarian planning based on prioritized needs

Top-priority activities:

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
HCT produces HNO based on shared assessments needs which reflects the views of affected people (women, men, boys and girls)		Establishment of one data set (with disaggregation and analysis of all certain data by location, social groups, sex and age) used by all clusters including shared benchmarks that trigger humanitarian responses	The Vulnerability Profile used by clusters, and relevant national and standardization of other datasets in other clusters
		Gender Review Report of 2014 planned assessments to capture new gender related data and identify gaps ²⁵	1
		Minimum set of 3W products established and regularly updated	Quarterly
The SRP continues to be streamlined and further focused to clear humanitarian priorities and is coordinated with UNDAF as to present a coherent picture of the humanitarian and development situation in oPt		HCT + meetings held to discuss issues that span both humanitarian and development	Once a year

²⁵ Report to be drafted by Gender Advisor based on review of assessment methodology, process, findings and data from the 21 planned assessments of the 2014 HP. It will also be informed by consultation meetings with key partners (women's organizations, IGCC, donors, national partners) in Gaza and West Bank

Cluster objective 4A:**Humanitarian resourcing is predictable, timely and allocated based on priority needs****Top-priority activities:**

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Regular monitoring by clusters on progress against SRP indicators		frequency clusters report on progress towards sector objectives/targets using established monitoring framework'	Quarterly
Regular donor-cluster meetings on priorities and gaps (at least twice a year)		% of SRP requirements funded	65%
		SRP funded up to 30 per cent within 3 months of issue	30%
		% of the total number of HPC 2014 projects that are Top Priority	45%
		% of total budget of funded projects that have the gender marker code 2B (principal objective)	2% ²⁶ (2012 = 0%) (2013=0.85%)
Engaging clusters in the ERF review process		% of number of SRP gender focused projects ²⁷ disaggregated by 2A and 2B	75%
		% of funding from OCHA-managed pooled funds contributing towards highest priorities in emergencies with SRP	100%

Cluster objective 5A:**A sustainable, predictable and accountable humanitarian response mechanism to sudden emergencies****Top-priority activities:**

Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
Establishing inter-cluster and cluster specific preparedness and response standards		Clusters have cluster-specific preparedness and response standards	All clusters
Preparedness measures are strengthened within the existing coordination mechanisms and stockpiles to ensure needs arising from sudden emergencies are addressed in a timely and predictable manner		Updating the oPt IACP and stockpiling matrix	Quarterly update of oPt IACP and stockpiling matrix

²⁶ IASC Gender Marker pilot countries average was 7% in 2012 and 6% in 2010 and 2011

²⁷ gender focused projects included those under category 2 A and 2B

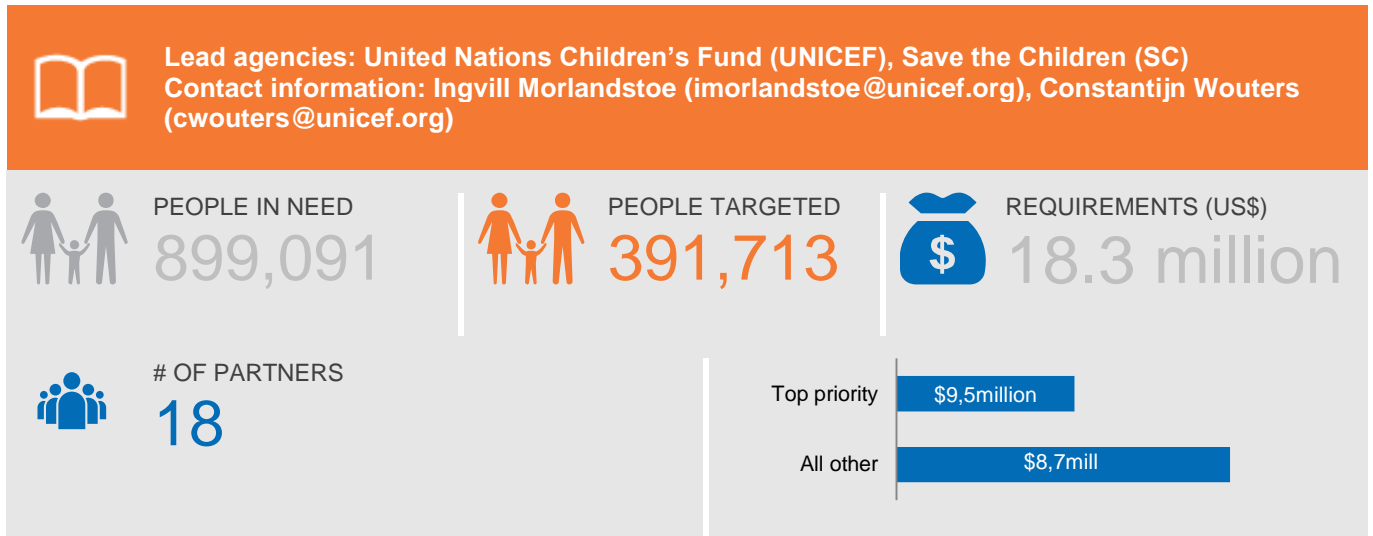
Activities	Locations	Indicator	Target
		Clusters have emergency preparedness measures as one activity in their 2014 SRP	All clusters
Identification of needs for emergency funding is done in a more timely and efficient manner and supports better coordination while serving partnerships		Outreach activities to national partners on ERF are undertaken	2 workshops held in West Bank and Gaza Strip
		Good distribution ²⁸ between national and international organizations, clusters and geographical areas is the target	15 national, 10 international, 50% West Bank and 50% Gaza Strip
ERF continues to be strengthened as a tool to respond in a timely and effective manner as well as filling gaps in funding for critical SRP projects in 2014		ERF projects monitored	100%
		% of ERF disbursements made/approved within 10 days	50%
		Impact evaluation of ERF	Annual Report

Table of planned coverage per location

Geographic Location Region	Coordination and Support Services		
Gaza Strip	OCHA, UNRWA, UN Women, ERF (OCHA), NRC	TOTAL:	5
West Bank	OCHA, UNRWA, UN Women, ERF (OCHA), NRC	TOTAL:	5

²⁸ This is dependent on there being no dramatic change in the situation

EDUCATION



Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

For almost a million school children and youth in oPt, access to quality education in a safe, child friendly environment is continually compromised by the humanitarian effects of conflict and occupation in the occupied Palestinian territory. Children face violation of their rights, including the right to education, arrest and detention, disruption of schooling; restrictions on movement affecting access to education, displacement, and psycho-social effects including excessive stress, trauma and fear. Schools and property also face damage and destruction, and impediments and restrictions from the Israeli Civil Administration (ICA) hinder the development of educational infrastructure according to minimum humanitarian standards. In order to reach school many children face a range of dangers and obstacles such as delays and sometimes harassment during searches at Israeli military checkpoints along the Barrier, being exposed to the risks of settler and military violence on their commute to school and they sometimes pass through closed military areas and fire zones..These obstacles result in increased drop-out rates which is a key concern among adolescents, particularly boys who have a higher drop-out rate but also girls who may stay at home to avoid harassment at checkpoints and other risks.

Although all school children and youth in oPt are affected by the on-going occupation and conflict, the most vulnerable of these children and youth are severely affected and consequently in need of urgent humanitarian assistance to allow them to participate in life-saving and protective education processes. The cluster strategy focuses on the most vulnerable, conflict-affected communities in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, in particular Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem.

How the cluster response plan will contribute to the strategic objectives

The overall cluster response is aligned with the HPC strategic objective of improving protection and access to services for the most vulnerable communities and aims to ensure that children, youth and teachers in these communities can safely access protective school environments that meet minimum humanitarian standards. The cluster response will mitigate the effects of and ensure preparedness and an immediate response to trigger events and micro-emergencies such as school and house demolitions, forced displacement, attacks on schools, and protection threats on the school commute which all result in increased psycho-social distress. Mitigation, preparedness and response measures for affected schools include provision of temporary classrooms and learning materials; school-based contingency planning, legal aid and advocacy, pre-positioning of key education materials, protected access to schools, psycho-social programs and activation of an immediate response mechanism.

West Bank

Denial of access to education and attacks on educational facilities, students and teachers are gross violations to human rights and international humanitarian law regularly occurring in oPt. Between January and June 2013 51 incidents of denial of access to education, and 29 incidents of attacks on schools including airstrikes in Gaza, occupation or military use of premises, settler related violence, or threat of demolition were reported. At the time of

publishing this HPC in 2013 (Oct.) the cluster had 39 schools listed as threatened by stop-work or demolition orders affecting at least 4,561 children. A key concern for the schools in Area C and East Jerusalem is the prevalence of inadequate infrastructure and a shortage of safe, appropriate and protective educational facilities, and 65 schools have been identified in need of urgent upgrading to meet minimum humanitarian standards for infrastructure and safe water and sanitation facilities. Restrictions on movement including delays and harassment at Israeli military checkpoints and exposure to risks of settler and military violence, also affect access to education for children in the West Bank,

In the West Bank, the response will continue to focus primarily on Area C, the Seam Zone, East Jerusalem and other vulnerable areas. Here the education system is characterized by numerous physical barriers, protection threats and lack of protective transport to school; lack of safe, protective classrooms that meet humanitarian standards; and the threat of demolition or stop work orders to schools. Interventions will ensure that children, youth and teachers in the most vulnerable communities can safely access schools that meet minimum humanitarian standards and provide a protective environment in the context of protracted conflict. Interventions will include rehabilitation or provision of classrooms, safe spaces or alternative facilities; provision of safe, protected passage in accessing schools and education facilities; and promotion of safe, protected school environments.

Gaza

In November 2012, Israeli military operation “Pillar of Defense” had a strong impact on a society and an education system that was already struggling to recover from Israeli military operation “Cast Lead” in 2008-2009. 15 students and five education staff were killed, and more than 340 students and three teachers were injured. Nearly 300 educational facilities including kindergartens, schools and tertiary education institutions were damaged or destroyed, affecting more than 275,000 students. The MoEHE and education partners have been able to rebuild 217 of the schools but the education sector is still struggling to recover. Half of the population in Gaza are children under the age of 18, and the increasing number of school age children is putting additional pressure on an already over stretched education system. Israel’s closure policies since 2007 have prohibited the construction, rehabilitation and upgrade of nearly all educational infrastructure, causing an acute shortage of classrooms and schools resulting in 85% of schools running on double shifts. The blockade has further been intensified since July 2013 by the crisis in Egypt that has led to severe fuel crisis affecting WASH facilities and transport in addition to the lack of material.

In Gaza, the response will continue to focus on the most vulnerable schools, including those located in the ARA, and areas where protection risks for children and youth are the greatest. The response will continue to focus on rehabilitation and provision of classrooms, safe spaces or alternative facilities; provision of learning materials and basic equipment; improving the protective environment for schools; psycho-social support to teachers and students; and training for officials, teachers and counsellors in emergency education and psycho-social response.

Cluster monitoring plan

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for IHL and human rights; preventing or mitigating the impacts of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.

Cluster objective:

Improve access to protective, inclusive and child-friendly quality education for boys and girls and teachers in identified, vulnerable groups affected by the protection crisis

Indicator: % of girls and boys and teachers (female and male) in identified, vulnerable groups who benefit from targeted humanitarian interventions for safe access to protective, inclusive, child friendly quality education

Outcome 1.1: In close coordination with the MoEHE and education service providers, educational facilities are provided according to minimum humanitarian standards, in conjunction with the WASH Cluster

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide additional schools, child safe and alternative learning spaces for top priority vulnerable population	West Bank	Number of new school buildings (disaggregated by sex) and child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces that adhere to minimum humanitarian standards	10 facilities
		Number of boys and girls in new schools, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces that adhere to minimum humanitarian standards	530 children (270 girls)
Rehabilitation of top priority schools, child safe and alternative learning spaces including playgrounds	West Bank and Gaza	Number of rehabilitated school buildings (disaggregated by sex) and child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces that adhere to minimum humanitarian standards	75 facilities
		Number of boys and girls in the rehabilitated schools, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces that adhere to minimum humanitarian standards	12,883 children
Provide, upgrade and rehabilitate WASH facilities in top priority schools	West Bank and Gaza	Number of school buildings, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces with WASH facilities according to minimum standards	65 facilities
		Number of boys and girls in the schools, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces with WASH standards according to minimum humanitarian standards	10,883 children

All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Rehabilitation of vulnerable schools, child safe and alternative learning spaces including playgrounds	West Bank	Number of rehabilitated school buildings and child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces that adhere to minimum humanitarian standards	42 facilities
		Number of boys and girls in the rehabilitated schools, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces that adhere to minimum humanitarian standards	8,376 children

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide, upgrade and rehabilitate WASH facilities in vulnerable schools	West Bank	Number of school building, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces with WASH facilities according to minimum standards	6 facilities
		Number of boys and girls in the schools, child safe spaces and alternative learning spaces with WASH standards according to minimum humanitarian standards	1,023 children

Outcome 1.2: Provision of teaching and learning requirements according to minimum humanitarian standards (E.g. INEE Minimum Standards and Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action)

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide top priority schools, alternative and child safe spaces with basic equipment and teaching and learning materials	West Bank and Gaza	Number of schools, KGs, alternative education facilities, counseling and child safe spaces provided with basic equipment, teaching and learning materials	275 schools
		Number of children in the educational facilities provided with basic equipment, teaching and learning materials	257,000 children
Provide remedial and alternative learning programs in top priority schools	Gaza Strip	Number of female and male children benefitting from remedial learning for re-integration, alternative learning programs, extra-curricular activities in top priority schools	240,000 children
Awareness raising and training for teachers, students and parents on hygiene, sanitation in priority areas	West Bank	Number of female and male teachers, parents, children and staff in alternative and CFS trained on safety and hygiene practice	6,583 persons including 5,903 children

All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Develop capacity for teachers on inclusive emergency education through training	West Bank and Gaza	Number of male and female teachers, counselors, education officials and others trained in inclusive emergency education (ECD to secondary).	839 persons
Provide schools, alternative and child safe spaces with basic equipment and teaching and learning materials	West Bank and Gaza	Number of schools, KGs, alternative education facilities, counseling and child safe spaces provided with basic equipment, teaching and learning materials	46 schools
		Number of children in the educational facilities provided with basic equipment, teaching and learning materials	23,023 children
Provide school and support material to most vulnerable children. (Children with special needs etc.).	Gaza Strip	Number of children with special needs provided with school and support material	2,070 children
Identify children with special needs	West Bank and Gaza	Number of children with special needs identified for support	1,960 children
Provide remedial and alternative learning programs.	West Bank and Gaza	Number of female and male children benefitting from remedial learning for re-integration, alternative learning programs, extra-curricular activities	30,593 children

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide extra-curricular activities and summer camps.	Gaza Strip	Number of female and male children benefitting from extra-curricular activities or summer camps	12,293 children
Awareness raising and training for teachers, students and parents on hygiene, sanitation	West Bank and Gaza	Number of female and male teachers, parents, children and staff in alternative and CFS trained on safety and hygiene practice	2,217 persons including 1,000 children

Outcome 1.3: Improved protected physical access to education for both male and female students, teachers and administrative staff

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide protective presences for children and teachers on their school commute	West Bank	Number of female and male children and teachers provided with protective presence	9,120 persons including 8,767 children
Provide safe transportation for students and teachers	West Bank and Gaza	Number of female and male children and teachers provided with safe transport	970 children

All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Improve roads and provide safe spaces for walking children separated from heavy traffic	Gaza Strip	Number of female and male children and teachers provided with safe roads for school commute	8,474 persons including 8,113 children

Outcome 1.4: Improved protective environment through promotion of non-violent schools and psycho-social support, in conjunction with Child-protection Sub-cluster and Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) Sub-working Group

All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
School based activities for promotion of psycho-social well-being, non-violence, child protection and/or Human Rights	West Bank and Gaza	Number of male and female children participating in school based psycho-social or non-violence programmes	10,940 children
		Number of female and male teachers and education officials trained on human rights and child rights	100 teachers
Psycho Social training for counselors and teachers	West Bank and Gaza	Number of female and male teachers or counselors trained in psycho-social school-based response	852 teachers and staff
		Number of children benefitting from an improved psycho-social environment	20,393 children
Workshops on non-violence and psycho-social support for students, parents, teachers and staff	West Bank and Gaza	Number of female and male students, parents, teachers, staff participating in group sessions on non-violence and psycho-social support	27,593 persons including 6,853 children
Psycho Social support programmes for students and teachers	Gaza Strip	Number of female and male students and teachers participating in psycho-social support programmes	381 persons including 321 children

Outcome 1.5: Effective immediate response to recurrent small- and large-scale emergencies in alignment with school, community and national Risk Reduction planning, MoEHE priorities and the Child Protection Sub-cluster

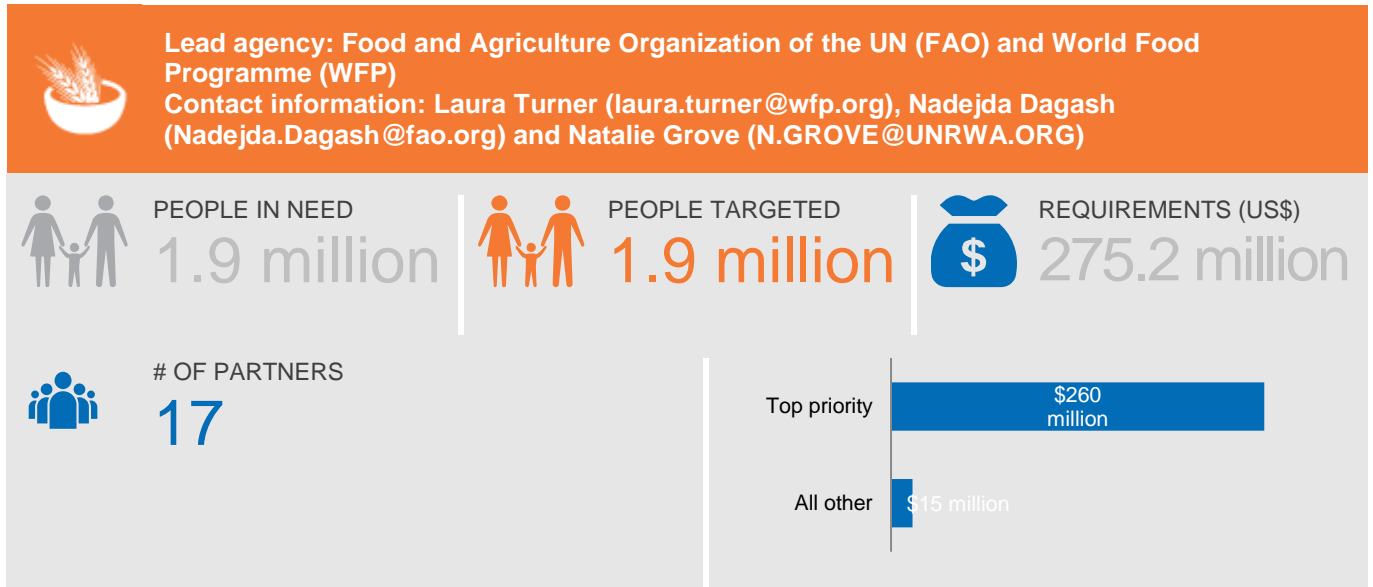
All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Training on emergency preparedness for students, teachers and parents	Gaza Strip	Number of students, teachers and parents staff trained on emergency preparedness	12,800 persons including 12,000 children
Build capacity of schools, alternative and child safe spaces on safety and emergency preparedness		Number of schools and communities with DRR preparedness	38 schools
		Number of male and female children benefitting from effective immediate responses to recurrent small- and large-scale emergencies according to a coordinated joint response framework and prepositioned supplies	18,000 children
Coordination of humanitarian education response		Number of people targeted by the activities of the Education cluster	899,091 persons including 871,596 children

Table of planned coverage per location

Geographic Location Region	Education		
Gaza Strip	HI, NPA, MDC, TdH - IT, NRC, CISS, UNRWA, CRS, SC , UNESCO, UNICEF, IMC	TOTAL:	12
West Bank	IRC, NPA, CISP, VDT, IECD, COOPI, NRC, Right to Play, SC , IRW, UNICEF	TOTAL:	11

FOOD SECURITY



Continuing restrictions on trade and access to natural resources and the ongoing imposition of the blockade on Gaza continue to stifle the local economy, further increasing levels of unemployment and food insecurity.

An estimated 50 percent of agricultural land is inaccessible, hindering household and commercial production as well as shrinking jobs in this sector. Despite this, women’s share of employment in the agricultural sector has increased mostly as unpaid labour, indicating particular vulnerability for women working in agriculture.

Food insecurity in the oPt is essentially poverty-driven, and is a result of lack of economic access to food, originating from insufficient and unstable financial resources, rather than a lack of food in the markets. This situation is typical of protracted emergencies.

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

Given the peculiarity of the nature of food insecurity in oPt, FSS partners will respond to food insecurity through a combination of food commodities, food vouchers, cash for work and unconditional cash assistance. FSS partners will also prepare for and respond to shocks affecting low resilience food producers such as farmers, herders and urban and peri-urban producers.

Given the frequency of disasters in oPt, the FSS aims to enhance emergency preparedness in close collaboration with the relevant national authorities including through the further improvement and standardisation of tools to analyse, prioritize and target responses to food security vulnerabilities. The development of stronger vulnerability assessment tools on which to base food security interventions will also play a major role into social protection systems and the overall response to food insecurity will mainstream protection by promoting the safety, dignity and participation of the people receiving assistance. Current FSS assessment tools allow assessing of participants’ backgrounds, profiles, age and sex and provision of assistance to the most vulnerable individuals and communities such as widows, female-headed households, people with disabilities and older persons. Such refined analysis can help mitigate factors that exacerbate vulnerability to food insecurity that result from unemployment patterns especially among women and young men, and low women’s economic participation

In Gaza, the “ARA core group” in close coordination with FSS’ technical working groups (and with the active participation of UN agencies and NGOs) will continue to deal with issues of land rights (the right to own land, and the right to cultivate land) and with restrictions on access to fishing through dedicated inter-cluster channels. In the West Bank the inter-cluster mechanism will continue to cover protection issues related to settler violence, demolition of infrastructure and access to land and water resources. Water distribution to animals under the Medium Term Water Scarcity Plan will be implemented in collaboration with WASH partners.

To the extent possible, FSS responses will make use of locally available resources through the active involvement of targeted communities and with a view to restore assets with a direct social protection value such as through cash-for-work schemes, and indirectly, where investments enable households to participate in market dynamics.

Note: All target figures displayed below are based on individuals. In some cases household figures were converted into individual members composing each household for comparability within the FSS' SRP and with other clusters. The following multiplier was used: one household in the West Bank equals to 6 individuals while in Gaza a household is composed of 6.7 individuals. These are average sizes of food insecure households according to SEFSec 2012.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Help improve the food security and access to livelihoods of vulnerable communities in the oPt, with particular focus on Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by improving economic access to food.

Cluster objective 1A:

Palestinian households suffering from lack of economic access to food, are able to meet their basic food needs through the distribution of food in kind and cash-based assistance

Outcome-level indicators and targets: The impact of the prevailing crisis on the scale and depth of food insecurity is tempered and mitigated (baseline: annual SEFSec's survey on HH food security levels and on HH food consumption patterns).

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Distribute food to targeted food-insecure households	Food-insecure: Gaza and West Bank	# of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex) receiving food as percentage of planned figure (Unit = Number)	M 643,930 F 618,680
Distribute food vouchers to targeted food-insecure households	Food-insecure: Gaza and West Bank	# of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex) receiving vouchers as percentage of planned figure (Unit = Number)	M 113,220 F 108,780
Provide short-term cash for work opportunities to enable food insecure households to meet basic needs	Food-insecure: Gaza and West Bank	# of individuals (disaggregated by sex) benefiting from CfW (equivalent to # of HH, as each HH can only receive one CfW opportunity)	M 156,030 F 153,085

All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Distribute cash to targeted food-insecure households	Food-insecure: Gaza and West Bank.	# of beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex) receiving cash as percentage of planned figure (Unit = Number)	M 1,960 F 2,662
Distribute school snacks or meals to children in targeted refugee schools in food-insecure areas	Gaza and West Bank	# of school children (disaggregated by sex) receiving snacks/meals (Unit = Number)	M 122,400 F 117,600

Cluster objective 2A:

The resilience of farmers and small scale herders – and more generally the local economy - affected/threatened by shocks is protected and livelihoods restored

Outcome-level indicators and targets: Sources of resilience - especially those related to the number of productive agricultural assets - remain stable (as per census baseline)

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide emergency response to both natural disasters (including animal diseases and crop pests) and man-made disasters affecting agricultural assets and refer relevant cases to specialized legal institutions	Gaza and West Bank	# of individuals assisted out of the total caseload of victims of demolitions and settlers violence (disaggregated by sex)	M 1,163 F 1,117
		# of individuals (farmers/herders) that benefitted from disaster response and received treatment (for pests and diseases) or relevant agricultural inputs (disaggregated by sex)	M 13,525 F 13,004
		# of cases referred to specialized NGOs and provided with legal support (related to demolitions and settler violence)	10% of cases
Increase sourcing of quality food from local food producers	Gaza and West Bank	# of individuals (small and medium scale producers) supported (disaggregated by sex) (Unit = Number)	M 5,402 F 5,192
		Tonnage of food items purchased from local producers	TBD
Protect and improve the livelihood and the resilience capacity of small scale herders to cope with shocks	Area C	# of herders HHs benefitting from construction/rehabilitation of water structures (disaggregated by sex)	M 3,783 F 3,635
		# of herders HHs (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from drought tolerant seeds and from fodder distributions linked to natural and market shocks (fodder only as disaster response and when response officially triggered)	M 10,424 F 10,016
		# of herders benefitting from animal shelter winterization	M 2,295 F 2,205
Rehabilitate land in areas with severe protection concerns	Seam zone land close to settlements in the West Bank, and ARA in Gaza	# of individuals benefitted from land rehabilitation (disaggregated by sex)	M 10,393 F 9,986

All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Improve access to water (cisterns, springs, ponds, pipes and water shed rehabilitation or constructions) for farming purposes	Area C	# of individuals benefited from water structures rehabilitation/ construction used for farming (disaggregated by sex)	M 2,855 F 2,743
Improve access to food through the establishment of small scale production units	Gaza, urban area	# of individuals benefited (disaggregated by sex) from production units (including roof top, sheep, goat, chicken, rabbit and vegetable)	M 6,266 F 6,017

Cluster objective 3A:

Emergency preparedness actions and harmonized information tools are put in place and adopted by the humanitarian community and government counterparts to better deal with the response and the analysis of food security shocks

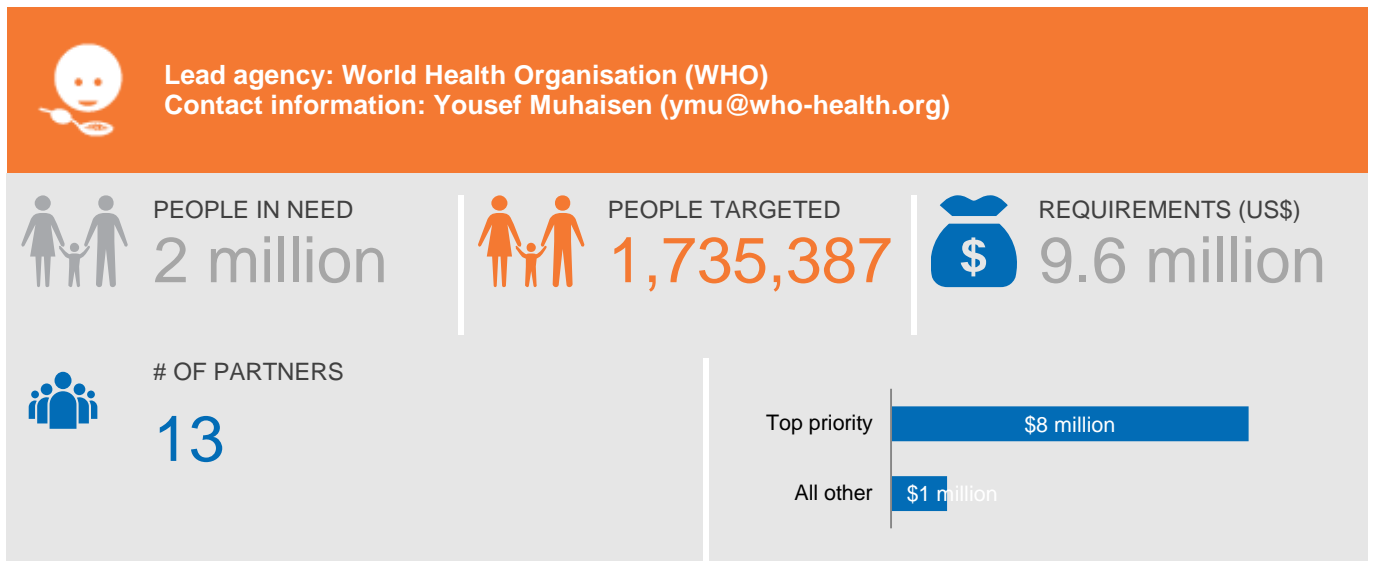
Outcome-level indicators and targets: The humanitarian response, preparedness and analysis are informed by improved tools widely adopted by the humanitarian community

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Conduct and produce gender sensitive assessments and surveys (HEA, SEFSec, market/prices monitoring)	National level, oPt	# of joint assessments/surveys (disaggregated by sex) conducted and produced (Unit = Number)	1
Develop and agree upon a common gender sensitive assessment methodology to better guide partners in the choice between commodity- based and cash-based assistance	National level, oPt	# of partners using the same standards (Unit = Number) after the adoption of common methodology	1
Increase awareness and knowledge of access restrictions, rights and obligations impacting food security	Gaza and West Bank	# of joint advocacy papers produced	2 papers

Table of planned coverage per location

Geographic Location Region	Food Security		
Gaza Strip	UNRWA, CARE International, COOPI, FAO, ACF - Spain, PEF, CRS, WFP, PU-AMI, ACF, OXFAM GB, Oxfam Italia, HelpAge International, SCC	TOTAL:	14
West Bank	UAWC, ARIJ, ACF, COOPI, CARE International, UNRWA, FAO, WFP, PU-AMI, Oxfam Italia, SCC	TOTAL:	11

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Access to essential health services and referral of patients who need specialised health care remains limited in Gaza, East Jerusalem and its peripheries, Area C, closed military areas, or “Seam Zones”, and some localities in Area B of the West Bank; this has guided the classification of vulnerability in the health and nutrition cluster.

Based on data provided by Health and Nutrition partners, there are at least 160 vulnerable communities in the West Bank (in Area C, Seam Zones and East Jerusalem peripheries) with a total population of 189,532 which are in need for essential primary health care services by HNS health stakeholders. In Gaza all communities and populations are considered vulnerable.

Access to PHC is particularly difficult for women, elderly and people with disabilities in area C: “Restriction on movement and access in Area C and limited public transportation are important factors that prevent women from accessing public space. Furthermore, fear of violence can result in conservative behavior, is limiting women’s and girls’ freedom of movement, and their access to basic services including health care²⁹”. Restricted access affects especially women who need to use a wide range of sexual and reproductive health services. Persons with disabilities represent 6.9% of the Palestinian population³⁰. Among them, displaced and refugees are particularly vulnerable as far as access to health and rehabilitation services is concerned. As for people with disabilities, the elderly are particularly affected by these restrictions, as for them it is harder to move. Therefore health partners are running mobile clinics services offered essential primary health care services, including reproductive and child health, laboratory tests and health education. NGO’s clinics visited the vulnerable communities once a week. The capacity to operate mobile health services in remote areas depends mainly on funding and the picture of coverage changes accordingly. In addition, duplication of services and lack of capacity to reach communities more isolated have been reported: there is room for improving coordination and links with the fixed health facilities run by the MoH. Health and Nutrition Sector is coordinating the mobile clinics services among different partners which avoid duplication and provide more efficient health services to beneficiaries at vulnerable communities.

The blockade imposed on Gaza since 2007 has led to a gradual deterioration of public health system’s performance. The health infrastructure has suffered from destruction and lack of maintenance³¹.

²⁹ Issa Ar-Rabadih and Zuheir Tmeiza, *Effects of Demolitions on Women and Children* (July 2011).

³⁰ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, *National Disability Survey* (2011).

³¹ Assessing the humanitarian impact on the population of the Gaza Strip; OCHA March 2011

Procurement of essential drugs and other medical supplies has declined due to budgetary restrictions faced by the PA as well as the political split³². Currently, shortages of drugs and disposables pose the biggest threat to the delivery of quality health care in Gaza, with frequent interruptions of treatment of life-threatening diseases³³.

The oPt is highly vulnerable to a large variety of natural and manmade hazards, including violent conflict, earthquakes, floods, landslides, droughts and desertification. Wastage dumping by settlers in agricultural lands brings additional environmental and health hazards.

In the context of the on-going occupation, the priority has been responding to immediate humanitarian health needs, while disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness have been given comparatively less importance. While health sector actors in oPt have focused on strengthening capacity to deal with the consequences of armed conflict and manage mass casualties, they are much less well prepared to anticipate, plan for and mitigate other events; nor is there sufficient surge residual capacity to respond should the current situation deteriorate or disasters of large scale occur. Additionally, depleting resilience of communities and systems, particularly in Gaza, increases their vulnerability to future hazards and risks, high casualties and economic loss in case of new adverse events. In general, women and children, older people and people with disabilities are the most vulnerable groups when such events occur.

Priority needs

The impact of the protracted crisis on the health of Palestinians has been both direct, such as with violence-related deaths, traumas and injuries, mental health disorders, and indirect, linked to the different obstacles in access to essential health services, which represent a violation of the right to health. The challenges in accessing health services also lead to an increased burden of caring for the sick and injured that is normally borne at the household level by women and girls. The Health and Nutrition Sector has identified priority health needs and classified vulnerability in the two following categories:

1. Communities with restricted access to quality and affordable PHC services, including victims of violence who need to be referred to organizations with the mandate and capacity of providing protection and ensuring advocacy;
2. Communities exposed to current and potential new health hazards, whose resilience is depleted

Targeted Communities

- Area C (whose members travel one hour or longer to reach fully functional PHC level 2 and above)
- Seam Zones
- East Jerusalem & peripheries
- Non-camp refugees – vulnerable communities
- All population living in Gaza

Most Vulnerable groups: Women, Children, elderly and people with disabilities

³² Shortages of Drugs and Disposables in Gaza; World Health Organization July 2011

³³ Shortages of Drugs and Disposables in Gaza; follow up reports World Health Organization February-July 2011

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for IHL and Human Rights; preventing or mitigating the impacts of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.

Cluster objective 1A:

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

Outcome-level indicators and targets: # of vulnerable people (women and men) accessing quality and affordable essential health by type of service

Target: (Children 579,773, women 1,008,301, men 114,544.

People with disabilities (PWD): 12,800 (sex-disaggregated); Elderly (sex-disaggregated) 17,000

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Improving the coverage of quality and affordable essential health services of vulnerable communities, including nutrition, maternal and child health , reproductive health, mental health, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities and environmental health	Area C EJ and Gaza and non-camp refugee area	# of vulnerable people (disaggregated by sex) accessing quality and affordable essential health by type of service	(Children 579,773, women 1,008,301, men 114,544. PWD 12,800. Elderly 17,000)

All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Referral of survivors of violence related to the conflict and GBV to protection organizations	Area C EJ and Gaza	# of survivors of violence by type (conflict and GBV) referred to protection organizations	120
		% of victims of violence referred out of the total reported victims of violence ³⁴	50%
Information on restricted access of vulnerable populations to PHC is collected and diffused through the appropriate publications and channels.		# of publications, including press releases with information on restricted access to PHC ³⁵	15
		# of trained staff and community members on IHL and right to health and data collection on incidents and reporting	100

³⁴ Monitoring method: HNS; Health facilities reports

³⁵ Monitoring method: HN; WHO, HNS partners reports

Cluster objective 2A:

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

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provision of training to PHC health providers, grass root organizations and community leaders in principles on management of mass casualties, rescue and first aid and referral to higher levels of health care, Minimal Initial Services Package (MISP) and procure necessary supplies	Area C, Gaza and EJ peripheries, seam zones	# of PHC health providers, members of grass root organizations and community leaders (disaggregated by sex) trained in principles of management of mass casualties, rescue and first aid and referral to higher levels of health care	(F 1,425 , M 1,424)

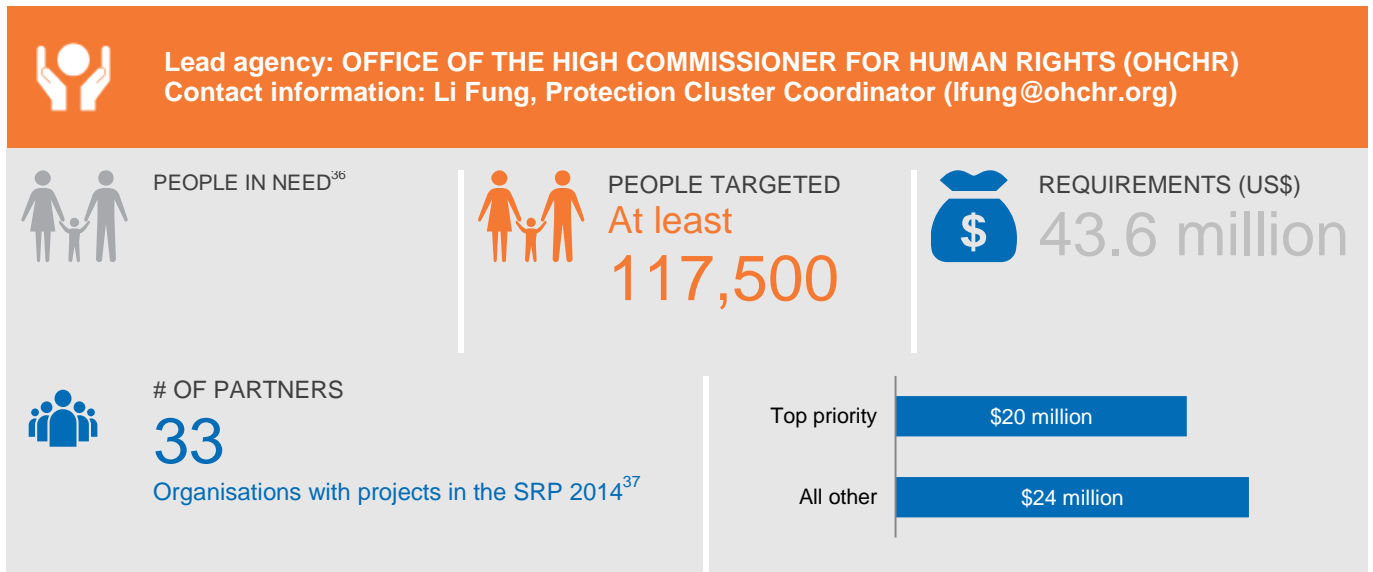
All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Carry out awareness and education activities on gender sensitive DRR and EPR at community level.	Area C, Gaza and EJ peripheries, seam zones	# of initiatives, sessions , activities focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) at community level	500
PHC health providers are informed on existing contingency and emergency preparedness plans	Area C, Gaza and EJ peripheries, seam zones	# of PHC health providers who have benefitted from initiatives, workshop and information initiatives concerning existing contingency and emergency preparedness plans	100
		# of training and initiative that support home based healthcare	120

Table of planned coverage per location

Geographic Location Region	Health and Nutrition		
Gaza Strip	MDM France, MAP, WHO, HelpAge International, UNRWA, ACT/DCA, UNFPA, SC, Medico International , UHWC	TOTAL:	10
West Bank	HI, MAP, CARE International, WHO, Medico International, UNRWA, HelpAge International, UNFPA	TOTAL:	8

PROTECTION



In support of the overall Humanitarian Programme Cycle strategy, and specifically Strategic Objective 1 relating to enhancing the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem, the Protection Cluster response strategy will focus on achieving two main objectives:

1. To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law
2. To prevent and mitigate the impacts of abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and of the armed conflict.

To achieve these objectives, and to address the priority protection concerns identified in the Protection Cluster Needs Analysis Framework,³⁸ the Protection Cluster will implement a range of projects that provide direct protective support and response to affected communities and vulnerable groups, actively promote accountability and access to justice, challenge the policies and practices that are at the root of violations, and promote protective impact by humanitarian actors in other clusters/sectors.

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

- Provide an immediate response to a protection concern, or have an immediate protective impact by preventing, averting or mitigating a protection risk;
- Address the identified protection needs and/or prioritize identified vulnerable groups or geographic areas;
- Provide effective protection interventions for children affected by conflict and violence, or strengthen the overall child protection response;

³⁶ The total number of women, men, girls and boys in need of protection interventions is difficult to quantify, given the nature of protection risks and responses. Potentially, all people in Gaza, Area C (including communities with land in Area C, in addition to Areas B or A), the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem may be in need of a protection intervention, and actual needs will depend upon factors that are difficult to predict, such as the number and type of structures demolished, incidents of settler violence, and incidents of violence and harassment by Israeli security forces."

³⁷ Note: The estimated membership of the Protection Cluster and its sub-groups is 138 partners (national NGOs, international NGOs, UN agencies and others). The Protection Cluster Strategic Response Plan reflects the work of all cluster members, not only of organisations with projects in the SRP 2014.

³⁸ Key protection concerns include conflict-related violence and violations by Israeli security forces; imposition and enforcement of the Access Restricted Areas in the Gaza Strip; the blockade on the Gaza Strip and related restrictions on freedom of movement; the risk of forced displacement in the West Bank; settler violence in the West Bank; child protection concerns; gender-based violence; and actions by Palestinian duty bearers. See the Protection Cluster Needs Analysis Framework for a detailed analysis.

- Provide emergency response and access to services for victims of abuses and violations, including legal, protective and psychosocial response; and livelihoods, shelter, WASH, educational and health assistance in coordination with other clusters/sectors;
- Seek to enhance the accountability of perpetrators of human rights and IHL violations through direct interaction with the authorities or through the mobilization of other stakeholders;
- Provide effective protection interventions for women affected by conflict and violence;
- Respond to and integrate gender and diversity issues;
- Seek to enhance self-reliance and resilience (e.g. support to community-based protection and support mechanisms);
- Promote the involvement and empowerment of local organizations and communities.

To promote a holistic response to protection risks, the Protection Cluster will coordinate closely with other clusters/sectors in the provision of emergency response and access to services for victims of abuses and violations, and vulnerable groups. The Protection Cluster will coordinate the protection response (including monitoring and investigation, recourse to legal and administrative measures, protective presence, child protection, psychosocial support, strengthened response to gender-based violence, and advocacy) and refer other humanitarian needs to the appropriate cluster/sector (including through the inter-cluster response mechanism). The Protection Cluster lead will work with other cluster/sector leads to mainstream protection and promote respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in their interventions.

To ensure an effective response to identified child protection concerns and vulnerabilities, the Protection Cluster (in particular, through three sub-groups focused on child protection: Child Protection Working Group, MRM Working Group and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Working Group) will continue to provide a range of targeted child protection interventions. These responses include psychosocial support for children and caregivers; monitoring and documentation of grave violations against children; legal assistance to children in Israeli and military detention; and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) management in Gaza. The development of the *Global Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action* (2012) provides a platform to reconfigure the child protection humanitarian response based on agreed standards, and in doing so, to improve the quality and coverage of interventions designed to protect the most vulnerable children.

In order to address the specific needs of survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) within the humanitarian context, the Protection Cluster will increase risk mitigation measures and enhance the provision of multi-sectoral services, including psychosocial support, legal assistance, access to health services, particularly medical emergency response, and referral to safe and confidential specialized services. The Protection Cluster will coordinate closely with the United Nations Gender-Based Violence Working Group in the provision of humanitarian responses addressing GBV.

Initiatives that enhance accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and promote access to justice are a core cross-cutting response for the Protection Cluster. The cluster will maintain a strong focus on advocacy, contributing to the Humanitarian Country Team Advocacy Strategy and work of the Humanitarian Country Team Advocacy Working Group (in particular the identified priorities relating to life, liberty and security; accountability for violations of international law; forced displacement; and child protection).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for IHL and human rights; preventing or mitigating the impacts of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions.

Cluster objective 1:

To increase respect for human rights and international humanitarian law.

Outputs:

Output 1.1: Enhanced access to justice, including through legal aid, assistance and awareness-raising.³⁹

Output 1.2: Sustained monitoring, investigation and documentation of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Output 1.3: Coordinated advocacy, focused on accountability for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

Outcome-level indicators and targets

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Households that are subject to demolition and eviction orders in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are able to remain in their homes due to the provision of legal representation.	94% of households that receive legal representation are able to remain in their homes.	90% of households that receive legal representation are able to remain in their homes.

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide legal counselling and representation to individuals and communities at risk of demolitions, forced evictions and displacement; individuals at risk of revocation of residency rights and family separation; victims of violations of human rights and IHL seeking accountability; victims of settler violence; people affected by access restrictions in Gaza; children arrested and detained by Israeli authorities; and survivors of gender-based violence.	Gaza (including ARA), West Bank (including East Jerusalem, Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	Number of free legal services provided to vulnerable people in the West Bank.	7,500 services
		Number of households subject to demolition or eviction orders that are able to remain in their homes due to the provision of legal representation in the West Bank.	500 households
		Number of free legal services provided in response to policies and activities of Israeli military authorities in Gaza.	400 services
		Number of GBV survivors who access safe and confidential legal assistance.	1,341

³⁹ 'Access to justice' encompasses a range of requirements necessary to meet fair trial and human rights standards, including access to judicial systems to determine rights and obligations, access to legal advice and assistance, independence of courts and tribunals, availability of effective remedies, accessibility of legal information, right to communicate in a language one understands, and equality of treatment before judicial and administrative agencies.

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Monitor, investigate and document violations of human rights and IHL, including grave violations against children, violations committed in the ARA, settler violence, incidents and risks of forced displacement, and violations against women and gender-based violence.	oPt-wide	Number of incidents of violations against children, settler violence in the West Bank, incidents in the Access Restricted Areas in Gaza, demolitions and forced evictions monitored and documented.	N/A
		Number of references to protection concerns in official UN reports, based on information derived from monitoring.	4 Global Horizontal Notes, 4 CAAC bulletins, and inputs to 1 SG's annual report on CAAC; 4 reports of Secretary-General on the oPt; 1 annual report of HC for Human Rights; Inputs to 12 Security Council briefings.
		Number of reports issued by NGOs and CSOs on protection concerns.	10
Conduct coordinated advocacy on accountability by duty bearers for violations of human rights and IHL; forced displacement; grave violations against children; and children in Israeli and military detention.	oPt-wide	Number of joint advocacy initiatives undertaken by cluster members.	10
		Number of joint initiatives by cluster members to engage with international human rights mechanisms to raise protection concerns.	5
		Number of reforms instituted by Israeli military authorities in relation to the arrest and detention of Palestinian children.	5
		Monthly average of Palestinian children from the West Bank in Israeli military detention.	Decrease from 2013 average.

All other activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Conduct community outreach and awareness-raising on rights; protection mechanisms and access to legal services.	oPt-wide	Number of people who receive information on their rights and how to access legal services.	2,500
		Number of women, men, girls and boys and girls in vulnerable communities who benefit from awareness-raising sessions on GBV risks and information on services available.	4,856 (40% women, 21% men, 25% boys and 14% girls)
Support NGOs and CSOs in monitoring and documenting abuses and violations of human rights and IHL.	oPt-wide	Number of workshops held for NGOs, CSOs and key stakeholders to strengthen documentation of grave violations against children.	5
		Number of workshops held for NGOs, CSOs and key	10

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
		stakeholders to strengthen documentation of human rights violations, including violations against women.	
		Number of service providers with increased capacity for safe and ethical data collection on GBV cases.	22

Cluster objective 2:

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

Outputs:

Output 2.1: Minimization of incidents of violence and harassment through targeted protective presence.

Output 2.2: Increased availability of psychosocial support and related protective measures.

Output 2.3: Enhanced provision of emergency shelter, NFIs and cash assistance to victims of humanitarian shocks, in liaison with other clusters/sectors and utilizing the inter-cluster mechanism.

Output 2.4: Improved institutionalised management of the threat posed by explosive hazards in Gaza.

Output 2.5: Strengthened mainstreaming of protection, human rights and international humanitarian law in humanitarian response.

Outcome-level indicators and targets

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Girls and boys directly affected by occupation or conflict-related violence, including grave violations against children, have strengthened coping mechanisms and resilience through the provision of psychosocial support.	46,840 (50% girls, 50% boys) ⁴⁰	45,300 (50% girls, 50% boys)
Organisations have increased capacity to provide safe and confidential psychosocial support to survivors of GBV.	24 organisations providing PSS to GBV survivors	50% of organisations with increased capacity
Households in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, are not forcibly displaced from their communities due to the provision of emergency shelter, NFIs and cash assistance following humanitarian shocks.	5,000 people affected by demolitions in 2013 (675 households: 1,201 women, 1,100 men, 1,369 girls, 1,330 boys)	90%
People displaced by the destruction or major damage of shelter during armed conflicts in Gaza receive shelter solutions.	12,603 (6,050 female, 6,553 male)	80%

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide protective presence and accompaniment of individuals in communities exposed to the presence	West Bank (including East Jerusalem, Area	Number of communities benefiting from regular protective presence.	160

⁴⁰ Based on figures for PSS programmes targeting children in 2012, excluding the emergency PSS response following the November 2012 escalation of hostilities in the Gaza Strip and southern Israel.

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
and actions of Israeli security forces, and settler violence.	C, Seam Zone, H2)	Number of people benefiting from protective presence at checkpoints and agricultural gates.	25,848 passing 13 checkpoints and gates per week (500 women, 25,814 men)
Provide psychosocial support to children and adults directly or indirectly affected by violence by Israeli security forces; settler violence; arrest and detention of minors; demolitions and forced displacement; child abuse; and gender-based violence.	Gaza (including ARA), West Bank (including East Jerusalem, Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	Number of children receiving professional psychosocial support.	45,300 (50% girls, 50% boys)
		Number of adults receiving professional psychosocial support, including parents of detained children.	4,000 (82% women, 18% men)
		Number of organisations that provide safe and confidential psychosocial support to GBV survivors.	24
Maintain psychosocial response mechanisms to respond to existing needs, and enable a rapid scale-up to respond to heightened humanitarian needs due to conflict-related violence or other shocks.	Gaza (including ARA), West Bank (including East Jerusalem, Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	Number of Child Protection Networks operating in West Bank and Gaza.	2
		Number of Family Centres equipped for emergency preparedness.	21 (Gaza)
		Number of operational emergency psychosocial support teams.	16 (11 West Bank; 5 Gaza)
Provide emergency shelter, NFIs and cash assistance to victims of humanitarian shocks, in liaison with other clusters/sectors and utilising the inter-cluster response mechanism.	West Bank (including East Jerusalem and Area C), Gaza	Number of people in the West Bank provided with emergency assistance following humanitarian shocks (demolitions, violence by settlers and security forces).	5,000 (675 households: 1,201 women, 1,100 men, 1,369 girls, 1,330 boys) ⁴¹
		Percentage of households in the West Bank not forcibly displaced from their communities after receiving emergency assistance.	90%
		Number of displaced people in Gaza provided with shelter assistance following the destruction or major damage of shelter during armed conflicts.	10,082 (4,840 female, 5,242 male)
		Percentage of people affected by conflict-related displacement or natural hazards in Gaza who receive NFI assistance.	100%
Support other clusters/ sectors to mainstream protection, human rights and IHL in humanitarian responses.	oPt-wide	Number of other clusters/sectors that integrate protection concerns in their humanitarian response.	4
		Number of Global Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action contextualized by the Child Protection Working Group.	9
		Number of other clusters/sectors supported to integrate a GBV-sensitive approach in humanitarian programmes or projects.	3

⁴¹ These targets are forecasts based on past trends and are subject to change according to developments on the ground.

All other activities:

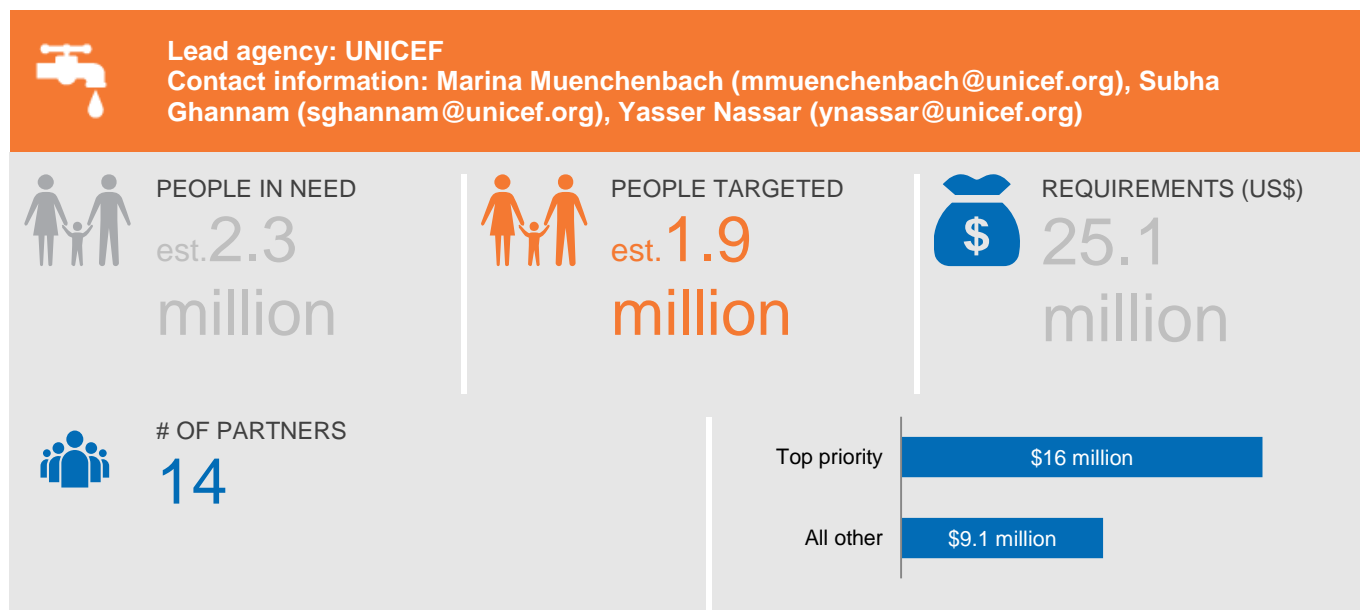
Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Provide capacity-building of and support to psychosocial professionals and CBOs; and awareness-raising for professionals, CBOs and caregivers on how to access services.	Gaza (including ARA), West Bank (including East Jerusalem, Area C, Seam Zone, H2)	Number of sessions conducted with caregivers to raise awareness and strengthen their capacity to support children's resilience and coping mechanisms.	1,000
		Number of social workers and case managers with increased capacity to provide psychosocial support to GBV survivors.	470
Implement, monitor and evaluate a sustainable ERW threat management system, including disposal, awareness education, and gender-sensitive incident monitoring.	Gaza (including ARA)	Number of civilian casualties caused by ERW (deaths and injuries).	Decrease from 2013
		Percentage of stored items of ERW that are destroyed by the police.	100%
		Percentage of schools that have institutionalised ERW risk education following the 2013 training-of-trainers programme ⁴² .	85%

Table of planned coverage per location

Geographic Location Region	Protection		
Gaza Strip	FAFD, NRC, HI, TdH - L, UNMAS, MDM France, IRW, UNRWA, OHCHR, UNFPA, Solidaridad, TKKF, ACT/DCA, PCHR, Sawa, SC , ACT/Diakonia, Sweden, PU-AMI, UNICEF, UN Women	TOTAL:	20
West Bank	UAWC, B'Tselem, NRC, MDC, ACRI, MDM France, OHCHR, UNFPA, TKKF, CARE International, IRC, ACTED, UNRWA, HaMoked, ADWAR, ACF, SEAPPI/NEAPPI, Sawa, SC , BADIL, ACT/Diakonia, Sweden, PU-AMI, Yesh Din, UNICEF	TOTAL:	24

⁴² This does not apply to UNRWA (except for Khan Yunis).

WASH – WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Thousands of Palestinians lack access to basic water and sanitation services, stipulated as a human right and reinforced by the UN GA resolution in 2010⁴³, as a result of the cumulative influence of (i) planning restrictions imposed by Israel for urgently needed large scale infrastructure (e.g. wastewater treatment plants) (ii) the ongoing blockade in Gaza, (iii) cyclical droughts and (iv) population growth.

In the West Bank, the under-replenishment and over exploitation of aquifers over successive years, coupled with the restrictions in developing additional and alternative water resources and the demolition of WASH facilities/infrastructure has led to acute water scarcity especially in the arid areas of Hebron, Bethlehem, Jericho and Ramallah. In Gaza, due to the condensed demography and the corresponding waste disposal coupled with the decrease in rainfall rates and the consequent decrease of aquifer recharge, 90 per cent of the groundwater is not suitable for human consumption. Wastewater treatment plants in Gaza are overloaded and are working beyond their designed capacities. About 89 million liters per day (MLD) of untreated or partially treated sewage is discharged into the sea. Solid wastes remain to be a major concern with proliferation of uncontrolled dumpsites. Limited supplies of water for drinking and domestic consumption, high prices of tankered water (in the West Bank) and the quality of water (especially in Gaza) remain to be the principle concerns for the WASH Cluster

An additional layer of complications has led to the further deterioration of the living conditions in Gaza. Since the political outbreaks in Egypt began, and the subsequent closure of tunnels, these concerns have become even more life threatening. On 1 November 2013, the Gaza power plant completely shut down due to the lack of fuel. Fuel stocks used by the water authorities have nearly depleted, spare parts available for standby generators necessary to operate water supply and wastewater services in the absence of electricity are inadequate. As a result, raw sewage flooded the streets of residential areas in Gaza City 20 November.

The overall aim of the WASH Cluster is to improve access to safe, affordable, reliable drinking and domestic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services and facilities to most vulnerable communities in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). Activities contribute to the Country Strategic Objective of *Enhancing the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem* through a combination of activities designed to achieve three defined Cluster Objectives: (CO 1) improving equitable access to essential water supply services, (CO 2) improving

⁴³ United Nations General Assembly of 28 July 2010 (GA 10967) Adopts Resolution Recognizing Access to Clean Water, Sanitation as Human Right: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/ga10967.doc.htm>; Amnesty International; United nations historic re-affirmation that the rights to water and sanitation are legally binding (October 2010)

equitable access to essential sanitation and hygiene services, and (CO 3) reducing the risk of disaster related displacement through improving 'responsive', 'remedial' and 'enabling environment building' protection mechanisms.

Activities to improve access to water supply services include: (i) Delivery of fuel, chlorine, spare parts, and other indispensable items, which serve to guarantee essential water supply services, (ii) Improvement of water storage, (iii) Provision of water tankers, (iv) Emergency water supplies, (v) Emergency repairs / upgrade to existing damaged water supply system components, (vi) Construction of simple water networks, in particular in protection prone areas, (vii) Installation of school drinking water systems, (viii) Measures to decrease the cost of water such as road rehabilitation or water vouchers, (ix) Water quality; household water treatment & monitoring, awareness raising.

Activities to improve access to environmental sanitation and hygiene services include: (i) Delivery of fuel, spare parts and other indispensable items, which serve to guarantee essential sanitation services, (ii) Emergency repairs to existing sanitation components, (iii) Providing means of safe excreta disposal, (iv) Vector control through improved solid waste management, (v) Provision of sanitation and hygiene facilities at schools, (vi) Hygiene/environmental sanitation awareness raising.

Activities to reduce risk of disaster related displacement through improving protection mechanisms include: (i) Rapid response to disasters, (ii) Designing and implementing of participatory water and sanitation governance methodologies on community level, (iii) Capacity building and support to institutional / governmental actors, (iv) Capacity building of Wash Cluster partners, (v) Contingency planning, (vi) Linking of national emergency plan to inter-cluster response plan, (vii) Cluster Coordination, (viii) Advocacy initiatives.

It has to be noted that the prioritization of activities corresponds to the current situation (November 2013) and will therefore be continuously monitored and updated. It also has to be regarded as an overall prioritization including Gaza and the West Bank; priorities do certainly differ from one area to another.

Vulnerable groups defined according to a number of indicators developed by the Cluster include (i) Students with poor WASH facilities in schools, (ii) Communities without adequate toilet facilities in the West Bank and with less than 50% connectivity to sewage networks in Gaza, (iii) Communities consuming poor quality drinking water (Gaza), (vi) Communities with water consumption rates below 30 lpcd and 60 lpcd, (vii) Communities paying unaffordable amounts for water tankering above 20 NIS/m³, (viii) Communities considered at Risk of Displacement from man-made disasters in Area C, Seam Zone and in areas with emerging protection needs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Enhance the protection of populations in Gaza, Area C, the Seam Zone and East Jerusalem by promoting respect for international humanitarian law (IHL) and human rights; preventing or mitigating the impacts of violations; improving equitable access to essential services; and ensuring the effective integration of protection considerations in service provision interventions

Cluster objective 1A:

Improve access to water, which is sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable to most vulnerable communities in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), to reduce morbidity and to fulfill the fundamental human right to water.

Outcomes:

1. Guarantee essential water supply services in Gaza, which are at risk of interruption due to supply constraints (such as fuel and other indispensable items).
2. Increased access to affordable safe and reliable water supply to vulnerable groups and communities in unserved / partially served areas of oPt.
3. Improved quality of drinking water supplied to the most vulnerable groups and communities in oPt.
4. Increased awareness of the population on Palestinian water rights.

Outcome Level Indicators and Targets

- (Increase in) # of women and # of men, boys and girls accessing safe, reliable and affordable water supply services
- Reduction in average price of water per m3 for vulnerable communities

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Delivery of fuel, chlorine, spare parts, and other indispensable items, which serve to guarantee essential water supply services	Gaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people with access to essential water supply services through the provision of fuel, chlorine, spare parts, and other indispensable items 	1,714,437 (women 416,094, men 429,532, girls 427,513, boys 441,298)
Provision of water tankers	West Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people to be served by water tankers 	4,956 (women 1,655, men 1,911, girls 704, boys 696)
Emergency water supplies (Installation of emergency filling points and emergency water tankering)	Gaza and West Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people targeted by emergency water supplies, including emergency filling points and emergency water tankering 	1,739,606 (women 423,328, men 436,099, girls 433,072, boys 447,107)
Emergency repairs / upgrade to existing damaged pipelines and pumping stations, connections to networks, rehabilitation of wells and pumps.	Gaza and West Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people benefitting from the emergency maintenance of water networks, well and pump rehabilitation 	81,751 (women 20,262, men 20,218, girls 20,233, boys 21,038)
Water quality monitoring at source, network and household level; household water treatment & monitoring, awareness	Gaza and West Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people benefitting from source, network water points and HH water quality 	126,932 (women 30,265, men 29,188, girls)

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
generation for safe water handling, treatment, transportation and storage		monitoring, water treatment devices provided, and awareness-raising activities	31,905, boys 35,574)

All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Improvement of water storage including construction and rehabilitation of rainwater harvesting cisterns and distribution HDPE tanks	Gaza and West Bank	• Number of people with improved water storage facilities	66,842 (women 16,482, men 16,743, girls 16,811, boys 16,806)
Construction of simple water networks, in particular in protection prone areas	West Bank	• Number of people with improved access to water through the construction of simple water networks	21,691 (women 6,349, men 6,281, girls 4,473, boys 4,588)
Installation of school drinking water systems (e.g. fountains, cisterns, etc)	West Bank	• Number of students targeted by the installation of drinking fountains and water storage facilities in schools and kindergartens	9,268 (women 1,235, men 1,406, girls 2,059, boys 4,568)
Measures to decrease the cost of water such as road rehabilitation or water vouchers	Gaza and West Bank	• Number of people accessing cheaper water supply through the rehabilitation of roads or water vouchers	19,137 (women 4,865, men 4,737, girls 4,646, boys 4,889)

Cluster objective 2A:

Improve access to sanitation and hygiene facilities, which are sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable to most vulnerable communities in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), to reduce morbidity and to fulfill the fundamental human right to water.

Outcomes:

1. Guarantee essential environmental sanitation services in Gaza, which are at risk of interruption due to supply constraints (such as fuel and other indispensable items).
2. Improved access to appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities
3. Increased hygiene awareness, knowledge and practices in the most vulnerable groups and communities

Outcome-level indicators and targets:

- (Increase in) # of women and # of men, boys and girls accessing appropriate hygiene and sanitation facilities
- (Increase in) # of women and # of men, boys and girls with improved hygiene awareness, knowledge and practices

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Delivery of fuel, spare parts and other indispensable items, which serve to guarantee essential sanitation services	Gaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people with access to essential sanitation services through the provision of fuel, chlorine, spare parts, and other indispensable items 	1,701,437 (women 413,234, men 426,672, girls 423,873, boys 437,658)
Emergency repairs to existing wastewater networks, sewage pumping stations and wastewater treatment plants	Gaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people benefitting from the emergency maintenance of wastewater networks, pumping stations or wastewater treatment plants 	2,103,958 (women 514,991, men 533,732, girls 518,231, boys 537,004)
Providing means of safe excreta disposal, such as mobile latrines, soak pits, septic tanks, wastewater diversion channels, sanitation units, sewage network connections & limited network installation	Gaza and West Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people with increased access to safe means of mobile latrines, septic tanks, and sewage pipes/sewage network connections 	24,658 (women 6,920, men 5,933, girls 5,805, boys 6,000)

All other:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Vector control through improved solid waste management.	Gaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people with improved solid waste disposal 	1,701,437 (women 413,234, men 426,672, girls 423,873, boys 437,658)
Provision of sanitation and hygiene facilities at schools (with special consideration for females and physically challenged)	West Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of students targeted by the installation of sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools and kindergartens 	19,188 (women 1,705, men 1,912, girls 5,041, boys 10,530)
Hygiene/environmental sanitation awareness raising and hygiene kit distribution	West Bank and Gaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of participants in hygiene promotion sessions and those receiving hygiene kits 	102,265 (women 26,011, men 22,590, girls 26,328, boys 27,336)

Cluster objective 3A:

Reduction in risks of disaster related displacement through improving ‘responsive’, ‘remedial’ and ‘enabling environment building’ protection mechanisms

Outcomes:

1. Improved capacity of vulnerable communities to respond to adverse environmental conditions resulted by natural or man-made disasters.
2. Reinforced WASH partners’ capacity for preparedness and response.
3. Strengthened national capacity through a well-established link to the national emergency plan as part of the inter-cluster response plan mechanism.
4. Cluster coordination including efforts for harmonized information management of technical, gender and diversity data is improved.

Outcome-level indicators and targets

- Increased resilience of women and men, boys and girls affected by natural and man-made disasters
- Improved national capacity for the coordination of natural and man-made disasters

Top-priority activities:

Activity	Locations	Indicator	Target
Rapid response to disasters through increased support	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rapid response incidents covered • Number of affected HH reached through rapid response activities 	At least 50 % of incidents reported to be in need of rapid response are addressed
Capacity building and support to <i>institutional / governmental actors</i> , e.g in the fields of national mapping of existing water resources, improved management of available water resources, and improved information management	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of coaching and mentoring visits conducted 	15 local councils
Contingency planning to ensure water and basic services to affected populations and prepositioning of emergency stockpiles	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of improved contingency planning tools produced 	An updated contingency plan, including both the West Bank and Gaza
A well-established link to the national emergency plan as part of the inter-cluster response plan mechanism.	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of coordination meetings held and components of national emergency plan linked to contingency plan 	At least 2 meetings held to discuss linkages prior to finalizing the Cluster plan harmonized to existing national level initiatives.
Advocacy initiatives, including intra and inter-cluster & technical working group coordination, information dissemination and collation, for subsequent referral for increased human rights based approaches	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people targeted in advocacy events, such as press releases, awareness raising workshops or campaigns, including booklets, leaflets, documentaries/video spots, and media outreach 	78,200 (women 18,377, men 19,159, girls 19,925, boys 2,739)
Designing of and implementing participatory water and sanitation governance methodologies on <i>community level</i>	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people participating in workshops 	4,310 (women 1,600, men 1,700, girls 510, boys 500)
Capacity building of <i>Wash Cluster partners</i> , e.g. through trainings (covering standards, planning tools, methodologies and response approaches); coaching and mentoring, implementing participatory needs assessment methodologies	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partner organization participating in trainings, coaching and mentoring visits 	60 partners
Cluster Coordination Information dissemination and data management analysis, response tracking.	oPt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries benefitting from the end results of information dissemination, needs/response tracking and WASH reports 	1,851,437

Table of planned coverage per location

Geographic Location Region	WASH	
Gaza Strip	IRD, MDC, UNRWA, IRW, GVC, ACF, SC , UNICEF, OXFAM GB	TOTAL: 9
West Bank	GVC, ACT/DCA, ACF, CISP, RCSD, CESVI, ACPP, UNICEF	TOTAL: 8

ANNEX

Table I: Requirements per cluster

Strategic Response Plan for the occupied Palestinian territory 2014
as of 20 December 2013

Cluster	Requirements (\$)
Coordination and Support Services	18,588,100
Education	18,251,234
Food Security	275,200,035
Health and Nutrition	9,581,909
Protection	43,577,185
WASH	25,140,361
Grand Total	390,338,824

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Table II: Requirements per priority level

Strategic Response Plan for the occupied Palestinian territory 2014
as of 20 December 2013

Priority	Requirements (\$)
Top	332,455,892
Other	57,882,932
Grand Total	390,338,824

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Table III: Requirements per organization

Strategic Response Plan for the occupied Palestinian territory 2014
as of 20 December 2013

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
ACF	9,620,236
ACF Spain ⁴⁴	*
ACPP	1,344,047
ACRI	120,450
ACT/DCA	1,851,557
ACT/Diakonia	1,862,500
ACTED	1,824,196
ADWAR	90,000
ARIJ	208,656
BADIL	233,800
B'Tselem	238,542
CARE International	6,257,385
CESVI	262,043
CISP	1,163,986
CISS	507,993
COOPI	3,648,700
CRS	1,585,924
ERF (OCHA)	-
FAFD	35,770
FAO	10,421,311
GVC	5,428,250
HaMoked	310,000
HelpAge International	1,207,418
HI	929,750
IECD	300,000
IMC	901,902
IRC	683,400
IRD	2,490,000
IRW	3,973,150
LRC	430,470
MAP	302,400
MDC	752,265

⁴⁴ Joint Project with FAO

Appealing Organization	Requirements (\$)
MDM	1,448,630
Medico International	820,487
NPA	1,013,032
NRC	9,749,000
OCHA	7,698,749
OHCHR	538,059
Oxfam GB	4,203,229
Oxfam Italia	4,485,794
PCHR	238,300
PEF	193,500
PU-AMI	2,077,247
RCSD	347,600
Right to Play	416,576
Sawa	71,940
SC	4,637,933
SCC	2,200,000
SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,467,902
Solidaridad	226,800
TdH - IT	441,050
TdH - L	480,184
TKKF	343,911
UAWC	1,045,000
UHWC	253,980
UN Women	918,958
UNESCO	631,000
UNFPA	1,585,980
UNICEF	10,660,863
UNMAS	138,014
UNRWA	193,665,121
VDT	375,000
WFP	77,643,114
WHO	1,188,770
Yesh Din	147,000
Grand Total	390,338,824

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Table IV: List of Appeal projects (grouped by cluster)

For full project details, please visit: <http://ops.unocha.org/creport.aspx?appealid=1036>

Strategic Response Plan for the occupied Palestinian territory 2014
as of 20 December 2013

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
Coordination and Support Services				
OPT-14/CSS/60028/119	Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Advocacy in the occupied Palestinian territory	OCHA	7,698,749	Top
OPT-14/CSS/60450/5834	Improving Shelter Response in oPt Through Shelter Sector Coordination	NRC	310,000	Top
OPT-14/CSS/61152/5593	Emergency Management and Coordination Capacity	UNRWA	10,178,101	Top
OPT-14/CSS/61176/14812	Engendering Humanitarian Action in Palestine	UN Women	401,250	Top
Sub total for Coordination and Support Services			18,588,100	
Education				
OPT-14/E/60358/5179	HealEast - Healing Classrooms in East Jerusalem	IRC	169,200	Other
OPT-14/E/60436/5349	Improving equal access to quality and protective education for children with disabilities (CWDs) in Gaza Strip	HI	299,750	Other
OPT-14/E/60511/5125	Children in Gaza and the West Bank with learning difficulties are fulfilling their right to quality education.	NPA	1,013,032	Other
OPT-14/E/60715/5816	Improving infrastructures and hygienic/sanitation conditions of schools in the Jericho Governorate, and surrounding areas, in particular C area (oPt)	CISP	318,794	Other
OPT-14/E/60716/15630	Al Jabal / Arab Al Jahaleen School Rehabilitation	VDT	285,000	Top
OPT-14/E/60722/15630	Al Khan Al Ahmar School Rehabilitation	VDT	90,000	Top
OPT-14/E/60828/14401	Save Children Lives in the Access Restricted Areas	MDC	452,933	Top
OPT-14/E/60919/6405	Conflict escalation response: Kindergarten as entry point for community based reaction	TdH - IT	441,050	Other
OPT-14/E/60984/16269	Education and Non-Violence response programme for underachiever teenagers in Jerusalem Governorate	IECD	300,000	Other
OPT-14/E/60985/5167	Strengthening of the educational sector in vulnerable communities of Northern West Bank	COOPI	706,200	Top
OPT-14/E/60999/5834	Increasing Learning Capacity for Children in Chronic Crisis (Better Learning Programme)	NRC	250,000	Other
OPT-14/E/61061/13991	Networking, child-friendly and protective initiative for a most equitable access in education of vulnerable groups in Gaza Strip	CISS	507,993	Other
OPT-14/E/61075/5593	Emergency Education for Palestine refugees in Gaza	UNRWA	2,775,000	Top

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-14/E/61079/5146	Rehabilitation of Kindergartens in Rafah and Khan Younis of Gaza	CRS	507,111	Top
OPT-14/E/61103/5834	Our Schools, Our Communities	NRC	500,000	Other
OPT-14/E/61112/6493	Play and Sport as a tool to support the education system in Hebron Area	Right to Play	416,576	Other
OPT-14/E/61119/6079	Education Cluster Coordination	SC	196,900	Other
OPT-14/E/61121/6079	Schools as Zones of Peace	SC	610,000	Other
OPT-14/E/61128/8058	safe learning environment to most vulnerable communities in area C in West Bank	IRW	1,442,150	Top
OPT-14/E/61151/5103	Protecting education from attack	UNESCO	631,000	Other
OPT-14/E/61169/124	Safe Transport: Humanitarian access to school as an emergency response for children in vulnerable areas of the West Bank	UNICEF	640,506	Top
OPT-14/E/61170/124	Protected and safe access to schools as an emergency response for vulnerable communities in the State of Palestine	UNICEF	751,032	Top
OPT-14/E/61171/124	Safe learning environments for girls and boys in vulnerable communities in Area C of the West Bank and Gaza	UNICEF	1,851,228	Top
OPT-14/E/61172/124	Protective summer camps for vulnerable children (girls and boys) in Gaza and the West Bank	UNICEF	217,477	Other
OPT-14/E/61173/124	Mitigating the impact of conflict on adolescent girls and boys through sports, art, and after schools community engagements.	UNICEF	1,976,400	Other
OPT-14/E/61184/5160	Holistic Early Childhood Educational Approaches_ Protecting a Child's Right for a better Sense of Self	IMC	901,902	Other
Sub total for Education			18,251,234	
Food Security				
OPT-14/A/60192/8699	Emergency assistance for small ruminants herders in eastern slope of west bank	UAWC	586,000	Other
OPT-14/A/60836/7601	Protecting and improving the livelihoods and resilience capacity of Bedouin communities in Area C of the West Bank	ARIJ	208,656	Other
OPT-14/A/60852/5186	Emergency support to protect livestock and agricultural based livelihoods in the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank	ACF	1,144,286	Top
OPT-14/A/60927/5645	Protecting livelihoods and Improving Resilience of Communities in Jordan Valley Area C, Barta'a Enclaves, and Gaza.	CARE International	2,173,705	Other
OPT-14/A/60976/123	Emergency support to low resilience urban and peri-urban livelihoods in the Gaza Strip through small scale domestic food production	FAO	1,421,310	Other
OPT-14/A/60976/5647	Emergency support to low resilience urban and peri-urban livelihoods in the Gaza Strip through small scale domestic food production	ACF - Spain	-	Other
OPT-14/A/61036/123	Prepare and respond to shocks affecting low resilience herders in West Bank and Gaza Strip	FAO	3,500,001	Top

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-14/A/61052/13079	Humanitarian Interventions in the Most Vulnerable Agriculture-Dependent Communities in the Gaza Strip	PEF	193,500	Other
OPT-14/A/61071/5146	Agricultural Input Fairs and Land Rehabilitation for Vulnerable Farmers in Rafah and Khan Younis, Gaza	CRS	566,182	Other
OPT-14/A/61080/8700	Emergency support to the vulnerable farmers'/ herders to Enhance livelihoods in Eastern Area of Bethlehem & Hebron through increasing their access to water and range land	LRC	430,470	Other
OPT-14/A/61109/123	Prepare and respond to shocks affecting low resilience farmers in West Bank and Gaza	FAO	3,500,000	Top
OPT-14/A/61133/123	Restoring damaged agricultural assets and productive capacities of farmers and herders affected by external shocks, demolitions and settler violence	FAO	1,000,000	Top
OPT-14/A/61134/123	land rehabilitation in the Access Restricted Areas, Gaza	FAO	1,000,000	Top
OPT-14/A/61156/5186	Emergency support to threatened agricultural livelihoods in the Gaza Strip through the enhancement of productive agricultural assets	ACF	1,460,000	Other
OPT-14/A/61167/14823	Emergency livelihood support to the herders and farmers communities affected by IHL violation and to the vulnerable HHs in WB and Gaza Strip	Oxfam Italia	4,485,794	Other
OPT-14/A/61182/5574	Humanitarian Assistance to Food Insecure Households and Vulnerable Small Scale Famers and Herders in Gaza Strip, Area C, Seam Zone and Jerusalem, (HAFS)	SCC	2,200,000	Other
OPT-14/CSS/61120/123	Strengthening the food security coordination platform in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)	FAO	-	Top
OPT-14/CSS/61120/561	Strengthening the food security coordination platform in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)	WFP	611,744	Top
OPT-14/ER/60832/8058	Emergency Cash-for-Work for unemployed people in Gaza Strip	IRW	1,900,000	Top
OPT-14/ER/60833/5593	Emergency Cash for Work in Gaza	UNRWA	39,611,583	Top
OPT-14/ER/60855/5645	Reducing food insecurity and protection of livelihoods through food assistance and creating short-term employment opportunities to vulnerable households in the Gaza Strip	CARE International	2,663,765	Top
OPT-14/ER/60910/5167	Enhancement of protection and living conditions of vulnerable and marginalized communities of the northern governorates of West Bank and Gaza Strip	COOPI	2,942,500	Top
OPT-14/ER/61033/5593	Providing emergency Cash-for-Work opportunities to enable food insecure refugee households to meet their basic needs	UNRWA	15,091,604	Top
OPT-14/ER/61074/5146	Strengthening the Livelihoods of Vulnerable Fishermen in Gaza	CRS	512,631	Other

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-14/ER/61143/14879	Cash assistance support to food insecure households & livelihoods support to small scale farmers affected by access restrictions and Protection threats in the Gaza Strip, including the ARA.	PU-AMI	671,240	Top
OPT-14/ER/61144/14879	Cash assistance support to food insecure households & Support related to agricultural assets to farmers affected by protection threats in the Northern West Bank (Area C, Seam Zone and Area B next to settlements)	PU-AMI	1,121,140	Top
OPT-14/ER/61146/5186	Support to food insecure rural households through emergency Cash Based Intervention in the West Bank	ACF	760,000	Top
OPT-14/ER/61149/5186	Protection of food insecure women and men in 3 governorates of the Gaza Strip through emergency cash-Based interventions (Khan Yunis, Middle Area and Rafah)	ACF	1,003,788	Top
OPT-14/F/60827/5593	Emergency Food Assistance in Gaza	UNRWA	91,132,980	Top
OPT-14/F/60982/561	Targeted Food Assistance to Support Destitute and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank, PRRO 200037	WFP	37,824,220	Top
OPT-14/F/61024/561	Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip, EMOP 200298	WFP	39,207,150	Top
OPT-14/F/61040/5593	Supporting food insecure refugees in the West Bank through the provision of electronic food vouchers and food in kind	UNRWA	13,895,601	Top
OPT-14/F/61164/5120	Strengthening Food Security in the Gaza Strip	OXFAM GB	1,580,700	Top
OPT-14/F/61178/5536	Promoting food security for vulnerable older women and men (55 years and over) and their families	HelpAge International	799,485	Other
Sub total for Food Security			275,200,035	
Health and Nutrition				
OPT-14/H/60440/5349	Enhance the access of women, men and children with disabilities living in Area C and in the Bedouin communities of the West Bank to essential and adapted rehabilitation services that respond to their needs	HI	350,000	Top
OPT-14/H/60521/5893	Supporting quality PHC services for vulnerable Bedouin communities in the Jordan Valley	MAP	196,470	Top
OPT-14/H/60580/5645	Health under protection (HUP): Emergency health and nutrition assistance to people living in communities whose rights are inadequately protected in the West bank (WB)	CARE International	999,915	Top
OPT-14/H/60685/8772	Vulnerability reduction to man-made and natural disasters for communities exposed to health hazards in Gaza, Middle area	MDM France	417,197	Top
OPT-14/H/60895/15636	Enhancing vulnerable communities access to Emergency Room Services in the north of Gaza during crisis	UHWC	253,980	Top

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-14/H/60904/5893	Provision of community based non-medic Primary Trauma training in high risk communities in the Gaza Strip	MAP	105,930	Top
OPT-14/H/60916/122	Protecting Right to Health in oPt through Advocacy	WHO	482,570	Top
OPT-14/H/60971/5528	Improving access to essential primary health care services, protection, and emergency preparedness of vulnerable communities in the West Bank and the provision of medications to the West Bank and Gaza Strip	Medico International	820,487	Top
OPT-14/H/60988/122	Strengthening health information and coordination for more effective humanitarian health action	WHO	706,200	Top
OPT-14/H/61044/5593	Community Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Project	UNRWA	393,111	Top
OPT-14/H/61045/5593	Access to primary health care for vulnerable refugees in isolated and remote communities in the West Bank	UNRWA	981,879	Top
OPT-14/H/61047/5536	Access to quality health care for OLDER women and men 55 YEARS and OVER, on community and health facility level	HelpAge International	407,933	Top
OPT-14/H/61078/5593	Emergency Health Program in Gaza	UNRWA	1,776,000	Top
OPT-14/H/61081/5328	Humanitarian Emergency Response for Combating Malnutrition in under five year old children in The Gaza Strip	ACT/DCA	600,557	Other
OPT-14/H/61093/1171	Life-saving continuum of obstetric and newborn care in the Gaza Strip	UNFPA	395,280	Top
OPT-14/H/61093/5893	Life-saving continuum of obstetric and newborn care in the Gaza Strip	MAP	-	Top
OPT-14/H/61101/1171	Enhance institutional and community level emergency preparedness for reproductive health	UNFPA	194,400	Other
OPT-14/H/61136/6079	Health and Nutrition services and information for vulnerable children in the Gaza Strip	SC	500,000	Other
Sub total for Health and Nutrition			9,581,909	
Protection				
OPT-14/H/60364/15640	Am I Child - Enhance children's self confidence and improve their psychological health	FAFD	35,770	Other
OPT-14/H/60838/8058	Child & Family Psychosocial Counseling Centre in Eastern of The Gaza City	IRW	181,000	Other
OPT-14/H/60847/5593	Community Mental Health Programme in Gaza	UNRWA	5,217,000	Other
OPT-14/H/61043/5328	Providing Psychosocial Support for Children in N. Gaza (Jabalya, Bet Lahiya & Bet Hanun)	ACT/DCA	395,000	Top
OPT-14/H/61089/16289	"psycho-social support for southeast of Yatta" In Hebron	ADWAR	90,000	Top
OPT-14/H/61108/16280	Sawa Call Center--Psycho-Social Support for Violence Victims	Sawa	71,940	Top

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-14/H/61115/6079	Psychosocial support and increased resilience for vulnerable children in East Jerusalem and Gaza	SC	450,000	Other
OPT-14/H/61196/124	Humanitarian Psychosocial Response for Children and Families	UNICEF	1,311,012	Top
OPT-14/MA/60531/5116	Explosive Remnants of War Risk Reduction in Gaza	UNMAS	138,014	Other
OPT-14/MA/60856/5593	UXO and Explosive Remnants of War Education in UNRWA schools in Gaza	UNRWA	100,000	Other
OPT-14/MA/61199/124	Saving Lives of Children and Families through mine/ ERW risk education (MRE) in oPt	UNICEF	234,533	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60198/8699	Provide a response to mitigate the effect of extreme weather conditions and high prices of adaptation for households families in the communities of South-Eastern slopes of Hebron	UAWC	459,000	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60229/8835	Maintaining and protecting individual and collective human rights of vulnerable communities/Palestinian right-holders in Area C	B'Tselem	238,542	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60392/5834	Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance (ICLA) for increased protection and access to justice for Palestinians affected by forced displacement in Palestine	NRC	8,000,000	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60446/5834	Emergency response to new displacement related shelter/NFI needs in Gaza Strip	NRC	239,000	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60447/5349	Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Risk Education (RE) as a protective response to the Life threat faced by boys, girls, men and women in Gaza Strip	HI	280,000	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60506/16143	Increasing protection of children against worst forms of child labour in the Gaza Strip	TdH - L	480,184	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60520/14401	Mitigating the Structures Damage due to Flooding and Demolition Damage in the Jordan Valley	MDC	66,025	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60665/8772	Prevention of risks and comprehensive humanitarian response for people living and working in the ARAs with a specific focus on people victim of shooting incidents.	MDM France	491,132	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60720/5834	Engagement of male Mukhtars and Female Women Leaders in Prevention and Response to GBV	NRC	450,000	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60797/8813	Protecting Human Rights of Palestinians Under Occupation	ACRI	120,450	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60857/8772	Contribution to the protection through psychosocial support, monitoring and advocacy for the Palestinian communities most exposed to violence in the northern West Bank -oPts	MDM France	540,301	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60880/5025	Protection Cluster Lead Support	OHCHR	538,059	Top

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60923/1171	Providing safe, confidential, life-saving multi-sectorial prevention and response services to GBV in the most vulnerable areas of Gaza Strip	UNFPA	226,800	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60923/6289	Providing safe, confidential, life-saving multi-sectorial prevention and response services to GBV in the most vulnerable areas of Gaza Strip	Solidaridad	226,800	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60972/6242	Strengthening women's coping mechanisms for dealing with trauma in Gaza	TKKF	188,600	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/60979/1171	Increased protection of women and vulnerable groups in disadvantaged West Bank and Gaza communities from violence through (1) monitoring and reporting rights violations and protection concerns and (2) strengthening service provision, coverage and referring to GBV services.	UNFPA	298,080	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61000/6242	Seeking accountability for Israeli Security Forces abuses and violence towards Palestinian women	TKKF	155,311	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61009/5645	Protecting the Rights of Women and Other Vulnerable Residents of East Jerusalem	CARE International	420,000	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61012/1171	Emergency prevention and response to Gender Based Violence, providing Life-Saving services in Palestinian Refugee Camps in the West Bank	UNFPA	471,420	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61012/5179	Emergency prevention and response to Gender Based Violence, providing Life-Saving services in Palestinian Refugee Camps in the West Bank	IRC	514,200	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61034/6458	Emergency Support to Households at Risk of Displacement in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem)	ACTED	1,824,196	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61048/5593	Emergency Operations Support Officer Programme (West Bank)	UNRWA	2,825,815	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61050/5593	Protection of Palestine Refugees Affected by the Occupation and Forced Displacement in the West Bank	UNRWA	1,805,447	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61059/13084	Protecting Rights of Palestinian Vulnerable Groups in the Gaza Strip and Challenge the Climate of Impunity	PCHR	166,800	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61062/13084	Protecting Women from Gender-Based Violence in the Gaza Strip	PCHR	71,500	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61063/8814	Challenging Systematic Denial of Jerusalem Residency and Social Rights	HaMoked	310,000	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61072/5593	Operations Support Officer Programme in Gaza	UNRWA	1,998,000	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61100/5186	Emergency response to protect vulnerable families living in inadequate shelters through the rehabilitation of shelters and improvement of sanitation facilities in West Bank	ACF	773,400	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61102/8902	Ecumenical Accompaniment Programme in Palestine and Israel (EAPPI)	SEAPPI/NEAPPI	1,467,902	Top

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61113/6079	Post trauma rehabilitation of Palestinian Ex Detainee children in the West Bank/East Jerusalem	SC	827,664	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61118/8365	Settler violence in Area C and east Jerusalem: mechanism of forced population transfer	BADIL	233,800	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61122/7634	Increase respect and accountability for international humanitarian law	ACT/Diakonia, Sweden	1,862,500	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61125/6079	Health and protection services for children with special needs in Gaza	SC	1,148,869	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61135/6079	Protecting children's rights in oPt	SC	374,500	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61140/14879	Emergency support to prevent loss of livelihoods of vulnerable Palestinian communities directly affected by protection threats in the Area C, Seam zone and Area B (close to settlements) of the Northern of West Bank and the Access Restricted Area in the Gaza Strip.	PU-AMI	284,867	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61185/14917	Access to Justice and Protection for Palestinians in West Bank Area C	Yesh Din	147,000	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61197/124	Community Based Humanitarian Child Protection Mechanisms in Gaza (Child Friendly Spaces)	UNICEF	533,628	Other
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61200/124	Informing humanitarian programmatic and advocacy response through documentation of grave violations against children affected by armed conflict	UNICEF	556,416	Top
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/63164/14812	Improved holistic protection services to women and girls victims of violence in the Gaza Strip	UN Women	517,708	Other
OPT-14/S-NF/61073/5593	Temporary Shelter and Shelter Repair in Gaza	UNRWA	3,219,000	Other
Sub total for Protection			43,577,185	
WASH				
OPT-14/WS/60470/5861	Emergency supply of maintenance vehicles and Water trucks to CMWU to strengthen resiliency and to ensure the continuation of services in Gaza	IRD	2,490,000	Top
OPT-14/WS/60513/14401	Emergency reparation of electro-mechanical generators for sewage pumping stations in the Gaza Strip	MDC	233,307	Top
OPT-14/WS/60706/5636	Provision of safe water and sanitation services to high priority schools in the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank	GVC	1,467,000	Other
OPT-14/WS/60734/5328	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Interventions in Eastern Bethlehem	ACT/DCA	856,000	Top
OPT-14/WS/60739/5636	Response to the water and hygiene emergency situation in the most vulnerable communities in the West Bank	GVC	1,987,250	Top

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
OPT-14/WS/60842/5186	Emergency response to improve access to water and sanitation facilities and protect vulnerable families in Yatta and Adh Dahiriya towns, West Bank, through enhancing storage capacity, house connections, construction of latrines and septic tanks	ACF	1,801,500	Other
OPT-14/WS/60865/5593	Emergency Environmental Health Programme (Gaza)	UNRWA	2,664,000	Top
OPT-14/WS/60876/8058	Improving access to safe water, public health and hygiene practices for female-headed households	IRW	450,000	Top
OPT-14/WS/60949/5636	Extension of waste water collection service to the Western areas of Rafah Governorate, Gaza Strip.	GVC	1,124,000	Other
OPT-14/WS/60970/5636	To improve hygiene and environmental health conditions of vulnerable communities through construction of sewage infrastructure.	GVC	505,000	Other
OPT-14/WS/60977/5636	Emergency Construction of Sanitary Services in Vulnerable and Eastern Areas of Al Bureij, Wadi Al Salqa, Al Maghazl and Al Musaddar in the Gaza Strip	GVC	345,000	Other
OPT-14/WS/60987/5816	Protection of vulnerable herder communities in rural C areas in the West Bank: Water supply, WASH facilities and basic humanitarian relief items	CISP	845,192	Other
OPT-14/WS/61088/5186	Emergency response to improve access to safe, sufficient and affordable water and sanitation facilities for vulnerable people in area C, West Bank	ACF	1,583,200	Top
OPT-14/WS/61095/5186	Household WASH facilities for vulnerable families in the Access Restricted Area (ARA) of the Gaza Strip	ACF	1,094,062	Other
OPT-14/WS/61111/8555	Improving access to the basics of WASH facilities for marginalized families in Area C	RCSD	347,600	Other
OPT-14/WS/61116/5128	To improve access to sufficient, safe and affordable water and appropriate sanitation facilities for the population living in area C of Al Samu and Bani Na Im (South Hebron Hills)	CESVI	262,043	Other
OPT-14/WS/61132/6849	Humanitarian action to mitigate the water, sanitation and hygiene needs of 6464 people (3299 women and 3165 men; 972 girls and 904 boys) in vulnerable communities of the West Bank, OPT, with a special focus on women.	ACPP	1,344,047	Top
OPT-14/WS/61141/6079	Improve water supply and hygiene in eastern Rahah and Khan Younis, the Gaza strip.	SC	530,000	Other
OPT-14/WS/61150/124	Response to water scarcity needs for vulnerable communities in the West Bank	UNICEF	1,363,633	Top
OPT-14/WS/61158/124	Rehabilitation and upgrading of wastewater network in Al Naha'al and under Khema areas), Rafah, Gaza	UNICEF	691,370	Other
OPT-14/WS/61161/124	WASH Cluster Coordination	UNICEF	533,628	Top
OPT-14/WS/61168/5120	Building Partnerships and Infrastructure for Water Safety in Gaza	OXFAM GB	2,622,529	Top

Project code (click on hyperlinked project code to open full project details)	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (\$)	Priority
Sub total for WASH			25,140,361	
Cluster not yet specified				
OPT-14/SNYS/61531/8487	Emergency Response Fund for oPt (projected needs \$5 million)	ERF (OCHA)	N/A	Top
Sub total for Cluster not yet specified			N/A	
Grand Total			390,338,824	

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Table V: Requirements per location

Strategic Response Plan for the occupied Palestinian territory 2014
as of 20 December 2013

Location	Requirements (\$)
Projects covering both West Bank and Gaza	68,248,241
Projects covering only Gaza	221,233,018
Projects covering only West Bank	100,857,565
Grand Total	390,338,824

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.

Table VI: Requirements per gender marker score

Strategic Response Plan for the occupied Palestinian territory 2014
as of 20 December 2013

Gender marker	Requirements (\$)
2b-The principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality	5,202,575
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	358,912,330
1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality	20,132,040
0-No signs that gender issues were considered in project design	6,091,879
Grand Total	390,338,824

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.